

75. A. disappointed B. embarrassed C. equipped
D. rhythm E. restaurant.
76. A. occurrence B. surprise C. personnel
D. possess E. curiosity.
77. A. quiet B. beleive C. proceed D. precede E. opportunity.

In Questions 78 to 81 fill in the right word/phrase

78. There is not... sense in what that politician has just said.
A. many B. plenty C. lot of D. much E. big.
79. He... the book to the library last week.
A. has returned B. had returned C. was returning
D. returned E. was to be returning..
80. The candidate made... at the village square a day before the elections.
A. a sermon B. an address C. a eulogy
D. a lecture E. a speech.
81. The policeman was sent to.. the allegation made by the man.
A. investigate B. examine C. probe D. enquire E. observe.

In Questions 82 to 86 which of the options expresses the same idea as the one in quotes?

82. 'To be in the red' is to be
A. in debt B. rich C. a socialist D. red E. dressed in red.
83. 'To beat down the price' is to
A. flog the price B. reduce the price C. beat the salesman
D. attack the seller E. control the price.
84. To ask after a friend' is to
A. ask questions about the friend
B. inquire about the friend's welfare
C. go after the friend
D. like the friend
E. take after the friend.
85. 'An open secret' means
A. a fact that is very secret B. an open matter
C. a secret known to everybody D. a confidential matter
E. a secret told in the open air.
86. 'To put something aside' is to
A. put it by one's side
B. put it in a side pocket for future use
C. keep something for some special purpose
D. keep in safety
E. protect it.

In Questions 87 to 94 choose the phrase or word which best completes the meaning of each sentence.

87. One of the... during the football match led to fight between the teams.
A. incidence B. incidences
C. incidents D. occasions E. linesmen.

88. He used to play tennis, but he doesn't...
A. as of now B. any longer C. again
D. presently E. since.
89. He was... he had no time to eat.
A. so busy that B. very busy C. very busy that
D. too busy that E. busy that.
90. It had been raining before the match started, ...?
A. isn't it B. hasn't it C. hadn't it D. wasn't it E. is it.
91. The mechanic said that he... mend my car before Saturday.
A. can't B. couldn't C. can't be able to
D. couldn't be able to E. won't be able to.
92. There was a fire in the market last week which resulted... a terrible destruction of property.
A. in B. to C. from D. into E. with.
93. At the end of the month we... each other for five years.
A. would know B. should have known
C. should be knowing D. would have been knowing
E. used to know.
94. The body is sensitive to changes in velocity which, if too sudden, ...
A. consciousness may be lost
B. it may lose consciousness
C. one may become unconscious
D. may cause loss of consciousness
E. may lose consciousness.

Each of Questions 95 to 100 consists of a sentence with a phrase or word underlined. Select the option that best expresses the meaning of the phrase or word underlined.

95. The thought of his admission to the University keyed Olu up to a state of great excitement.
A. stimulated Olu B. ushered Olu C. opened Olu
D. frightened Olu E. allowed Olu.
96. After a careful review of Adamu's last examination result, the Principal concluded that his performance left much to be desired.
A. was very unsatisfactory B. was very satisfactory
C. was extremely desirable D. was very brilliant
E. was extremely commendable.
97. The President stood his ground because the Committee members would not be persuaded to arrive at a compromise on the issue being debated.
A. yielded his position B. shifted his position
C. maintained his position D. defended his position
E. resisted his position.
98. The take home pay of many workers is such that they can hardly make both ends meet
A. live an honest life B. finish their schedule of work
C. keep two jobs at a time D. live within their income
E. live on both ends.

35. A basic objective in this respect is the attainment of self sufficiency in food in about a decade.
 A. Food will soon be sufficient for every body
 B. Mass production of food
 C. We should aim at producing food for sale and consumption in ten years.
 D. We should be able to feed ourselves in five years.
 E. Our aim is to provide enough food for our needs in ten years.

36. In their desire to impress their friends and relatives, many young workers bite off more than they can chew in terms of financial obligations.
 A. have more money than sense
 B. eat more than they can digest property
 C. spend too much money on food
 D. care too much for their relatives
 E. take on more responsibility than they can afford.

37. All the efforts made to settle the quarrel were futile.
 A. successful B. wicked C. reasonable
 D. remarkable E. fruitless.

38. The new inspector decided that the culprits should be brought to book.
 A. should have their names recorded in a book
 B. should be brought before him to show whether they could read or not
 C. should be booked
 D. should be jailed E. should be made to answer for their conduct.

In questions 39 and 40 select the word oppoisite in meaning to that underlined.

39. The long straight trunk of the tree is ideal for round wood uses like railway sleepers, poles and fence posts.
 A. best B. perfect C. most unsuitable
 D. satisfactory E. poor.

40. A book on style without abundant examples seems to me as ineffectual as a book on biology without abundant illustrations.
 A. useless B. difficult C. interesting D. satisfactory
 E. attractive.

In questions 41 to 42 choose the expression which best completes each sentence.

41. My uncle told me, 'I have a large house and you are welcome to the protection it offers'. My uncle told me that...
 A. he had a large house, and you are welcome to the protection it offers
 B. he have a large house, and I was welcome to the protection it offered.
 C. He had a large house and he was welcomed to the protection it offers
 D. he had a large house, and I was welcome to the protection it offered.
 E. he has a large house, and I am welcome to the protection it offers.
42. The manager said that unless the employees worked harder the factory would have to be closed. The manager said that...
 A. the employees were not working hard, and so the factory would be closed
 B. the employees should not close early so that they could produce more.
 C. the factory was not productive because the employees were lazy

- D. the factory would be shut if the employees did not increase their output
 E. the factory was closed because the employees did not work hard enough.

In questions 43 to 60 choose the expression or word which best completes each sentence.

43. The student who went home without an exeat has apologized... his misconduct
 A. on B. at C. to D. for E. about.
44. The man has atoned... his sins.
 A. upon B. on C. for D. at E. against.
45. The Headmaster was interviewed in connection.. the expansion project.
 A. to B. with C. for D. about E. at.
46. What do you want me to do now? I'm.... withdrawing and keeping quiet.
 A. for B. with C. up D. off E. on.
47. I am looking seeing your family.
 A. ahead at B. forward to C. forward on
 D. for to E. ahead to.
48. These folktales have been handed... from generation to generation.
 A. into B. over C. down D. up E. across.
49. John arrived at the airport on time but he could not get... the plane.
 A. into B. over C. in D. to enter E. to.
50. The young lovers first met... the University of Ibadan Havana Night dance.
 A. in B. at C. in course of D. on E. inside.
51. I have not seen my housemaster... the beginning of this session.
 A. from B. in C. for D. at E. since.
52. The Chairman of the State School Board has advised students to desist... blackmailing college authorities.
 A. from B. in C. on D. against E. by.
53. The most stupid boy in the class passed the examination contrary.. the expectation of many people.
 A. upon B. from C. on D. to E. with.
54. The Principal remarked that it was the high standard of discipline that was instrumental.... the high percentage of passes in the school.
 A. upon B. to C. with D. on E. in.
55. She wounded the man... the back with her knitting needle.
 A. on B. in C. at D. by E. upon.
56. It took the father many days to get... the untimely death of his son
 A. off B. over C. by D. through E. across
57. While the worshippers closed their eyes in prayer, a thief made... with the collection.
 A. out B. away C. up D. by E. through
58. There is no doubt that every lady takes great pride... her appearance.
 A. with B. in C. at D. on E. about.

- D. it is a type of Graphic Arts
E. it also involves a study of beauty, harmony and order.

PASSAGE IV

My good people: I come before you this evening as a man whose honesty and integrity have been questioned. Now, the usual political thing to do when charges are levelled against you is either to ignore them or to deny them without giving details. But before I answer any of your questions, let me state categorically that I have not touched a kobo of the N50,000 we contributed. Every kobo of it has been used in defraying political campaign expenses.

As a matter of fact, during one of my meet-the-press conferences, Tony Agiwa *accosted* me and said, 'Honourable Senator, what about this fund we hear about?' I told him there was no secret about the fund and that he should meet Abu O. Abu to get details of the fund. I told him, 'You will find that the purpose of the fund was primarily to defray political expenses.' In answer to another one of his questions, I said that neither contributors to this fund, nor contributors to any of my campaigns had ever received any special consideration that he would not have received as an ordinary *constituent*. And I can say that never, since I became a Senator, have I made a telephone call for them to an agency or have I gone down to an agency on their behalf. Records will show that, and these records are in the hands of the Administrator.

16. The author is
A. exonerating himself from allegations of embezzlement
B. ignoring the allegations of embezzlement
C. taking part in a political campaign
D. demonstrating that he is a Senator
E. trying to implicate Abu O. Abu, a fellow politician.
17. *Constituency* in the passage means
A. a section of his constituency
B. his entire constituency
C. his campaigner
D. a person having voting rights where he is living
E. a supporter
18. *Accosted* in the passage means
A. grossly insulted B. greeted C. fought with
D. forced E. went and spoke to
19. It appears that the N50,000
A. has been spent
B. has been paid into the government treasury
C. will soon be paid into the government treasury
D. has been saved by Abu O. Abu
E. will be used for future campaigns.
20. Abu O. Abu is portrayed as
A. a corrupt politician B. the administrator of the fund
C. an ordinary taxpayer D. a government official E. a citizen

PASSAGE V

The land was ready and ploughed, waiting for the crops. At night, the earth was alive with insects singing and rustling about in search of food. But suddenly, by mid-November, the rain fled away: the rain-clouds fled away and left the sky bare. The sun danced dizzily in the sky, with a strange cruelty. Each day the land was covered in a haze of mist as the sun sucked up

the last drop of moisture out of the earth. The family sat down in despair, waiting and waiting. Their hopes had run so high; the goats had started producing milk, which they had eagerly poured on their porridge, now they ate plain porridge with no milk. It was impossible to plant corn, maize, pumpkin and water-melon seeds in the dry earth. They sat the whole day in the shadow of the huts and even stopped thinking, for the rain had fled away. Only the children were quite happy in their little girl world. They carried on with their *game of making house* like their mother and chattered to each other in light, soft tones. They made children from sticks around which they tied rags, and scolded them severely in an exact imitation of their own mother. Their voices could be heard scolding all day long: 'You stupid thing, when I send you to draw water, why do you spill half of it out of the bucket?' 'You stupid thing! Can't you mind the porridge pot without letting the porridge burn?' Then, they would beat the rag-dolls on their bottoms with severe expressions.

The adults paid no attention to this; their nerves were stretched to breaking point waiting for the rain to fall out of the sky. Nothing was important, beyond that. All their animals had been sold during the bad years to purchase food, and of all their herd only two goats were left. It was the women of the family who finally broke down under the strain of waiting for rain.

(Taken from Bessie Head's *The collector of Treasures*)

21. The evidence that the family hopes had run high is that the
A. land was ready for planting
B. earth was alive with insects singing
C. goats had started producing milk
D. family ate porridge
E. family had corn and maize seeds.
22. 'The adults paid no attention to this' refers to
A. the children scolding the rag-dolls
B. the plain porridge C. the burnt porridge
D. their breaking nerves E. the land.
23. The family sat down in despair because
A. the land was ready and ploughed
B. they ate plain porridge with no milk
C. the sun danced dizzily in the sky
D. the land was covered in a haze of mist
E. it was impossible to plant seeds.
24. All their animals had been sold in order to
A. avoid despair B. buy food C. induce rain
C. save animal food E. make the children happy.
25. '*Game of making house*' means
A. building a house with sand
B. being happy in the house
C. playing in the house
D. imitating running a home like adults
E. playing hide-and-seek in the house

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

In Questions 26 to 37 choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.

26. To most people last Christmas was an austere period.

going, so his language often betrays him into dullness, coldness, or worst of all, rudeness. Instead of the student being in control of the language, the language seems now to be in control of the student.

All of this can be very depressing and the student can start to feel very anxious. Working in a foreign language is also very tiring, and the concentration and self-discipline required to correct one's mistakes is very great indeed.

11. Select the most appropriate title for this passage
A. Problems of learning a new language
B. Problems of learning English as a separate subject
C. Problems of working in English as a foreign language
D. Difficulties with interacting in English.
12. The student begins to experience difficulties with English when
A. learning English with other subjects
B. learning English as a separate subject
C. his comprehension becomes less secure
D. using English as a medium of instruction.
13. The expression 'his language often betrays him into dullness, coldness, or worst of all, rudeness' means that
A. his English language lets him down and he becomes dull, cold and rude
B. the way he uses the language gives one the impression that he is dull, cold or rude
C. he betrays his bad manners by using English badly
D. his dullness, coldness or rudeness betrays his bad manners in language use.
14. The statement 'instead of the student being in control of the language, the language seems now to be in control of the student' implies that the
A. writer is not serious, he is only being humorous
B. language can make the student behave like an Englishman
C. language can make the student behave rather badly
D. student should stop using the language so as not to be controlled by it.
15. The most likely source of difficulty for the student working with English as a medium of instruction is
A. the newness of the subject matter in the texts being read
B. unknown items of grammar and vocabulary in the texts
C. the student's slow reading rate in his own subject
D. the tiring nature of working in a foreign language.

PASSAGE IV

In order to approach the problem of anxiety in play, let us consider the activity of building and destroying a tower. Many a mother thinks that her little son is in a 'destructive stage' or even has a 'destructive personality' because after building a big, big tower, the boy cannot follow her advice to leave the tower for Daddy to see, but instead must kick it and make it collapse. The almost manic pleasure with which children watch the collapse in a second of the product of long play-labour has puzzled many, especially since the child does not appreciate it at all if his tower falls by accident or by a helpful uncle's hand. He, the builder, must destroy it himself. This game, I should think, arises from the not so distant experience of

sudden falls at the very time when standing upright on wobbly legs afforded a new and fascinating perspective on existence. The child who consequently learns to make a tower 'stands up' enjoys causing the same tower to waver and collapse. In addition to the active mastery over a previously passive event, it makes one feel stronger to know that there is somebody weaker – and towers, unlike little sisters, can't cry and call, 'Mummy!'.

16. In the passage, 'manic pleasure' means
A. wicked pleasure B. children pleasure
C. unlimited pleasure D. human pleasure.
17. The expression 'must kick it and make it collapse' in this context means
A. is forced to kick it and demolish it.
B. is obliged to kick it and make it collapse
C. cannot resist the urge to demolish it
D. ought to kick it and make it collapse
18. According to this passage, it gives the child great pleasure
A. for Daddy to see the tower he has built
B. to destroy the tower himself
C. to see his tower accidentally destroyed
D. to be helped to destroy the tower.
19. How does the author try to explain this 'destructive stage'?
A. It is the last stage in child development.
B. The child wants to displease his parents.
C. It grows out of the child's recent experiences of sudden falls.
D. The child is just going through a destructive stage.
20. What other feeling does the child derive from the fall of his tower apart from pleasure?
A. Strength B. Anxiety C. Pity D. Depression.

PASSAGE V

The market was old, timeless Africa, loud, crowded and free. Here, a man sat making sandals from old discarded motor-car tyres, there another worked at an old sewing machine, making a nightgown-like affair while the buyer waited, a little further on, an old goldsmith worked at his dying art, but using, now, copper fillings instead of gold to fashion the lovely trinkets women wear the world over; elsewhere a woman sold country cloth fashioned with such fine art that only Africans think of it as a garment of utility. Trade was slow and loud everywhere. This was as much as social as a shopping centre. For an excuse to spend the day at the market, a woman would walk all the way from her village to town with half a dozen eggs. She would spread them on a little bit of ground for which she paid rent. Through the day she would squat on the ground and talk to others who came for the same reason. She would refuse to sell her wares till it was time to leave. They were the excuse for her being there. There were many like that. But there were many others for whom trade was an earnest business. Whether is earnest or as an excuse, the traders were boisterously free, loud-mouthed and happy. The laughter of the market was a laughter found nowhere else in all the world...

21. According to the passage, the woman with half a dozen eggs in the market
A. is doing earnest business

Use of English 1989

COMPREHENSION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

As the stranger approached, Shola noticed that he was handsome and her excitement increased. It was of such a man she had dreamt. He had a fine, arrogant carriage, like a soldier or someone in authority. When he reached the end of the pier, he addressed them in a rich, deep voice that disturbed her as the voluptuous rising of the tide had done.

'You're Tunde Onu, I'm told', he said to her father.

'That's right,' said her father.

'The bus conductor told me you take people to the islands', the man continued. 'I'd like to go there if you can take me.'

Her father examined the man from head to foot, shrewdly measuring his capacity to pay. Then he said:

'When were you thinking of going?'

'Right away'

'That's a different story, for my boatman is gone to Badagry and he won't be back before nightfall.

'Oh!' said the stranger. 'That's too bad. You couldn't get someone else instead of him?'

'I would have to think hard', he said gloomily, 'for it's not everyone would do for the joy of going with me beyond the bay to the islands at this time of the year.'

Shola understood the father's manoeuvre and felt ashamed.

- How would you describe Shola's father?
 - A greedy boatman
 - An energetic but good-for-nothing man
 - A loving father who wants to safeguard the interest of his daughter
 - A talkative fool.
- Which of the following is NOT true of the passage?
 - Shola did not approve of her father's behaviour towards the stranger
 - Shola's father could row the stranger to the islands alone had he so wished
 - Shola's father exaggerated the difficulties in order to raise his fee
 - Shola had recently been disturbed by the tide.
- Which of the following is true of the stranger in the passage?
 - He was a proud and good looking man with a deep voice that annoyed Shola
 - He was familiar with the people of the islands
 - He was a fine gentleman in need of help
 - He was too proud to reciprocate Shola's love.
- 'Manoeuvre' in the passage means
 - shrewdness
 - cleverness
 - stupidity
 - strategy
- Which of the following is true of the passage?
 - The stranger was in a bad mood

- The stranger came by bus
- Shola and her father were idle when the stranger came
- Shola's father measured the stranger from head to foot.

PASSAGE II

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill among nations, and that if only the common peoples of the world could meet one another at football or squash, they would have no inclination to meet on the battle field. even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles. Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. On the village green, where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun of it and exercise; but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level, sport is frankly a mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators; and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into a lather over these absurd contests and seriously believe-at any rate for short period-that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

Even a leisurely game demanding grace rather than strength can cause much ill-will. Football, a game in which everyone gets hurt and every nation has its own style of play is far worse. Worst of all is boxing. One of the most horrible sights in the world is a fight between white and coloured boxers before a mixed audience.

- The 1936 Olympic Games was cited in the passage as an example to show that sports can
 - lead to excessive hatred
 - create goodwill among nations
 - generate feelings of national prestige
 - make people meet on the battle field.
- According to the passage,
 - all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive
 - games have meaning only when the participants play to win
 - it is possible to play a game simply for the fun of it
 - on the local green, you play not to win but for the fun of it.
- Boxing is regarded as the worst game in the passage because
 - of the behaviour of the boxers themselves
 - of the amount of ill-will that can be generated among spectators of different races
 - of the ill-will that can be generated by a game that demands strength from the competitors
 - it is a game in which both players get hurt rather badly.

population growth rate that was at best guess work. Notwithstanding that the margin of error could be as large as plus or minus 20 million, economists have still felt confident to speak of Nigeria's per capita income, birth and mortality rates, literacy rates and so on, as if they were quoting precise figures.

So much in Nigeria is determined on the basis of population that the lack of accurate figures has a significantly adverse effect on policies. One obviously affected area is development planning, which, for the lack of reliable data, frequently looks like an exercise in futility. An example of what happens is the country's Universal Primary Education (UPE) scheme launched in 1976. Policy makers had expected, on the basis of the 1975/76 primary school enrolment of just under 5 million, that they would not have to cope with much more than 6 million school children in the first year. But the enrolment in 1976/77 turned out to be 8.4 million rising to 10.1 million the following year. The unanticipated cost of catering for the larger number was the main cause of the collapse of that worthy scheme after only four years.

Population also plays an important role in revenue allocation, specifically in the sharing of the states portion of the Federation Account, some percentage of which is based on population or population related factors. Because of the contentious nature of the subject, the compromise has been to use estimates based on the 1963 census figures, even when such a move produces ridiculous situations. It is for all these reason that the Babangida Administration's effort to ascertain the nations' population is such a worthwhile venture.

6. It would be more realistic of economists to
 - A. accept the unreliability of Nigeria's census figures
 - B. ascertain how many Nigerians there are
 - C. discard the disputed 1963 census figures
 - D. accept marginal errors in the census figures.
7. Precise national population figures are required in order to know the
 - A. know the number of people to cater for in the Universal Primary Education Programme
 - B. be able to undertake proper implementation of governmental policies
 - C. avert unanticipated expenditures
 - D. be able to speak of population statistics with confidence.
8. 'The contentious nature of the subject refers to
 - A. the population
 - B. the disputed 1963 census figures
 - C. development planning
 - D. revenue allocation.
9. The reference to 'Universal Primary Education' in this passage is significant because it shows
 - A. why the census figures were disputed
 - B. the failure and collapse of the programme
 - C. the misleading effect of unreliable information
 - D. how a worthy scheme could be made worthless by poor planning strategies.
10. As far as the solution to the population problem of Nigeria is concerned, the writer of this passage is
 - A. optimistic B. pessimistic C. indifferent D. disturbed.

PASSAGE III

Let's begin with a picture. He must not have been more than thirty years old. The oval face devoid of those wrinkles of age, the well turfed and black hair and his complete though brown set of teeth supported this assessment. All he had for clothing was a piece of cloth with some words written on it. It must have been one of those cloth-posters used by now abandoned by 'show-biz promoters. Across his neck was yet another cloth which bore our national colours of green and white. His feet were naked just they came from their creator. In one hand he had an empty tin. He talked ceaselessly and in a disordered fashion. The other free hand emphasized his spoken words and gestures. As he talked, he gazed at you as if you were responsible for his pathetic condition. He looked redeemable, though. There are many of his type in various Urban centers.

Beggars! They are in every conceivable place. At the bank, the supermarket, the church, the mosque, the post office there you will meet them. Before you know it, the more healthy ones besiege you for alms almost to the point assault. Surely, there is no rationale in giving alms to someone who is physically stronger than you are and who, from all indications, can and should work and fend for himself. Some others are feeble unfortunately handicapped. Women and young girls constitute a sizeable number of these healthy beggars. Some are nursing mothers and one wonders that their husbands are. Conception by Mr. Nobody, perhaps. The young girls in this category are the mother beggars of tomorrow. But tell me, can't the society be spared this human waste?

11. The writer is describing a
 - A. picture of a man C. picture of a man D. man and a picture.
12. ... 'this assessment' refers to the man's
 - A. face B. hair C. age D. naked feet.
13. 'Beggars' in the context of the first line of the third paragraph is a
 - A. phrase B. sentence C. noun D. modifier.
14. The human waste referred to by the writer is brought about by
 - A. over-feeding
 - B. the irresponsible men who female beggars in the family way
 - C. the mother-beggars of tomorrow
 - D. the society.
15. An appropriate title for the passage is
 - A. A picture, the young man and female beggars
 - B. Mad men and mendicants
 - C. The problem of mad people in the society
 - D. Young men and female beggars.

LEXISAND STRUCTURE

Use the passage below to answer questions 16 to 25. The passage has gaps numbered 16 to 25. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the appropriate option for each gap.

In addition to further reading as a vital arm of referencing, the use of the dictionary in language learning should be emphasized. It cannot be denied that dictionaries do supply

89. You avoid facing ... [A. at B. up C. up to D. on to] the reality of life.
90. In ... [A. a more deeper sense B. a much deeper sense C. a most deeper sense D. much more deeper sense] we, as politicians, are identified with the masses.
91. In addition, their comments are vague and abstract, ... [A. which students find it B. and students find it C. so students find them D. but students find them] difficult to interpret.
92. We are ... to receive your letter and to know that you are ... [A. happy/in good health B. grateful/sound C. pleased /all well D. appreciative/swimming in good health].
93. People who live by ... [A. each other know B. one another know C. oneself knows D. themselves know] what loneliness is like.
94. It has been confirmed that the election ... [A. will be B. is being C. has been D. have being] held in July.
95. The choice to go to the university or not is ... [A. yours' B. your C. yours D. your's].
96. People may not pick flowers in this park.
A. People can pick flowers in this park.
B. People may not wish to pick flowers in this park.
C. People are prohibited from picking flowers in this park.
D. People cannot pick flowers from this park.
97. Tom ought not to have told me.
A. Tom did not tell me but he should.
B. Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me.
C. Tom told me but it was wrong of him.
D. It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.
98. He can't be swimming all day.
A. It's possible he is not swimming now.
B. It's very likely he is swimming now.
C. He does not have the ability to swim all day.
D. He would not like to swim all day
99. Bolade would make a mess of cooking the rice.
A. It was typical of Bolade to make a mess of things.
B. Bolade cannot cook.
C. Bolade will not cook the rice well.
D. Bolade does not like cooking rice.
100. If I were the captain, I would have led the team to victory.
A. I was not the captain but I led the team to victory.
B. I was not the captain but I did not lead the team to victory.
C. I was not the captain and I did not lead the team to victory.
D. I was the captain and I led the team to victory.

In each of questions 96 to 100, select the option (A to D) that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

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Use of English 1993

COMPREHENSION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

PASSAGE I

The diseases afflicting Western societies have undergone dramatic changes. In the course of a century, so many mass killers have vanished that two-thirds of all deaths are now associated with the diseases of old age. Those who die young are more often than not, the victims of accidents, violence and suicide.

These changes in public health are generally equated with progress and are attributed to more or better medical care. In fact, there is no evidence of any direct relationship between changing disease patterns and the so-called progress of medicine.

The impotence of medical services to change life expectancy and the insignificance of much contemporary clinical care in the curing of diseases are all obvious, well documented but well suppressed.

Neither the proportion of doctors in a population nor the quality of the clinical tools at their disposal nor the number of hospital beds is a causal factor in the striking changes in

and treat such conditions as pernicious anaemia and hypertension, or to correct congenital malformations by surgical interventions, increase our understanding of disease but do not reduce its incidence. The fact that there are more doctors where certain diseases have become rare has little to do with ability to control or eliminate them. It simply means that doctor, more than other professionals, determine where they work. Consequently, they tend to gather where the climate is healthy, where the water is clean and where people work and can pay for their services.

- The statement, 'The diseases afflicting Western societies have undergone dramatic changes' implies that
A. changes have taken place in the mode of disease affliction
B. medical services have been important in changing life expectancy
C. a lot of significant progress has taken place in public health
D. deaths from diseases in Western societies are minimal.
- The writer is of the view that the diseases which prevail in contemporary Western societies
A. result from modern life styles

44. They show no *finesse* in dealing with strangers.
A. boldness B. kindness C. tact D. love
45. As a matter of fact, we have been trying to *step up* production.
A. maximize B. decrease C. suspend D. increase
46. Ojo *used to play* tennis everyday.
A. is familiar with playing
B. has to play
C. was in the habit of playing
D. was made to play.
47. In his own story, he confirmed that they had been *on his tail* for quite sometime.
A. closely following and watching him
B. searching for him
C. giving him a tail
D. tagging him a talebearer
48. I am surprised to learn that Badmus is an *agnostic*.
A. someone that believes in God
B. someone who antagonizes God
C. someone who is nonchalant about the existence of God
D. someone who does not believe in the existence of God.
49. Although the manager is busy right now, he will soon be with you *presently*.
A. Immediately B. soon C. without delay
D. right away
50. The governor's wife, in *characteristic* of his smileature, walked into the hall unnoticed.
A. eccentrically B. typically C. consistently
D. intrinsically
51. After my husband's popular election, we had to *keep open house* throughout the weekend.
A. entertain every caller
B. keep all doors open
C. relax security
D. give a party
52. Our new Vice-Chancellor has *stepped off on the wrong foot*.
A. injured his foot while entering his office
B. started off badly
C. made a costly mistake
D. stepped on the wrong toes.
53. The corporate existence of any nation is in jeopardy if her leaders *pay lip service to her unity*.
A. do not promptly pay their taxes.
B. want to break up the country
C. do not dialogue-regularly over her unity
D. are insincere about the problems of her unity
54. Much to her *chagrin*, the bridegroom did not turn up for the wedding
A. wonder B. surprise C. disappointment D. depression
55. Ngozi's countenance is less gloomy: it would appear as if she is relatively *out of the woods*.
A. free from difficulties B. just from the forest
C. in good condition of health D. out of wants
- In each of questions 56 to 100 fill the gap(s) with the **most appropriate** option from the list following the gap(s).
56. When I was in the secondary school, my parents were active members of the ... [A. **Parents-Teachers Association** B. **Parents'-Teachers' Association** C. **Parent- Teacher Association** D. **Parent's Teacher's Association.**]
57. The pen which you have just picked up is...[A. **Charle's** B. **Charles'** C. **Charless'** D. **Charles's**].
58. It is clear to me that you won't visit Okoro this holiday, will you?...[A. **Yes, I won't** B. **Yes, I will visit** C. **No, I won't** D. **No, I will not visit**]
59. Sa'adatu as well as the maids...[A. **like plantain chips** B. **are liking plantain chips** C. **is liking plantain chips** sD. **likes plantain chips**].
60. Measles...[A. **is B. are** C. **were** D. **was**] no longer impossible to manage these days.
61. People dislike Jobe because he is a... [A. **trickery** B. **tricking** C. **trickful** D. **tricky**] young man.
62. If the boys arrived early enough, the match...[A. **would have been played** B. **will be played** C. **will have to be played** D. **would be played**]
63. There are ... [A. **appendexes** B. **appendix** C. **appendices** D. **app. dixes**] on spelling and pronunciation at the end of the book.
64. She usually works hard; but...[A. **at times** B. **atimes** C. **attimes** D. **at time**] she could be very lazy.
65. The police... [A. **says they are** B. **say it is** C. **say they are** D. **says it is**] happy about the dwindling crime rate
66. The keepers themselves are sometimes... [A. **stinged** B. **stang** C. **stung** D. **sting**] by the bees.
67. I now realize I...[A. **had met** B. **have met** C. **met** D. **meet**] you before.
68. The patient was... [A. **operated on** B. **Operated** C. **operated for** D. **operated with**] by a group of surgeons last week.
69. The old man couldn't help...[A. **to laugh** B. **that he laughed** C. **laughing** D. **in laughing**] at his grandson's babbling.
70. A range of options...[A. **were made** B. **is made** C. **are made** D. **was made**] available to the political parties during the recently concluded elections.
71. He claimed that Mr. Okoli's utterance was tantamount to defamation of character, so he sued for...[A. **damage** B. **some damage** C. **a damage** D. **damages**].
72. I don't think he can... [A. **can't be** B. **isn't it** C. **can** D. **don't I**]?
73. The handset was faulty and so it was impossible to...[A. **get at B. get over to** C. **get through to** D. **get on to**] them by phone.

geographical region. For example, Nigerian, American, Irish and British English differ from one another in many respects and each is identifiable, yet in every case the standard variety approaches a single and hypothetical classification known as international English. As one moves towards informality and away from the observance of strict rules, emphasis falls on the differences between dialects. In addition to American English being distinguishable from British English, it is also true that British English is not uniform within the United Kingdom. The level of formality is determined by education and aspiration, while dialects vary from region to region.

[The Department of English, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife: Theuse of English Text (1980)]

11. The author refers to standard English as
 - A. a dialectal variant of language
 - B. an authoritative style of usage
 - C. the orthodox and accurate usage of the language
 - D. the accepted and recognized words, expressions and structures, peculiar to a smaller group of language users.
12. One characteristic of a dialect as mentioned in the passage is
 - A. informality
 - B. possession of various forms
 - C. distinction from British English
 - D. restricted area of usage.
13. According to the author, Nigerian, American, Irish and British English can be regarded as
 - A. registers
 - B. standards
 - C. styles
 - D. languages.
14. According to the passage, international English is
 - A. a kind of arbitrary classification
 - B. an imaginary classification
 - C. an informal standard
 - D. a recognized formal standard.
15. The observance of strict rules is a feature of
 - A. formality
 - B. dialects
 - C. languages
 - D. unconventionality

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

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of ...16... [A. consuming B. eating C. swallowing D. taking] good food. The major reason for this lack of ...17... [A. awareness B. seriousness C. sense of responsibility D. determination] is to be ...18... [A. seen B. acknowledged C. discovered D. found] in the pattern of spending ...19... [A. recurring B. usual C. frequent D. common] among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of ...20... [A. thinking B. saving C. planning D. controlling], which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite ...21... [A. arrogant B. stingy C. crazy D. extravagant] when it comes to buying clothes. This ...22... [A. desire B. anticipation C. aversion D. regret] for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that ...23...

[A. produces B. records C. determines D. decides] the type of person one is. But it is important to realize that good food ...24... [A. lends B. gives C. makes D. rewards] one ...25... [A. immunization B. immunity C. release D. retreat] from diseases.

LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

In each of questions 26 to 30, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

26. Most of the time, their presence is a menace.
 - A. Their presence is always meaningful
 - B. Their presence is seldom a bother
 - C. Their presence is usually of great concern
 - D. Their presence is frequently a threat.
27. My son, who is in the U.S.A., is studying Engineering.
 - A. My only son is in the U.S.A. studying Engineering.
 - B. One of my sons is in the U.S.A. studying Engineering.
 - C. My sons are in the U.S.A. but only one is studying Engineering.
 - D. Only my son is in the U.S.A. studying Engineering.
28. I was one of those who very actively believed in his development programmes.
 - A. I was part of those who renounced the programmes.
 - B. I was the originator of the programmes.
 - C. I was one of the people who embraced the programmes.
 - D. I was one of the great number who developed his programmes actively.
29. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.
 - A. God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground.
 - B. God may seem slow in action, but He adequately rewards every bit of injustice.
 - C. The world is like a food factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.
 - D. Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things.
30. People are not interested in who rules
 - A. People who rule are not interested in the ruled
 - B. The rulers are not indifferent about the people
 - C. People are indifferent about the rulers
 - D. People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.

In each of questions 31 to 50, choose the most appropriate option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in *italics*.

31. Good students can easily identify *spurious* arguments.
 - A. genuine
 - B. interesting
 - C. false
 - D. illogical.

80. Students will always blame their teachers when examination results are unfavourable ... [A. **won't they** B. **wouldn't they** C. **isn't it** D. **can't they**]
81. Okonkwo is a stubborn man; he will never ... [A. **chew** B. **spit** C. **eat** D. **bite**] his words.
82. Kindly ... me your book because my friend has ... [A. **borrow/borrowed** B. **borrow/lent** C. **lend/lent** D. **lend/borrowed**] mine.
83. Three-quarters of the church ... [A. **were** B. **was** C. **is** D. **are**] painted by members the previous day.
84. Two young boys have been caught with parts of the stolen machine but ... [A. **neither of them has** B. **neither of them have** C. **none of them has** D. **none of them have**] admitted stealing it.
85. Watching carefully, I could see the fish ... [A. **dotting** B. **crawling** C. **diving** D. **darting**] along the bottom.
86. Emeka is now a ... student but it took him years to ... [A. **matured/mature** B. **mature/mature** C. **mature/matured** D. **matured/matured**].
87. The rebels will soon fight back. We have been informed ... their ... [A. **of/predicament** B. **about/indulgence** C. **on/rearmament** D. **as for/advancement**].
88. Ali was honest and quiet as a schoolboy, but too much drinking has now changed his ... and ... [A. **temperature/injured** B. **character/tightened** C. **temperament/loosened** D. **innocence/worsened**] his tongue.
89. The hospital was closed ... because there were no beds to put patients ... [A. **down/upon** B. **off/on** C. **down/up** D. **up/in**].
90. The judge with his son ... [A. **were** B. **shall** C. **is** D. **are**] traveling to Lagos now.
91. A university teacher is an ... [A. **academic** B. **academics** C. **academician** D. **academia**].
92. The adventurers ran into many ... [A. **dear** B. **dears** C. **deers** D. **deer**].
93. The argument between the two neighbours degenerated into ... [A. **a free to all** B. **a free fight** C. **a flee for all** D. **a free for all fight**].
94. The class ... [A. **comprised of** B. **comprises of** C. **comprise** D. **comprises**] more girls than boys this session.
95. The tourist bought ... [A. **a brown small Nigerian earthen pot** B. **a small brown Nigerian earthen pot** C. **an earthen brown small Nigerian pot** D. **a Nigerian small brown earthen pot**].
96. I have already ... [A. **hanged** B. **hunged** C. **hang** D. **hung**] the picture on the sitting room wall.
97. Most of us will attend the conference ... [A. **holding** B. **held** C. **being held** D. **to hold**] at Ibadan later this years.
98. I shall work hard so that I can ... [A. **secure** B. **make** C. **receive** D. **grab**] a distinction in English.
99. The lobby was rather ... [A. **much more troublesome** B. **much more troublesome** C. **so much troublesome** D. **very much troublesome**] than I could bear.
100. Students were forbidden ... [A. **from joining** B. **in joining** C. **to join** D. **on joining**] any secret society.

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.

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

- 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. unimpressive
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. mere 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.

54. The politicians were... by the press.
A. marooned B. ridiculed C. eclipsed D. ostracized
55. There are many ... to her personality.
A. moods B. styles C. facets D. faces
56. There are several... in the farmyard.
A. sheep B. ewe C. lamb D. goat
57. Audu fought with his... brother.
A. senior B. older C. bigger D. elder
58. The Dark Continent was an... for Africa.
A. abuse B. enigma C. eclectic D. epithet
59. He arrived... to see his family leave for the countryside.
A. in time B. timely C. late D. with time.
60. You can travel on your own,
A. isn't it B. wouldn't you. C. can't you D. shouldn't you.
61. 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
62. 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.

63. If he were here it could be more fun.
A. He did not show up and so the occasion had more 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.
64. 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.
65. 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.
66. 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.
67. The politician's inflammatory remarks were heavily criticized.

- 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 story 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
C. least productive stage D. redundant stage
80. Though David's condition is *serious*, his life is not in immediate danger.
A. nasty B. hypertensive C. dangerous D. grave
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

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. *mutate* 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. *approches* 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. resign 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.

- 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

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

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. *rhetic*) 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.

Adapted from Phillips, G. M. et al (1985), *Speaking in Public and Private*, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill

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. inpalatable 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. A rough B. An accurate C. A primitive 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 *chips* 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.

- B. an incontrovertible assertion
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 doctor 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