SECTION A TIME: 15 MINUTES

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE

 Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, “appropriate” technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature’s resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

 The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip the earth’s food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one-massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Mathusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

 Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production – the main concern of mothers – they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

 As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet’s carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

 In the area

of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer’s field and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

 In many agricultural regions-including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East-water may be more of a constrain t to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the future.

 Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency – the number of trees cut per hour – but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world’s largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from Finsterbusch Kurf’s essay on Environment and society. “Sociology” 96/97 pages 209-210)

 Questions

1. A suitable title for the passage is

 \*(a) redirecting technology (b) wood management

 (c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture

2. According to the passage, technological advances:

 (a) raise crop yields \*(b) raise living standard and harm the earth

 (c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth

3. For sustainable yields ----------------must withstand challenges

 (a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies

 © farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.

4. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally.

 \*(a) True (b) False (c) True and false (d) Not entirely.

5. The writer is of the opinion that:

 (a) Technology will increase waste

 \*(b) Technological advances must protect the earth

 © Technological advances must destroy the wastes

1. Recycling will adversely affect the earth.

6. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply?

 (a) Paragraph 4 \*(b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3

7. The passage is an example of ---------------------

 (a) an illustration (b) a narration \*(c) an exposition (d) an argumentation

8. The actual writing stage is carried out under ------------------

 (a) speaking publicly (b) listening \*(c) writing correspondences

 (d) reading skills.

9. One of the basic requirements of writing is ------------------------

 (a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing \*(d) crafting

10. A paragraph must have-----------------

 (a) a concrete statement \*(b) a Thesis statement (c) active words

 (d) passive statements

 Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

11. The armed robber removed the pistol from the-------before shooting the man.

 \*(a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case

12. The ---------was torn, so the sword cut the hunter

 (a) hogshead (b) bag (c) case \*(d) scabbard

13. When she got the road, she got a free-------

 (a) lift (b)help \*(c) ride (d) drive

14. Skating is to -------as swimming is to water

 (a) berg \*(b) ice (c) sea (d) vapour

15. Arm is to elbow as door is to --------

 (a) knob (b) frame (c) post \*(d) hinge

**Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences:**

16. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark

 horse.

 (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form.

 \*(c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected

17. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours

 (a) small boys \*(b) unimportant people (c) frightened people

 (d) frivolous people

18. He spoke with his heart in his mouth

 (a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice

 (c) with a lot of confusion in his speech \*(d) with fright and agitation

19. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent.

 (a) overworked \*(b) bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent

 **Imagine this to be the conclusion to an outline that you have made. Fill the numbered blank spaces with the appropriate lexical items.**

 “In addition for further reading as vital arm of referencing, the use of the dictionary in language learning should be emphasized. It cannot be denied that dictionaries do supply facts about a language which may be difficult to find anywhere else; 20 about grammar, usage, status, derivation, and so on necessary for comprehension are outlined in the dictionary, while context, word analysis and synonym search contribute immensely to the 21 of meaning. That efficient use of the dictionary helps to enrich the conceptual and experiential background to create a meaning context cannot be denied. The 22 of both the specialist and general dictionaries should be encouraged as the case may be. Not that students should jeopardize reading fluency by 23 every word that they do not understand, rather in that bids to read chunks or groups of words in a text, lexical items that 24 obstruct meaning may be quickly checked up in a dictionary. Glossing over a word or lexical guessing through context may not be sufficient 25 to encourage the use of the dictionary as an aid to reading, and a tool for checking the words used in writing must be well built 26 the reading fast. The skill can be easily transferred to the student’s content areas as well. A barrage of criticism, like student’s excessive reliance on the dictionary instead of contextual 27 reduction in the speed, time wastage, and so one abound against student’s use of the dictionary when reading. It may however be argued that 28 students to guess the meaning of words from context and then compare this with dictionary entry for such words is a discovery 29 for enlarging the conceptual environment and vision of students on the various interpretations that may be given a word.

OPTIONS

 A B C D

20 information words details\* knowledge

21 forming \* gotting knowing creation

22 possession fact use\* employment

23 considering\* pondering meditating looking up

24 may will can shall\*

25 practice\* exercise note passage

26 onto\* in into unto

27 reading meaning \* decoding guessing

28 asking teaching making allowing\*

29 procedure method means strategy \*

30. From the way my friend talks, you can see that he is such a bore

 (a) rude (b) brilliant \*(c) uninteresting (d) humorous

**Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.**

31. The telephone -------- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most countries in the world.

 (a) had been invented \*(b) was invented (c) would have been invented

(d) has been invented.

32. By the end of this semester, he--------his university education.

 \*(a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed

 (d) must complete

33. The horse is a winner---------

 (a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so

 \*c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.

34. If we went to any European country, -------Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way.

 \*(a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say

35. You should show some consideration-----the feeling of others

 (a) with \* (b) for (c) about (d) to

 **Choose the option opposite in meaning to the world underlined.**

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

 \*(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern

37. Chide is naturally taciturn

 (a) friendly (b) cheerful \*(c) garrulous (d) lively

38. He is loved for his altruism

 (a) benevolence \*(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness

39. This card entitles you to attend the Glosgow.

 \*(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchants (d) proclaims

40. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist

 (a) reprinted \*(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned

41. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy

 (a) compulsory \*(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) ubnreliable

42. Makarere University has a large intake of students each year.

 (a) rejection \*(b) turnout (c ) product (d) output

43. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation

 \*(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate

44. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient’s pain

 (a) relieve \*(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure

45. These two books are identical

 (a) equal (b) similar \*(c) different (d) alike

**Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences**.

46. People may not pick flowers in this park.

 (a) people can pick flowers (b) people may not wish to pick

 \*(c) people are prohibited from picking (D) people cannot pick flowers

47. 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.

48. Most of the time, their presence is a menace.

 (a) Their presence is always meaningful

 (b) Their presence seldom bothers

 \*(c) Their presence is frequently a threat

 (d) Their presence is usually of great concern.

49. 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) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things.

 (c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of

 injustice.

 (d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials

 properly.

50. People are not interested in who rules.

 (a) People who are not interested in the ruled.

 (b) The rulers are not indifferent about the rulers.

 \*c) People are indifferent about the rulers.

 (d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.

51. A very popular ruler is at the ----------

 (a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair \*(d) helm of affairs

**Read the following passage carefully and from the options lettered A – D, choose to fill in the blank spaces correctly.**

Martha was on her way to the 52 when her friend Amina 53 to tell her to buy 54 for her GSM 55. She could not 56 the call, as there was no 57 at the place

she was. Her friend then sent her a 58 message eventually she was in position to receive. She tried to 59 but her friend had already 60 in order to 61 the set’s battery that was very low.

 A B C D

52. post postage office post office\*

53. ringing called\* talked dialed

54. chargeable flash card recharged card\*

55. handset telephone cellular hand-set\*

56. answer receive\* reply handle

57. recharge card flash network coverage\* cover

58. written text\* hand urgent message

59. reply answer talk\* flash

60. stopped\* called off shut down switch

61. awaken switch on reactivate\* recharge

**Choose from the options lettered A – D the words that most suitably complete the numbered gaps in the text.**

The government decides how much it is going to spend in the 62 year and later considers the methods of generating the required 63 to take care of the planned 64. The 65 policy of government, which is concerned with the methods of raising 66 and the patterns of government expenditure comes into full focus in the 67 budget. Historically, the budget is a 68 statement of the revenue 69 and expenditure of government.

 In recent years, however, it has become an important economic 70 where the different aspects of the national 71 and future prospects on a 72 basis are presented and 73. In democratically managed economies, the budget is 74 in parliament or the National Assembly every year. Sometimes, government plans to spend more than its revenue, it has a budget 75, but when it spends less than its revenue, it has a budget 76. But is balanced when revenue is equal to expenditures.

 A B C D

62. current new\* financial present

63. fund\* overheads turnover revenue

64. capitals commitments activities programme\*

65. budget economic\* fiscal spending

66. income loans capital\* money

67. approved\* financial overall annual

68. financial formal government clear\*

69. amount collections sharings allocated\*

70. gazette\* papers textbook document

71. economic business commerce policy\*

72. bi-monthly monthly yearly\* weekly

73. analyzed criticized implemented\* approved

74. debated\* examined drafted prepared

75. excess credit surplus deficit\*

76. losses surplus\* debit shortage

**From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.**

77. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage.

 (a) frightful (b) fainting \*(c) frightening (d) circuitous

78. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers

 knowingly.

 (a) crude \*(b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude

79. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers

 \*(a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious

80. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible.

 (a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government \*(d) wealthy

81. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred.

 (a) blank \*(b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable

82. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night.

 (a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible \*(d) fearful

**In questions 25-30 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.**

83. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

 (a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage \*(d) aggravate

84. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu.

 \*(a) disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery

85. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker.

 \*(a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful

86. It is malicious to speak evil of him.

 (a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful \*(d) honest

87. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament.

 (a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible \*(d) careful

88. Snakes are repulsive.

 (a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly \*(d) beautiful

 In questions 89 – 94, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best

 fills each gap.

89. I started this exercise--------.

 (a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes \*(c) five minutes ago

 (d) five minutes since.

90. Susan would have liked -----the story about magic.

 (a) believing (b) believed \*(c) to believe (d) believed

91. ------I would like to go to England, but I cannot.

 (a) usually \*(b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.

92. The police had no evidence to go ----- so they released the suspect.

 \*(a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon

93. Although he ran quickly-----

 \*(a) but he did not win the race (b) he won the race

 (c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race

94. He did not want to go to school-----

 (a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work

 \*(c) because he had not done his home work

 (d) even he had not done his home work.

 **In questions 95-108, identify the wrongly spelt words from the options A-D.**

 A B C D

95. revenue expantiate\* congratulate scarce

96. convenant\* deficit container consume

97. secretariat\* speculate spark secrecy

98. democratic vote fraudulent fisccal\*

99. reveal refer remedial\* risk

100. patriotic\* partrol patron peak

101. survey security surveillance\* surety

102. artifitial\* art attention native

103. asylum serum select\* seduce

104. prospect prosparity\* postulate persevere

105. computerized computed\* comprise comprice

106. declaration\* decade diseace disease

107. expatriate\* experience expansive expatiate

108. generous genuine quiete\* genius

**Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A – D.**

109. ---------is not part of the writing process.

 (a) gathering the material (b) self-editing

 \*(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining

110. The ---------guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing.

 (a) topic sentence \*(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph

 (d) cohesive devices.

Read the following passage:

 Most people are a bit apprehensive about going to the dentist. Some are positively panic-stricken at the thought of a visit to their dentist. The prospect of sitting helplessly in a large mechanical chair while at the mercy of the dentist keeps some people away. These especially fearful people cancel appointment; they delay getting check-ups. Some frightened people ignore dentists. Some of these people suffer from a dental phobia; they have an irrational fear of the dentist.

 No one can promise that a visit to the dentist will be painless; however, modern technology has made dental treatment much more comfortable. Many people fear the pain of the needle that delivers the anesthetics. Now, some anesthetics can be injected into gums in a jet of air. The old image of a leering dentist with a huge drill in hand is a common one; today’s dentist uses high-speed, water-cooled drills which are fast and virtually painless.

 Such sophisticated equipment and techniques do not help to calm all fear. Therefore, dentists have adopted additional techniques for soothing patients. Some dentists give patients headphones for listening to music during treatment; others distract patients with video tapes. Getting patients to do relaxing exercises at the beginning of an appointment sometimes works; other dentists use hypnosis to relax their patients. People who fear dental treatment should tell the dentist of their apprehensions so that the dentist can then explain the treatment step by step in order to reduce some of the fear.

**From the options labeled A – D, choose the nearest that can answer the following questions.**

111. A suitable title to the above passage is

 (A) strategies in dental treatment (B) dental care (C) dental pains

 \*(D) dental fear.

112. The writer, according to the passage, acknowledges that treating teeth could be

 \*(A) painful and fearful (B) painless and fearless (C) painful but fearless

 (D) fearless but painful

113. According to the passage, modern dental practice has helped

 (A) in eliminating all fears \*(B) in curbing most fears (C) at increasing fears

 (D) in perpetuating the old fears.

114. The function of anesthetics is to

 (A) stop blood flow \*(B) kill nerves (C) relief pain (D) induce pain

**From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.**

115. Soothing:

 (A) to shoot \*(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet (D) to make interesting

116. Phobia:

 \*(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C) reasonable fear

 (D) unreasonable confidence.

117. Irrational:

 (A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C) based on reason

 \*(D) not based on reason

118. Leering:

 (A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly \*(C) laugh/smile unpleasantly

 (D) smile pleasantly.

119. Sophisticated:

 (A) knowledgeable \*(B) complex (C) simple (D) real

120. Apprehension:

 \*(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety (D) relaxation

  **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

 ‘I have steadily endeavoured to keeping mind free so as to give up any hypothesis, however much beloved (and cannot resist forming one on every beloved subject) as soon as facts are shown to be opposed to it’ – Darwin.

 The word ‘beloved’ is interesting. It, or an equivalent word, has been used by many other scientists; to find an echo in the definition of a tragedy variously attributed to sponsor and Huxley: ‘the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact’. Cynical and self-critical humour apart, what makes an invalid idea beautiful is some perfection of it and this is apparent despite the invalidity. Like poets, we assume coherence in nature that is often not found. Pythagoras defined beauty as ‘the reduction of many to one’. The scientist must find the one that is compatible with the observations of his day: more latitude is allowed to the poet.

 The fact that a scientist must be aware of the possibility that a conclusion may be disproved need not in any way diminish the enthusiasm, or even mania, with which the idea is pursued or the relationship looked for. We are not neutral uncoverers of ‘truth’ but exponents of ideas who grind axes to the limit of our capacity. A poet can answer a critic completely by saying: ‘that is what I feel like’. Strong feeling is a powerful stimulus to research, but it must be put to test and it must therefore be concerned with matters that are testable. This prevents science from being one of the dogmatic pursuits – a point never recognized by the lay public and sometimes even overlooked by great scientists when they reach conclusions outside the limit of their observations.

 From: Scientists and Writers: The Growing Cleavage by N.W. Pirie.

121. ‘keeping my mind free’ means to be

 (A) unbiased (B) uninterested \*(C) disinterested (D) undecided

122. The word interesting means

 (A) entertaining \*(B) exciting (C) thought-provoking (D) curious

123. find an echo means

 \*(A) find relief in (B) an imitation (C) delight in (D) is similar to

124. The author things that what makes a wrong idea beautiful is it

 (A) invalidity \*(B) possession of a certain perfection (C) coherence

 (D) ease of understanding

125. Pythagoras’ definition of beauty means

 (A) picking one out of many things (B) having one result from many causes

 (C) having one clear study of many aspects \*(D) having a unified view of many

 aspects.

126. latitude could best be replaced by

 \*(A) freedom (B) scope (C) range (D) free hand

127. A scientist is advised not to be discouraged when he

 (A) realizes that his theories may be wrong \*(B) realizes that his work may turn

 out to be useless (C) finds that he is too keen on his pursuit

 (D) finds that support for him as decreased.

128. The word ‘relationship’ as used in the passage means

 (a) kinship \* (b) connection (c) link (d) affinity

129. grind axes means to

 \*(a) work to perfect our own theories (b) have private interests

 (c) play clever tricks (d) be careful and vigilant

130. Whereas both the poet and the scientist are moved by strong personal feelings it is

 true that

 (a) both are free to say what they feel (b) the scientist cannot tell a lie

 (c) the poet never thinks hard \* (d) the work of the scientist must be verifiable

131. A formal and graphical presentation of the content and structure of a piece of

 communication is also known as a / an----------

 (a) summary (b) comprehension (c) essay \* (d) outline

132. A topic sentence is in form of ---------

 (a) a phrase \*(b) a clause (c) a paragraph (d) a word

133. In writing an outline, which of the following does not feature prominently?

 (a) numbering pattern (b) classification of ideas \*(c) the use of punctuations

 (d) consistency with either phrasal/sentential form.

134. Which of the following differentiates an outline from a summary?

 (a) being a synopsis of a text (b) the use of transitional markers

 (c) identification and classification of salient points

 \*(d) elimination of illustrations and exemplifications.

135. Which of these is not true of summary writing?

 \*(a) it should be detail (b) it should contain only the main issues

 (c) it should be coherent (d) all of the above

136. All except one factor are necessary in note taking

 (a) the use of precise words (b) the use of symbols and abbreviations

 (c) the use of phrases and clauses \*(d) the use of compound-complex sentences.

137. An introductory paragraph could begin with any of these styles except

 (a) definition (b) quotation (c) illustration \*(d) outlining

138. Mechanics in writing involves all the following items except

 (a) spelling (b) abbreviation \*(c) grammar (d) punctuations

 **Study the following passage and use the correct options from the table given**

 **to complete the blank slots.**

 The four girls – 139 -, there is no doubt about it. – 140 – the girls, Aishat is

 the – 141 – serious at studies. Others – 142 – away – 143 – themselves in trivial

 matters.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 139 | Ourselves | each other | one another\* | their selves |
| 140 | Between | Among\* | For | From |
| 141 | More | Best | much | Most\* |
| 142 | Idled | Idling | Idle\* | were idling |
| 143 | Engaging\* | Engage | Engaged | were engaging |

 **Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences**

144. The ring leader with all his disciples---------escaped

 (a) have (b) were \*(c) has (d) was

145. Patients often --------not believe they need surgery

 \*(a) do (b) did (c) does (d) have

146. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics-------me.

 (a) interested (b) interesting (c) interest \*(d) interests

147. The bulk of the laboratory equipment --------- purchased in Nigeria.

 (a) would (b) were (c) are \*(d) was

148. None of you --------- invited

 (a) were \*(b) is (c) are (d) may not be

149. An essay is

 \*(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication

 (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work

150. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following

 (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching

 \*(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing

151. “The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the

 air so damp and rich….” Is an example of

 \*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays

 (d) persuasive essays

152. Chronological accounts pertain to

 (a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure

 \*(d) narrative structure

153. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types.

 (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures \*(c) expository structures

 (d) narrative structures

154. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through

 (a) illustrations of TS \*(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas

 (d) obeying writing laws

155. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its

 \*(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents

156. In a formal letter, a writer’s language is required to be

 (a) factual \*(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short

157. One of these is not essential to an informal letter.

(a) outside address \*(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer’s address

158. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the

 paper is known as

 (a) half block (b) full block \*(c) left block (d) page block

158. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process

 (a) first (b) third \*(c) second (d) last

159. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on

 \*(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay

 (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay

160. The following sentence: ‘As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the

 earth is 2 billion years old’, belongs to----

 (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay

 \*(d) expository essay

161. In an essay, TS means----

1. Typical sentence \*(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement .
2. topical statement.

162. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the

 (a) end (b) middle \*(c) beginning (d) anywhere

163. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a:

 \*(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization

 (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

 **In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 164 – 173. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.**

 **Passage**

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 164 (a) consuming

\*(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of

165 \*(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination

is to be 166 \*(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of

spending 167 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent \*(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 168 (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 169 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy \*(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 170 \*(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 171 (a) produces (b) records \*(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person one is. But it is important to realize that good food 172 (a) lends \*(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 173 (a) immunization \*(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

 **Passage**

 There are one or two things this country can teach others, one of which is the art of writing obituaries. One suspects that the reason why some of our newspapers still manage to break even is the great amount of revenue they derive from obituaries. It is not unusual for about one quarter of the volume of an average daily to be constituted of obituaries and immemorial alone. One possible explanation for this, it has been argued, is that Nigerians value their dead greatly. And there is a saying among us that you do not say evil things against the dead. This is obviously the philosophy behind the large dose of encomiums with which our dead are bestowed. From the evidence of these obituaries and immemorial, every dead Nigerian must have been something of a saint while alive.

This would explain why the death of most Nigerians is attributed to the evil machinations of the wicked. Only very few people in our country die natural death, and even when they do, the obituaries, always give the impression that such deaths constitute the saddest loss to befall the deceased’s family. And that is why writers of these obituaries and their allied advertisements are experts on “mortuary stylistics” This “mortuary stylistics”, the study in the art of eulogrising the dead and making their loss sound so heart-breaking,

is one of the commodities we can export to other countries.

**Instructions**

Tick the most accurate option in each of the questions 174 – 178.

The tone of this passage is

174. (a) angry \*(b) satirical (c) non-commital (d) pleasant

175. The title of the passage is

 (a) stylistics (b) obituary stylistics \*(c) writing obituaries (d) the dead

176. The kind of passage above is

 \*(a) personal report (b) expository report (c) critical report

 (d) incidental report

177. The focus of the passage is on

 (a) an object \*(b) an abstract concept (c) an event (d) a general proposition

178. The approach taken by the writer of the passage is

 (a) descriptive \*(b) analytical (c) chronological (d) polemical

**In each of the questions 179 – 183, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.**

179. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely

 (a) slowly \*(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly

180. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice.

 (a) hindering \*(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting

181. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action

 \*(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality

182. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility

 study of the area

 (a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete \*(d) practicability

183. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I could be

 registered.

 (a) papers \*(b) qualifications (c) testimonials (d) identities

**In questions 184 to 198, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.**

 184. After two years of courtship, he is finally------

 (a) being married to \*(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet

 next Saturday.

185. I am ------

 (a) seeking on \*(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d) seeking) admission to the

 University this year.

186. The old man’s speech has become completely----

 (a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive

 \*(d) incomprehensible.

187. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ----

 \*(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic

188. By twelve midnight, we will be-----

 (a) airbourned \*(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne

189. They were all behaving like a bunch of-----

 \*(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.

190. Mrs. Dauda was one of----

 \*(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) in my village.

191. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no----

 (a) love (b) interest (c) character \*(d) finesse) in dealing with the

 customers.

192. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ----

 (a) runny \*(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose

193. The Vice-chancellor expressed his----when the students broke the rules----

 (a) anger/everyday \*(b) frustration/time and again (

 (c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he

 didn’t know how to stop them.

194. Immediately I entered the house, I could----

 (a) feel (b) hear \*(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.

195. The accident was due to------

 (a) negligence (b) negligible \*(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the

 defendant.

196. Aggrieved persons are free to seek----

 (a) reparation \*(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of

 law.

197. His chances in the games----

 \*(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously

 jeopardized.

198. You would be well---

 (a) informed \*(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the

 teacher says.

**From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.**

199. The slap on his face ------him

 (a) stunted (b) stoned \*(c) stunned (d) stinted

200. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father

 and son were completely-----

 (a) divorced \*(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed

201. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold

 when I got home.

 \*(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing

202. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action

 as------.

 (a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant \*(d) improper

203. Writing includes the following language skills except--------

 (a) speaking (b) listening \*(c ) playing (d) reading

204. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?-----

 (a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing \*(c) listening and reading

 (d) writing and speaking

205. Speaking and writing are described as -----in which the writer graphically and

 conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas.

 (a) receptive language skills \*(b) productive language skills

 (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

206. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is-----

 (a) reading (b) listening \*(c) writing (d) speaking

207. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer

 eventually----

 \*(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes

208. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in

 effective writing.

 (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate \*(d) synthesize

209. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind

 of----

 (a) joy (b) anger \*(c) anguish (d) argument

210. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to -----.

 \*(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty

 (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.

211. The writer needs-------in conceiving an idea that will be exciting

 (a) ambition \*(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness

212. Like the over- joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is

 usually ----- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the

 readers.

 (a) encumbered \*(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged

213. Writing is ------- between the writer and reader(s).

 \*(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition

214. Writing is a ------.

 (a) purpose \*(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation

215. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as ----

 (a) pre-occupation (b) process \*(c) communication (d) deliberation.

216. All these are pre-writing activities except ----

 (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas

 \*(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.

217. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece.

 \*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing

218. A good writer must be a good -----.

 (a) looking (b) \*observer (c) educator (d) historian

219. Writing can be characterized as a ------ activity in which the writer moves

 backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning

 in between.

 (a) resource \*(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket

220. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity.

 \*(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

221. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity?

 \*(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing

 (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying

222. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these

 except ------

 (a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up

 \*(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

223. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are-----

 \*(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points

 (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and

 discussions.

224. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except---

 (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination

 (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion

 \*(d) commendation.

225. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----

 (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done

 (c) to explore your feelings \*(d) to question a topic.

226. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except-----

 (a) register (b) tense (c) scope \*(d) your lecturer

227. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? -----

 (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming

 \*(d) all of the above

228. A writer’s information must be all except -------

 (a) correct (b) current \*(c) subjective (d) large

229. An important skill needed ingathering information from multiple sources is the

 skill of ------ information.

 (a) separating \*(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing

230. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful

 writing except -----

 (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience

 (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout \*(d) crafting.

231. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the

 writer’s ability?

1. I can’t write as well as a native English speaker
2. Good writers are made\*
3. I don’t need a writing course since my future profession doesn’t require

writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn’t agree with my ideas.

232. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience’s responses in------

 (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading \*(d) writing

233. -------English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal.

 \*(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

234. Written academic English will not contain all the following except-----

 (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers \*(c) impersonal pronouns

 (d) personal pronouns.

235. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except ---------

 (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing

 (c) increasing your perception of the world \*(d) dwelling on surface description

 event.

236. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the -----

 (a) ending (b) middle \*(c) beginning (d) body

237. The purpose of journal writing is to -----

 (a) entertain your friends \*(b) explore and develop yourself

 (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

238. The thesis statement is the -----sentence that reveals the writer’s attitude to

 the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.

 (a) interrogative (b) exclamatory \*(c) declarative (d) imperative

239. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer

 to convey the ----- to the readers.

 (a) writer's point of view \*(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

240. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory

 paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one

 paragraph.

 \*(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

241. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include----

 (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise

 (c) being lucid and incisive \*(d) all of the above.

242. The outline is the -----format of an essay.

 \*(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular

243. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more)

 than the content itself.

 (a) technical (b) credulous \*(c) important (d) unimportant

244. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:----

 (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial \*(d) all of the above.

245. -----is one of the basic language skills.

 (a) swimming \*(b) writing (c) singing (d) laughing

246. Writing is ---- in nature.

 (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive \*(d) interactive

247. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ----- before writing is crucial.

 (a) revising \*(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.

248. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except -----

 \*(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one’s point of view in an issue

 (b) it gives account of what has already taken place.

 (c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description

 (d) it shows characters in action.

249. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is

 emotionally involved is referred to as an ------ description

 (a) argumentative \*(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository

250. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on

 imagination and personal response.

 \*(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative

251. Scientific descriptions must be -----

 (a) imaginative (b) argumentative \*(c) objective (d) subjective

252. -------is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.

 \*(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.

253. Writing can be defined as

 (a) a lower level of human consciousness

 \*(b) the highest level of human consciousness

 (c) a higher level of human consciousness

 (d) the lowest level of human consciousness

254. The use of orthographic symbols to express one’s awareness abstraction

 and grammatical control is:

 (a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay \*(d) writing

255. One of the writing type is:

 (a) persuasive type (b) initiative type \*(c) minutes of meetings

 (d) thoughts and ideas.

256. The audience in writing is the

 \*(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer

257. The subject of our writing explains our:

 (a) identity \*(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

258. A media strategy in writing is:

 \*(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d) comprehension

259. The cause of an event must produce:

 (a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict \*(d) effect

260. Competence in writing includes:

 (a) voice and mail \*(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message

261. Context is the

 (a) topic (b) address \* (c) situation (d) title

262. Negation is the opposite of

 (a) stipulation \*(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts

263. Definition is:

 (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element

 \*(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it

 (d) comparing an element.

264. The process of good writing is:

 (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing

 \*(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc

 (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy

 (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.

265. Writing could be formal or informal.

 \*(a)True (b) False

266. Letters are classified into these types:

 (a) formal, informal and semiformal

 (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal

 \*(c) formal, semi-formal and informal

 (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.

267. Application for employment is categorized under:

 (a) semi-formal \*(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar

268. A letter to one’s uncle is a:

 (a) semi-formal \*(b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter

269. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is:

 \*(a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal

270. The type of letter with two addresses is known as:

 (a) informal \*(b) formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN

GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION

GNS 112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2008/2009 SESSION

 SECTION B TIME: 25 MINUTES

1. The order of presentation of a formal letter is:

 \*(a) salutation, title, body (b) title, salutation, body (c) body, title, salutation

 (d) body, salutation, title

2. A letter of complaints is :

 \*(a) formal (b) informal (c) semiformal (d) formal and informal

3. An Article is :

 (a) a letter (b) a memo (c) an essay \*(d) none of the above.

4. One of the following is not an essay type:

 (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay \*(c) referee essay (d) expository essay

5. Paragraphing is one of the writing devices that aid:

 (a) continuity (b) explanation (c) spacing \*(d) structuring

6. Stories and accounts are in:

 \*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) argumentative essays

 (d) expository essays

7. Expository essays are:

 (a) processes (b) explanations (c) mechanisms \*(d) instructions and directions

8. Events and observations are better presented in:

 (a) argumentative essays (b) visual essays \*(c) descriptive essays

 (d) circulatory essays.

9. All essays must have one of the following:

 (a) long experience \*(b) introduction, body, conclusion (c) title, body, conclusion

 (d) title, introduction and body.

10. There are two types of outlining:

 (a) specimen and specific (b) frase and sentence \*(c) phrase and sentence

 (d) clause and morpheme

11. One of the following essays involve two voices

 \*(a) argumentative essays (b) voiceless essays (c) narrative essays

 (d) clause essays

12. An application for a post will require

 (a) apology \*(b) curriculum vitae (c) argument (d) explanation

13. A report is:

 \*(a) narrative (b) explanatory (c) descriptive (d) businesslike

14. Full name and signature is not required in:

 (a) an address \* (b) informal letter (c) an article (d) an application for job

15. Apart from writing, other skills of language are:

 \*(a) listening, reading and dancing (b) reading, writing and listening

 (c) writing, reading and listening (d) speaking, listening and reading.

16. A paragraph must have:

 \*(a) unity, coherence, completeness and emphasis

 (b) language, punctuation, writing and thoughts

 (c) unity, style, punctuation and ideas

 (d) coherence, strength clarity and prominence

17. The following are types of reports except---

 (a) laboratory experiments

 (b) day-to-day events

 (c) information disseminated in the media

 \*(d) letter to a friend

18. A minute must contain all of the following except----

 (a) opening (b) matters arising \*(c) guess what (d) attendance

19. An account of a laboratory experiment is written in:

 (a) present tense \*(b) past tense (c) present continuous tense

 (d) present perfect tense

20. Newspaper headlines use -

 \*(a) comma instead of the conjunction ‘and’ (b) lies and fabrications

 (c) source acknowledgement (d) surface layer reporting

21. Which of the following can be regarded as writing in academic technical disciplines: `

 (a) philosophy, story-time, English and Yoruba

 \*(b) humanities, social sciences, law, Science and Technology

 (c) Mass Communications, Accounting, Sociology and Political Science

 (d) Physics, Engineering, Linguistics and Arabic

22. The Gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi is an example of writing in:

 \*(a) Humanities (b) Religions (c) Linguistics (d) History

23. Social Science is also known as:-

 (a) human science (b) core science \*(c) behavioural science

 (d) medical science

24. ‘Prima facie’ is a terminology belongs to:

 (a) business administration \*(b) law (c) accounting (d) sociology

25. Discussions on laser fever belongs to:

(a) pure science (b) applied science \* (c) medical science (d) behavioural science

26. The tone in a printed work can be recognized through:

 (a) italics and bold prints (b) formality or informality of the writer’s words

 (c) diction used by the writer \*(d) all of the above.

27. Mistakes are caused by

 (a) lack of mastery of the subject (b) ignorance \*(c) carelessness (d) selfishness

28. The purpose for a written material can be:

 \*(a) self-expressive, persuasive and expository

 (b) explanatory, involving and dialogue

 (c) entertaining, enlightening and educating

 (d) informing, advancing and educating

29. ‘I am doing my birthday’ should be:

 (a) I am performing my birthday \*(b) I am celebrating my birthday

 (c) I am attending to my birthday (d) All of the above

30. “The woman always quarrels her husband” should be:

 (a) The woman always quarrels with her husband

 (b) The woman always quarrel her husband

 \*(c) The woman always quarrel with her husband

 (d) The woman alway quarrels with her husband

31. ‘I have completed all the exercises on chemistry’ should be:

 \*(a) I have completed all the exercises in chemistry

 (b) I have completed all the exercise in chemistry

 (c) I have completed all the exercise on chemistry

 (d) I have completed all exercise in chemistry

32. ‘Should in case you see her, tell her that I came’ should be:

 (a) Should you see her, tell her that I came

 (b) Incase you see her, tell her that I came

 \*(c) a and b.

33. ‘Every one attended the meeting’ should be:

 \*(a) Everyone attended the meeting (b) Every one attends the meeting

 (c) Every one attend the meeting (d) Everyone attend the meeting

 You are expected to choose from the list provided to complete the sentences

 in Nos. 34 - 44.

34. I want the -----size (a) large \*(b) largest

35. He is the ----- person I know (a) happier \*(b) happiest

36. The goat is very ---- (a) sturbon \*(b) stubborn

37. She is a ---- writer (a) proficent \*(b) proficient

38. Nobody is ---- \*(a) indispensable (b) indispensible

39. What is the ---- (a) tittle \*(b) title) of the novel

40. The bride and groom love ---- (a) themselves \* (b) each other

41. He met the door ---- (a) open \*(b) opened

42. It’s time we ---- for our rights (a) stand \*(b) stood

43. I ---- my wristwatch on the table (a) kept \* (b) placed

44. The examination has been ---- to a latter date (a) postponed \*(b) shifted

45. Productive writing skill involves:

 (a) writing and listening (b) listening and speaking

 (c) writing and speaking (d) writing and reading

46. Which of these best describes the writing process?

 \*(a) an interactive activity (b) transfer of knowledge

 (c) a one-way traffic (d) a frivolous venture

47. The process of writing require the following activities in (1) Editing

 (2) Pre-writing (3) Writing in what order:

 (a) 1,2,3 \* (b) 2,3,1 (c) 3,2,1 (d) 3,1,2

48. The thesis statement refers to ---

 (a) the first sentence in a paragraph (b) the last sentence in a paragraph

 \*(c) the most important sentence in the entire essay

 (d) the light sentence in a paragraph.

49. A good dominant thesis must contain----

 \*(a) a central idea for other ideas to radiate from

 (b) weak points to be strengthened by the writer

 (c) confusing ideas (d) subjective views of the writer

50. A visit to Owu fall can be written using---

 (a) narrative strategy (b) persuasive strategy (c) descriptive strategy

 \*(d) a and c only

51. A writer engages in expository writing when he ----

 (a) writes in support of or against a given issue

 (b) narrates his experience at a particular place

 \*(c) explains a process or procedure

 (d) gives a vivid description of how to get to the teaching hospital

52. Apart from writing, other language skills include

 (a) reading, jotting and cramming \*(b) reading, listening and speaking

 (c) reading, looking and listening (d) reading, receiving and imagining

53. Writing is the most difficult of the language skill because it involves

 (a) thinking, dreaming and looking (b) thinking, observing and evaluating

 (c) thinking, drafting and editing \*(d) thinking, organizing and writing

54. Writing skill is

 (a) a receptive skill (b) a pro-active skill \*(c) a productive skill

 (d) a passive skill

55. The intellectual and emotional investment of the writers depicts their

 (a) knowledge (b) interest (c) excitement \*(d) personality

56. A necessary pre-requisite a writer needs is

 \*(a) sense of purpose and sense of audience

 (b) sense of purpose and sense of language

 (c) sense of purpose and sense of environment

 (d) sense of purpose and sense of writing

57. Basic requirements for good writing include the following except:

 (a) composing \*(b) knowing (c) communicating (d) crafting

58. A writer can source material from all the following avenues except:

 (a) performing experiment (b) using questionnaire \*(c) through classroom work

 (d) doing field work

59. The thesis statement is a declarative statement that reveals

 (a) writer’s personality (b) writers argumentative skill

 (c) writers communicative process \*(d) writers attitude and mould overall

 structure of the essay

60. Writing can not be organized in one of the following ways:

 \*(a) horizontally (b) chronologically (c) spatially (d) cause and effect

61. Information contained in a writing must be

 (a) large (b) correct (c) objective \*(d) outdated

62. All but one of the following are characteristic of a paragraph

 (a) unity (b) completeness \*(c) verboseness (d) coherence

63. In communicating through writing, you must not

 (a) choose the appropriate register and style (b) determine the essay type

 (c) unite audience, purpose, content and form

 \*(d) use big vocabularies to show your skill

64. Proper planning in writing does not require

 \*(a) having a dictionary around you (b) having purpose of writing

 (c) establishing a direction (d) keeping your purpose in view throughout

65. Writing in favour of dress code can be done

 (a) via descriptive writing (b) via expository writing

 \*(c) via argumentative writing (d) via narrative writing

66. One of the following writing strategies combines the characteristics of others a lot

 \*(a) descriptive writing (b) narrative writing (c) argumentative writing

 (d) expository writing

67. Purpose of expository writing include all but

 (a) informing \*(b) exposing (c) defining (d) explaining

68. Another name for a business letters is

 (a) commercial letters \*(b) deal letters (c) public letters (d) conventional letters

69. A typical personal letter must have

 (a) address, salutation, introduction, body and ending

 (b) address, addressee, introduction, body and ending

 (c) address, salutation, greetings, body and ending

 \*(d) address, date, salutation, body and ending

70. Apart from academic writing, which of the following is also common form of

 writing?

 \*(a) letter writing (b) report writing (c) news writing (d) story writing

71. Academic and technical disciplines include

 \*(a) science and technology, humanities, social science and law

 (b) science and technology, agriculture, humanities and social science

 (c) science and technology, medicine, humanities and law

 (d) science and technology, engineering, social sciences and law

72. Which of the following is a correct statement

 (a) report of writing must contain all spoken words

 (b) field work report must contain all data collected

 (c) laboratory report must be written in present tense

 \*(d) a media report employ cliches

73. Coveat Emptor is a register in

 (a) science and technology \*(b) law (c) humanities (d) social sciences

74. A minutes of a meeting must not contain one of the following

 (a) attendance \*(b) riddles and jokes (c) matter arising (d) opening

75. Emphasis in paragraph cannot be achieved with

 \*(a) morally (b) importantly (c) chiefly (d) mainly

76. Any but the following can be used as transition

 (a) for this reason (b) as a result \*(c) as you like it (d) on the whole

 Choose from the options A-D answer Question 176 – 180

77. I did not like here at all, because she was as ---- ice

 \*(a) cold as (b) cold like (c) cold with (d) cold for

78. Of all the rivers in Nigeria, the Niger is ----

 (a) the long \*(b) the longest (c) the longer (d) long

79. Tunde isn’t ------continue his education

 (a) determine enough to (b) determining enough to \*(c) determined enough to

 (d) determinism enough to

80. Ade is ------ than Bola

 (a) hardworking (b) most hardworking \*(c) more hardworking (d) far hardworking

81. Saraki is ---- person I have ever met

 (a) rich (b) richer (c) most rich \*(d) the richest

82. From the reader’s view point, revising is ----

 (a) critical reconstruction of the whole substance of writing

 (b) critical critique of the note substance of the writing

 \*(c) critical review of the whole substance of the writing

 (d) critical rejection of the whole substance of the writing

83. Revision of the first draft can be done along the following lines:

 (a) texture, sentences purpose and organization

 (b) texture, vocabularies purpose and organization

 \*(c) texture, tone, purpose and organization

 (d) texture, words, purpose and organization

84. Listening, as a language skill, requires

 (a) unconscious effort (b) semiconscious effort \*(c) conscious effort

 (d) comatose effort

85. In Marginal Listening, students are

 (a) creatively listening (b) consciously listening (c) attentively listening

 \*(d) partially listening

86. Which of the following is not a part of listening process?

 (a) receiving (b) focusing \*(c) articulating (d) deceptering

87. To cultivate good listening habit, student should focus on the following cues but

 \*(a) facial cue (b) verbal cues (c) non-verbal cues (d) implicit cue

88. All the following aids assist students’ listening except

 (a) mechanical aids (b) biological aids (c) psychological aids

 \*(d) procedural aids

89. Which of the following represents English sound system?

 \*(a) vowels, consonants, stress and intonation

 (b) vowels, vocabularies, stress and intonation

 (c) vowels, grammar stress and intonation

 (d) vowels, speech, stress and intonation

90. Which of the following is not a part in organs of speech?

 (a) nasal cavity (b) oral cavity \*(c) maxilla cavity (d) pharyngeal cavity

91. Extemporaneous delivery entails….

 (a) speech delivered without preparation

 (b) speech delivered via deliberations

 (c) speech delivered through reading

 \*(d) speech that speaks to the points in the outline

92. The police finally arrested the ---- criminal

 (a) famous (b) renowned (c) respectable \*(d) notorious

93. Should UNILORIN wish to attract worker, it ought to ----the pay

 (a) lower (b) rise \*(c) raise (d) spread

94. I ---- whether our competitor will make profit

 (a) doubted (b) doubting \*(c) doubt (d) on doubt

95. He has recently ---- driving to make himself relaxed

 \*(a) relinguished (b) relinguish (c) relinguishing (d) relinguisten

96. Brushing teeth using toothpaste will ---- then from decaying

 (a) guard (b) defer \*(c) protect (d) avoid

97. Common symptoms associated with fever --- sleepleness, headache and tiredness

 (a) includes (b) included \*(c) include (d) including

98. Are we sure that she will be able to ---- the shock

 (a) take up \*(b) get over (c) get through (d) get up

99. It takes years to ---- as a teacher

 (a) qualified (b) qualifying (c) qualification \*(d) qualify

100. Hormones are chemicals which ---- by the body to control various functions

 (a) produce (b) are producing \*(c) are produced (d) were produced

101. The accident would have been averted but the driver had been ---

 (a) negligence (b) neglecting \* (c) negligent (d) neglected

*You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct answer from options provided.*

102. Writing can be described as----

 (a) a receptive skill in communication.

 (b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice.

 (c) the primary of the four language sills.

 \*(d) a productive skill in language use

103. A good writing should have a----

 (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion.

 \*(b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style.

 (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion.

 (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.

104. The process of writing involves---

 (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing.

 (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing

 \*(c) Pre-writing, writing and editing

 (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

105. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a

 class essay?

1. Under development in Nigeria
2. Under development in Third world countries.
3. Under development in Africa : Causes and solution.
4. \*The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

106. A topic sentence is the sentence which ----

 (a) reveals the writer’s attitude to the subject matter.

 \*(b) contains the central idea of a paragraph

 (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay

 (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

107. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination

 (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional

 markers.

 \*(b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional

 markers

(c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and

1. Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions.

Assume you found the following error in your friend’s work. Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108-112

108. Shade has write the letter.

 (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written \*(d) has written.

109. One of the boys is coming in every day.

 (a) come \*(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.

110 Romeo and Juliet are my best book

 (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been \*(d) has been.

111. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response.

 (a) his (b) it \*(c) its (d) it’s.

112. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty.

 (a) discover (b) discovery \*(c) discovered (d) disscovered.

113. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the

department’s financial support should take the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) an essay \*(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d)a personal letter

114. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* 1. Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of

The letter and complimentary close

* 1. Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference

Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close

* 1. \*Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close
	2. Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary

Close

115. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings?

(a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report.

\*(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported.

(c) Sections of minutes are not numbered.

(d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.

116. A fieldwork report has the following features . . . .

(a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion.

 (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement.

 \*(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation,

 Conclusion and acknowledgement.

(d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business

and closing.

117 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of report which usually has a source and a

headline.

\*(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of

meetings

118. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking

(b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking

(c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking

\*(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

119. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills?

(a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking \*(d) Listening

120. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with

a view to evaluating it?

(a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening \*(c) Analytic listening

(d) Marginal listening

121. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and

 discussions within the academic setting?

\*(a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening

(d) Analytic listening

122. The listening process involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding

\*(b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing

 (c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding

 (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding

123. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a

point makes use of

(a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue \*(d) non-verbal cue

124. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a pre-listening tip.

 (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use

 (c) Asking relevant questions \*(d) Preparing questions on a topic

125. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile

 (b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self

 \*(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening

 (d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking

126. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ logically follows in the acquisition of communication

 skills.

 (a) Writing \*(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing

127. A seminar presentation would require

 (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery

 (c) discussion delivery \*(d) reading delivery

128. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu

 speech in front of all your lecturers?

1. Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze
2. Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long

\*.(c)Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly

1. Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long

129. The following are effective delivery strategies except

 (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose

 (c) eye contact \*(d) jerky sentence

130. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an organ of speech.

 (a) Pharyngeal cavity \*(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity

 (d) Oral cavity

131. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking

 except

 (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme

 \* (c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion

132. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be

 (a) Amina do her wedding anniversary last week

 (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week

 (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week

 \*(d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week

133. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be

 (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte

 (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre

 \*(c) I watched a nice show at the theatre

 (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 13 4- 143

134. Share this ice cream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three of you

 \* (a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between

135. Ijeoma is always asking

 (a) ‘When will you come visit me’?

 \* (b) ‘When will you visit me?’

 (c) When are you to visit me?

 (d) When are you visiting your?

136. Every man, woman and child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requested to assemble in the

 departure lounge

 \*(a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was

137. My lecture asked us to try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do better

 (a) and \*(b) to (c) for (d) by

138. You and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are going to represent the class

 (a) me \* (b) I (c) mine (d) us

139. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you I would refuse to go

 (a) was \*(b) were (c) am (d) be

140. Mr. Jatto say that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming

 (a) disliked \*(b) dislikes (c)mislike (d) disliking

141. Can you sit on this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 (a) stood \*(b) stool (c) stand (d) stake

142. Bola cannot see you because she is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) traveled \*(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling

143. AbdulGafar watches movies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his wife depends on them.

 (a) like \*(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

**(A)** *By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences*

 *below clearer*:

144. The job having been finished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the men went home

 (a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon \*(d) comma.

145. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) comma \*(b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.

146. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this means that the topic sentence needs modification

 (a) full stop (b) question mark \*(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma

147. Alas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evil was hatched

 (a) full stop \*(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon

148. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) semi-colon \*(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

**(B)** *From numbers* 149 – 153, *respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the*

 *options that fill the gaps*

149. A topic sentence is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \*(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept

 (c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.

150. A sentence is an element of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a) body \* (b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point

151. A paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic

 \*(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

152. One of the functions of a paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \*(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept

 (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.

153. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) load (b) precision (c) scope \* (d) purpose.

**(C)** *Answer questions* 154 – 159 *by choosing the correct options below them*.

154. What is salutation in Letter Writing?

 \*(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement

 (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.

155. What role does the subject heading play in letter?

 (a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer

 \*(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer’s direction

 (d) redundancy.

156. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter?

 \*(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar

 (c) closely related (d) just familiar

157. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter.

 (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics \*(d) Formal features.

158. How many formal features does a formal letter has?

 (a) two \*(b) six (c) ten (d) four

159. What are those distinguishing features of a formal from an informal letter?

 (a) two versus three features for formal and informal respectively

 (b) four versus five features for formal and informal respectively

 (c) six versus four features for formal and informal respectively

\*(d) one versus ten features for formal and informal respectively.

**D)** *Read the letter below and name numbers* 160 – 164

 (161)

 Department of English,

University of Ilorin,

Private Mail Bag 1515,

 (160) Ilorin.

6th May, 2009

Dear John,

 Do you remember that I once remarked that the tortoise was

the king of all tricksters? As a confirmation of that, yesterday, I was

walking near our orchard when suddenly I heard a sound. There on

a stone rolling and railing, the old tortoise like a great trickster. You’ll (162)

see him in action when you visit us in June.

 My new Puppy is likely to be the most beautiful collie, ever!

I will instruct Pip and Pep to bring him when nest they will come to you.

I know your mum will be interested.

Your Uncle,

 Jid.

 (163)

 (164)

160. (a) recipient’s address (b) close-up \*(c) salutation (d) acknowledgment

161. (a) greeting (b) salutation (c) beginning \*(d) writer’s address and date.

162. (a) paragraphing \* (b) body (c) topic sentence (d) content

163. \*(a) subscription (b) conclusion (c) correspondence (d) submission.

164. (a) name \*(b) signature (c) initials (d) closing.

(**E) Read the passage below and answer questions 165 – 173 using options a – d.**

 Whatever other processes may be used for them, most parts are machined at some stage, and the machine shop usually employs the largest member of workers. Almost all castings and forgings need to be machined and many parts are mad entirely from rods or bars of metal by machining them.

 Where large numbers of each part have as possible for the operatives, so that they can work quickly and easily, yet still turn out work of high quality. For example, where parts have to be machined one after another from the end of a long bar of metal, there is usually a ‘stop’, which makes it easy to move the right length of fresh metal into position each time. Stops are also fitted to prevent a cutting tool from being fed too far into the metal. Where a partly shape piece of metal is to be machined, there will be a ‘fixture’ to hold it in position so designed that the part cannot be put in the wrong way round. In drilling and similar operations, Jigs’ are often used; these hold the part firmly and have a guide hole for each hole to be machined in the work piece; the operator has only to bring the guide holes in turn under the drill of his machine to make sure of drilling exactly the right place.

 Some of the machines are so made that, once prepared for a run of work, all they need is to be kept supplied with metal. One or two ‘machine’ minders may look after a score of such machines, putting long bars of metal into them from time to time; the machines will go on running for hours, turning out parts in great quantities. Other machines call for a real Knack in fitting the part quickly and securely in place, and the operator can make a big difference to the finish of the work according to the care he takes in operating the controls steadily and at the correct rate. Sometimes operators may be taught to ‘set up’ their machines themselves, adjusting the fixtures, stops and working speed for each batch at work. There is employment in the machine shop, therefore, for boys of different ability and outlook.

165. Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

(a) The Fabricator \*(b) The Machine Shop (c) The commerce’s shop

(d) A laundry.

166. Why is the machine shop important here?

 \*(a) It employs many people (b) Because of its redundancy

 (c) A place of display (d) site-seeing.

167. The shop in question is an extension of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) trading ground \*(b) factory (c) laundry (d) business centre

168. Why does a fixture have to be carefully designed?

 (a) For decoration (b) for slanting \*(c) to grip the metal to be machined

 (d) for doctoring.

169. What type of machine work can be left to a machine minder?

 (a) fitting (b) collating (c) designing \*(d) drilling.

170. When can the machine operator make a big difference to the work he is doing?

 (a) at the beginning (b) in the middle \*(c) at the completion (d) at all times.

171. To which career could you classify the operations in the Passage?

 \*(a) engineering (b) computerization (c) mechanization (d) econometrics.

172. Mention two technical concepts that are appealing in the passage.

 (a) Others and ability (b) apparatus and apparate \*(c) Machine and drilling

 (d) batch and work

173. Who are the most relevant people in the shop?

 (a) the boys (b) the designers (c) the drillers \*(d) the operators.

**Using options a – d, replace the underlined words and phrases in the passage.**

174. Castings

 \*(a) fabricatings (b) makings (c) producing (d) doings

175. Forgings

 (a) mouldings \*(b) shapings (c) drawings (d) makings

176. Machined

 (a) manufactured \*(b) mechanized (c) monitored (d) molded.

177. Operators

 \*(a) detectives (b) destructors (c) developers (d) drillers

178. Stop

 (a) hanger \*(b) suspension (c) pretension (d) handler

179. The right length

 \*(a) exact measurement (b) approximation (c) measurement (d) size

180. Fitted

 (a) prepared (b) hanged \*(c) connected (d) corroborated

181. a fixture

 \*(a) confiner (b) definer (c) restricting (d) limited.

182. drilling

 (a) sewing \*(b) ridging (c) digging (d) coercing

183. Similar operations

 (a) the same thing (b) synonymous things \*(c) related activities

(d) exact operations.

184. ‘Jigs’

 (a) handler \*(b) holders (c) benders (d) turners.

185. a guide hole

 (a) an opening (b) an opener \*(c) a leading opening (d) a drainage.

186. the operator

 \*(a) the handler (b) the officer (c) the manager (d) the driver

187. ‘Machine menders’

 (a) Machine operator \*(b) Machine’s attendant (c) Machine repairer

 (d) Machine maintenance

188. turning out

 (a) up turning \*(b) producing (c) manufacturing (d) releasing

189. Knack

 (a) Knock (b) Knight \* (c) skill (d) consistency

190. the finish of the work

 (a) the conclusion of the work (b) production, \*(c) the completion of the work

 (d) finality.

191. set up

 (a) organize \*(b) prepare (c) roll (d) release

192. working speed

 \*(a) check limit (b) reduction time (c) duration (d) extent

193. different ability

 (a) various energy \*(b) different potential (c) limitation (d) inability.

194. The problems of developing nations are inexhaustible (synonym)

 (a) Abundant (b) limited (c) many \*(d) numerous (e) restricted

195. Though the later chief \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just a small piece of land from his father he bequeathed many hectares to his children (synonym)

 (a) acquired (b) a massed \*(c) inherited (d) recovered (e) withdrew.

196. Education develops an individual as a person and therefore \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to get more out of life

 (a) enable (b) enabled (c) enabling \*(d) enables (e) enably

197. The twin brothers love each other, just as the triplet love

 (a) each others (b) everyone \*(c) one another (d) others (e) themselves

198. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hostel appears to be neglected by the school authority

 (a) girl (b) girls (c) girl’s \*(d) girls’ (e) girls’s

199. The boy is humble, and the entire community admire him for his

 (a) humblement (b) humbleness (c) humbles (d) humbling \*(e) humility.

200. Our step-brothers are generous to us

 (a) are they? \*(b) aren’t they? (c) didn’t they (d) is it? (e) Isn’t it?

The ----201---- exchange is a ----202----- where ----203---- are bought and sold. Any member of the public who whishes to buy ----204---- must get it from the ----205---- through a -----206-----. Shares of popular ----207---- that have good profile and stable prospects are always on ----208---- demand while the shares of companies that are unprofitable drop.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 201 | Bank | bulk | foreign | insurance | Stock\* |
| 202 | Field | ground | Market\* | pavilion | place |
| 203 | Goods | Monies\* | notes | securities | Services |
| 204 | Commodities | goods | investments | items | Shares\* |
| 205 | Agent\* | broker | cashier | clerk | jobber |
| 206. | Bear | Broker\* | bull | jobber | Receptionist |
| 207 | Firms | individuals | industries | institutions | \*Organizations |
| 208 | Adequate | Frequent | \*High | Low | Moderate |

209. French along with English --- to be passed.

 \*(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) none

210. Although my father --- a house in Cope Coast, he --- his

holiday in Badagry.

 (a) have/have (b) have/has \* (c) has/had (d) has/have

211. More people--- to learn Arabic these days.

 (a) begin \*(b) are beginning (c) beginning (d) none

212. It is a useful language because many people in West Africa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

 \*(a) speak (b) are speaking (c) speaking (d) spoke

213. Then end of the world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a time which we do not expect.

 \*(a) will come (b) comes (c) will be coming (d) is coming

214. I’ve never --- anyone --- so much money before’, thought the policeman.

 (a) seen/loose (b) saw/lose \*(c) seen/lose (d) saw/loose

215. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption.

 (a) moreover \*(b) as I was saying (c) furthermore (d) nevertheless

216. The two language skills concerned with literacy are

 \*(a)reading/writing (b)reading/listening(c)writing/speaking (d)listening/speaking

217. “The boy drove the car recklessly” has these sentence elements

 (a) SPC (b) SPA \*(c) SPCA (d) SCA

218. He is a nice man is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence

 (a) imperative (b) exclamatory (c) interrogatory \*(d) declarative.

219. “Are you okay?” is---

 (a) imperative sentence (b) declarative sentence (c) exclamatory sentence

 \*(d) interrogatory sentence.

220. “But”, “Are” “or” are examples of

 (a) subordinators (b) correlatives \*(c) co-ordinators (d) none

221. Essay writing involves \_\_\_\_\_ structural parts

 (a) five (b) six \*(c) three (d) one

222. An essay that involves relating one’s experience is referred to as

 (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository \*(d) narrative

223. Mechanical accuracy involves only one of the followings

 \*(a) punctuations (b) pronunciation (c) calligraphy (d) reading

224. An acronym that captures the criteria for making an essay is

 (a) COE (b) SAP (c) 3RQS \*(d) COEMA

225. Brainstorming is a \_\_\_ activity

 (a) writing \*(b) pre-writing (c) post writing (d) proof reading

226. Comprehension basically aims at testing students’

 (a) pronunciation \*(b) meaning understanding (c) spelling (d) reading

227. A written transaction between a former employee and his employer is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letter.

 (a) informal (b) semi-formal \*(c) formal (d) none

228. Students and not their lecturer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involved

 (a) is \*(b) are (c) has (d) none.

229. Though Physics may not seem interesting to you, if you want to understand space exploration, a little physics will be helpful.

 (a) simple (b) compound \*(c) complex (d) compound-complex

230. Although your study schedule is broken into separate and individual courses, you are not leaning isolated information or ideas

 (a) compound (b) simple (c) compound-complex \*(d) complex

231. Interest depends upon understanding.

 (a) compound-complex (b) compound (c) complex \*(d) simple

232. Students should study properly for their examinations

 (a) Isn’t it? (b) Shouldn’t it? \*(c) shouldn’t they? (d) should they?

233. I wont go there would I?

 (a) Yes I would \*(b) No, I wont (c) Yes, I won (d) No, I would.

234. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_ when the prophecy came true

 (a) amaze \*(b) amazed (c) amazing (d) amazingly

235. Are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the dance?

 (a) already \*(b) all ready (c) all read (d) none

236. Government is ready to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monetization policy.

 (a) compliment (b) complement \*(c) impliment (d) implement

237. The lady as well as her mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking.

 (a) hate \*(b) hates (c) love (d) none

238. Neither Ade nor his brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attending the play next week

 (a) is (b) was \*(c) are (d) were

For two hundred years after the Norman conquest, French remained the language of intercourse among the upper class in England. England witnessed a bilingual situation of its dwellers. England, now a language of the conquered. French, a language of the conqueror. The fusion of the two races became possible, as both forgot the agony of defeat and euphoria of victory.

239. What parts of speech do “conquest” and “conquered” belong to?

 (a) Noun/noun (b) verb/verb \*(c) noun/verb (d) verb/noun

240. The pair of agony/euphoria is an example of

 \*(a) antonym (b) synonym (c) homophone (d) homonym

241. The antonym of victory is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (a) fusion (b) conquest \*(c) defeat (d) dwellers

242. ‘Dwellers’ in the passage means

 (a) fighters (b) conquerors \*(c) inhabitants (d) doers

243. “Its” is an example of

 \*(a) possessive pronoun (b) contraction (c) personal pronoun

 (d) none

244. He was so convinced that people were driven by ---- motives that he could not

 believe that anyone could be unselfish

 (a) selfless (b) personal \*(c) ulterior (d) altruistic

245. No hero of ancient or modern times can surpass the Indian with his lofty

 contempt of death and the --- with which he sustained the cruelest affliction

 (a) guile (b) concern (c) reverence \*(d) fortitude

246. The concept of ---- grouping of people with similar interests and abilities

 was very popular among educators.

 (a) segregated (b) integrated \*(c) homogeneous (d) heterogeneous

247. His theories were so ---- that few could see what he was trying to establish

 (a) logical (b) erudite (c) scholarly \*(d) nebulous

248. An individual who is ------ is incapable of ----

 \*(a) fettered - flight (b) ambitious – failure (c) modest - shame

 (d) militant - fear

249. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of

 our ---- leader

 (a) famous (b) dynamic (c) gracious \*(d) venerable

250. After several ---- attempts to send the missile into space, the spacecraft was

 finally launched successfully.

 (a) difficult (b) excellent \*(c) abortive (d) preliminary

251. Since you have failed three of the last four tests, you cannot afford to be ----

 about passing for the term

 (a) courteous \*(b) sanguine (c) indolent (d) passive

252. You are afraid to attack him directly, you, therefore, are resorting to ----

 (a) condemnation (b) guile \*(c) innuendo (d) criticism

253. The pioneers’ greatest asset was not their material wealth but their ----

 (a) simplicity \* (b) fortitude (c) largesse (d) possessions

254. Some students are ---- and want to take only the courses for which they see

 immediate value

 \*(a) pragmatic (b) foolish (c) stupid (d) theoretical

255. Automation threatens mankind with an increased number of ---- hours

 (a) useless (b) active \*(c) idle (d) complex

256. We need more men of culture and enlightenment: we have too many ----

 among us

 (a) pragmatists \*(b) philistines (c) philosophers (d) boors

257. If we ---- these experienced people to positions of unimportance because of

 their political perversions, we shall lose the services of valuably trained

 Personnel

 (a) define (b) propel (c) delegate \*(d) relegate

258. His ---- directions misled us, we did not know which of the two roads to take

 (a) foolish (b) complicated \*(c) ambiguous (d) arbitrary

257. You were frightened by a concept that you ---- in your own mind

 (a) accepted (b) idealized \*(c) created (d) sought

258. Although there are ---- outbursts of gunfire, we can report that the major

 rebellion has been suppressed

 (a) bitter \*(b) sporadic (c) meager (d) nocturnal

259. The child’s earliest words deal with concrete objects and actions, it is much

 later that he is able to grapple with ----

 (a) decisions (b) opponents \*(c) abstractions (d) mathematics

260. It would be difficult for one so ---- to be led to believe that all men are equal

 and that we must disregard race, colour and creed

 (a) emotional \*(b) tolerant (c) intolerant (d) broadminded

261. The ---- of our civilization from an agricultural society to today’s by

 upheaval and, all too often, war

 (a) adjustment (b) migration \*(c) metamorphosis (d) route

262. Men is essentially a ---- animal and tends to ---- others

 (a) selfish – resent (b) vicarious – work with (c) perverse - adopt

 \*(d) gregarious – associate with

263. A man who cannot win honour in his own ---- will have a very small

 chance of winning it from posterity

 (a) right (b) country \*(c) age (d) way

264. Whereas the historian’s primary task is to ---- human actions, the business

 of the psychologist is to ----- them

 (a) describe … justify \*(b) influence …. study (c) predict …. analyze

 (d) record …. Explain

265. The book, published ---- revived our interest in the author do had just died

 (a) anonymously (b) posthumously \*(c) recently (d) privately

266. When he was questioned by the dean, he would ---- his own complicity

 and refused to name his colleagues

 (a) only confess \*(b) not deny (c) not acknowledge (d) only deny

267.

 (a) I was drown to him by his personal charm

 (b) I was drawn to him by his personal charm

 \*(c) I was drowned to him by his personal charm

 (d) I was drawned to him by his personal charm

268.

 (a) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a dissent living

 (b) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a descent living

 (c) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for a decent living

 \*(d) The social worker appealed to the prostitutes to opt for diccent living

269.

 (a) Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitments, I

 cannot avoid to buy a car

1. Given my meager and my numerous financial commitments, I cannot

 avvord to buy a car

1. Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitment, I cannot

 affoid to buy a car

1. \* Given my meager income and my numerous financial commitments, I cannot

 afford to buy a car

270.

 (a) The doctor diagnosed diabetes in the patient

 (b) The doctor diagonied diabetes in the patient

 (c) The doctor diagozed diabetes in the patient

 \*(d) The doctor diagnosed diabetes in the patient

271.

 (a) The secretary was asked to expantiate on the matter

 (b) The secretary was asked to expandiate on the matter

 \*(c) The secretary was asked to expartiate on the matter

 (d) The secretary was asked to expatiate on the matter

272.

 (a) Chinedu was beaten by a dangerous snake

 (b) Chinedu was beeten by a dangerous snake

 (c) Chinedu was bitten by a dangerous snake

 \*(d) Chineddu was bieten by a dangerous snake

273.

 (a) The driver as well as the conductor were arrested

 (b) The driver as well as the conductor are arrested

 (c) The driver as well as the conductor is arrested

 \*(d) The driver as well as the conductor was arrested

274.

 (a) The houses as well as the car was painted

 (b) The houses as well as the car is painted

 (c) The houses as well as the car are painted

 \*(d) The houses as well as the car were painted

275.

 (a) The young men impresses me as a brilliant student

 (b) The young men impresses me as brilliant students

 \*(c) The young men impress me as brilliant students

 (d) The young men impress me as a brilliant students

276.

 (a) He said that his access to the back accounts were troubling the treasurer

 (b) He said that his access to the bank accounts are troubling the treasurer

 \*(c) He said that his access to the bank accounts was troubling the treasurer

 (d) He said that his access to the bank accounts is troubling the treasurer

277.

 (a) Neither the student nor his parents is around

 \*(b) Neither the student nor his parents are around

 (c) Neither the student nor his parents was around

 (d) Neither the student nor his parents will around

278.

(a) The equipments are being destroyed

 (b) The equipment is been destroyed

 \*(c) The equipment is being destroyed

 (d) The equipments are been destroyed

279.

 (a) The informations giving us were insufficient

 (b) The informations given us were insufficient

 \*(c) The information given us was insufficient

 (d) The information giving us was insufficient

280.

 (a) Some live ammunitions were already recovered from the armed robbers

 (b) Some live ammunitions are already recovered from the armed robbers

 \*(c) Some live ammunition was already recovered from the armed robbers

 (d) Some live ammunition is already recovered from the armed robbers

281.

 (a) Some new staffs has been employed

 (b) Some new staffs have been employed

 \*(c) Some new staff have been employed

 (d) Some new staff has been employed

282.

 (a) The activities of the company grounded to a half

 \*(b) The activities of the company ground to a half

 (c) The activities of the company granded to a half

 (d) The activities of the company grand to a half

283.

 (a) Can coke is not available in this part of the country

 (b) Cand coke is not available in this part of the country

 (c) Caned coke is not available in this part of the country

 \*(d) Canned coke is not available in this part of the country

284.

 (a) The little girl need down to greet her mother

 (b) The little girl knee down to greet her mother

 (c) The little girl kneel down to greet her mother

 \*(d) The little girl knelt down to greet her mother

285. (a) After taking the drug the patient felt reliefed

 \*(b) After taking the drug the patient felt relieved

 (c) After taking the drug the patient felt relifed

 (d) After taking the drug the patient felt relived

286.

 (a) You can save your breathe for a better cause

 (b) You can save your breadth for a better cause

 \*(c) You can save your breath for a better

 (d) You can save your breadthe for a better cause

287.

 (a) Shouts of joy rented the air

 \*(b) Shouts of joy rend the air

 (c) Shouts of joy rend the air

 (d) Shouts of joy rended the air

288. Chief Bola Ige was ---- by his fellow politician

 (a) Slayed (b) slained \*(c) slain (d) slay

289. The bereaved woman --- into tears

 (a) bursted \*(b) burst (c) busted (d) bust

290. We all listened silently to the ---- story of his pain and suffering

 (a) heart-tendering \*(b) heart-rending (c) heart-retering

 (d) heart-renting

291.

 (a) The dog has being wagging it’s tail for some time

 \*(b) The dog has been wagging its tail for some time

 (c) The dog has been wagging it’s tail for some time

 (d) The dog has being wagging its tail for some time

 **Choose the correct options for the following questions**

292. One of the following is not a factor aiding effective studying.

 (a) total concentration

 (b) eating a balanced diet

 \*(c) lack of meditation

 (d) jotting down points

293. The best way of planning your study is by having a planned.

 (a) personal study time (b) leisure time (c) sport time \*(d) time table

294. For your study to be uneffective, your materials should be

 (a) up-to-date (b) authentic \*(c) inaccurate (d) reliable

295. An all-encompassing way of avoiding distraction is study is by

 (a) minimizing sources of worry (b) avoiding troubled and perplexed

 circumstances

 (c) avoid harbouring bitterness \*(d) developing a sound personality

296. The range of dictionary functions does not cover

 (a) word existence (b) spelling (c) pronunciation \*(d) mental lexicon

297. The first way of deciphering meaning while coming across an unfamiliar word is

 by…

 (a) consulting a dictionary (b) thinking deeply

 \*(c) discovering meaning from the way it occurs within a sentence structure

 (d) consulting a bilingual dictionary

298. In a dictionary, a word like “nation” can not be extended to form

 (a) nationality \*(b) nationalism (c) nationalistic (d) nationalize

 One of the options below is not applicable

299. When consulting the dictionary, you need to

 (a) locate the word by following arrangement of the letters

 \*(b) discover the word by following arrangement of the words in the dictionary

 (c) locate or discover the word class

 (d) discover the meaning of the word

 **Write true (T) or false (F) in providing answers for the following questions**

300. Listening is that unconscious effort to select the meaningful important

 and relevant sounds and messages from the numerous sounds and messages

 that our ears perceive or receive.

 ( ) T---- ( ) F ---\*

301. Marginal listening can be described as partial listening

 ( ) T \* ( ) F

302. With appreciative listening, the listener builds up the images of he is

 listening to

 ( ) T\* ( ) F

303. Attentive listening implies little concentration, on and divided attention to what is said

 ( ) T ( ) F\*

304. Analytic listening takes place when we listen to a message and attempt to

 disseminate it

 ( ) T ( ) F\*

 States YES or NO in the boxes provided below

305. Listening is the least important of the four language skills ( )NO

306. The natural order of acquisition of the language skills is Listening, Speaking,

 Writing and Reading ( )NO

307. Hearing is not one of the language skills ( )NO

308. Listening is selective while hearing is inseminate ( )YES

309. Listening is an effortless and inactive activity ( )NO

 Choose the correct options in the following questions

310. English sentences cannot be classified by type or structure into

 (a) Simple sentence (b) Compound sentence \*(c) Imperative sentence

 (d) Complex sentence

311. A simple sentence comprise

 (a) two or more independent clauses \*(b) one independent and no subordinate

 clauses

1. one independent and one dependent clause
2. one independent and two dependent clauses

312. The following is an example of a compound sentence

 \*(a) A good writer communicates with his audience and captures

 their attention

1. A good writer who communicates with his audience captures their attention
2. A good writer communicates with his audience
3. A good writer captures the attention of his audience.

313. One of the following sentences lacks unity

 (a) Ayo is Nike’s husband

 \*(b) Ayo is Nike’s husband and tall

 (c) Ayo who is Nike’s husband is tall

 (d) Ayo, Nike’s husband is tall

314. One of the following sentences lacks coherence or parallelism

 (a) Kunle loves eating, dancing and watching television

 (b) Kunle loves playing table tennis and jugging

 (c) Kunle loves dancing to gospel music

 \*(d) Kunle loves good singing, reading and to watch films

 **In question 315 to 320, choose the correct options**

315. Ilorin is the capital of Kwara State

 (a) “Ilorin” is the subject complement

 \*(b) “Capital” is the subject complement

 (c) “Kwara State” is the subject complement

 (d) “the” is the subject complement

316. This journey is slow

 (a) “This” is the subject complement

 (b) “journey” is the subject complement

 (c) “is” is the subject complement

 \*(d) “slow” is the subject complement

317. Some books wear out after a few years

 (a) “Some” is the subject of the sentence

 \*(b) “Some books” is the subject of the sentence

 (c) “books” is the subject of the sentence

 (d) “wear out” is the subjects of the sentence

318. A goat eats grass

 (a) “A” is an indefinite noun

 \*(b) “goat” is an indefinite noun

 (c) “eats” is an indefinite noun

 (d) “grass” is an indefinite noun

319. Those are the boys I told you about

 \*(a) “Those” is the determiner in the sentence

 (b) “the” is the determiner in the sentence

 (c) “boys” is the determiner in the sentence

 (d) “you” is the determiner in the sentence

320. Marrying Funmi is the biggest success you ever had

 (a) “Marrying” is the gerund phrase in the sentence

 \*(b) “Marrying Funmi” is the gerund phrase in the sentence

 (c) “Funmi” is the gerund phrase in the sentence

 (d) No gerund phrase in the sentence

 **Read the following passage and fill in the gaps from the options provided in**

 **Questions 321 – 336.**

 If a council were to be empowered by the people 321 the earth to do 322 was

 necessary to save 323 from extinction by nuclear 324, it might well decided that

 a good first step 325 be to order the destruction of 326 the 327 weapons in the 328

 When the 329 had been carried 330, however, warlike or warring nations 331

 still rebuild their nuclear arsenals. A logical 332 step, accordingly, would be to

 order the destruction of factories that make the 333. But just as the weapons

 might be rebuilt, so might the factories, and the world’s margin of the safety

 would not have been 334 by very much. A third step, then, would be to order

 the destruction of a 335 part of the world’s 336.

321. (a) on (b) of \*(c) in (d) by

322. \*(a) whatever (b) wherever (c) whenever (d) however

323. (a) serenity \*(b) humanity (c) humility (d) humidity

324. (a) bullet (b) gun \*(c) weapon (d) grenade

325. (a) will (b) has (c) had \*(d) would

326. (a) many (b) few \*(c) all (d) plenty

327. \*(a) nuclear (b) atomic (c) gun (d) bullet

328. (a) town (b) city (c) village \*(d) world

329. \*(a) order (b) summon (c) warrant (d) threat

330. (a) in \*(b) out (c) from (d) under

331. \*(a) might (b) must (c) should (d) may

332. (a) fourth (b) third \*(c) second (d) first

333. \*(a) weapons (b) bullets (c) gun (d) catridge

334. \*(a) increased (b) reduced (c) depleted (d) deducted

335. (a) considered (b) considering \*(c) considerable (d) consider

336. (a) geography (b) history (c) language \*(d) economy

**INSTRUCTIONS: Read the following passages carefully and then choose the word that is the most suitable to fill the numbered gaps in the passages.**

 **PASSAGE A**

 Teaching is one of the oldest 337 known to man. Every community from time

 immemorial must have had 338 known and respected for their ability to guide and

 339 younger members of their community towards the 340 of the desired goals of

 their group. The 341 ceremonies for young adults common to many cultures are

 part of the 342 education process of those cultures; but there are very many

 informal ways of educating the young. When a young girl helps her mother in

 preparing the family meal. She is learning 343 skills in an informal set-up.

 One’s peer group also exacts a great 344 on individuals.

 In the formal set-up of our schools today, education is highly 345. There

 is the hierarchy of authority from the principal down to the class monitors.

 We have a fixed time-table which we adhere to strictly. Though we 346 a great

 deal from our mates, the teacher plays an important role in shapening our

 attitude and conditioning our behaviour and responses to our society as a whole.

 A B C D

337 activities role professions\* jobs

338 men woman children individual\*

339 coerce motivate\* force induce

340 attainment\* evolution enforcement preservation

341 secret wild courageous initiation\*

342 true formal\* good praise-worthy

343 modern expert culinary\* beneficial

344 \*influence pressure attitude behaviour

345 expensive different popular organized\*

346 acquire learn\* gather study

 **PASSAGE B**

 For the working woman, the task of looking after the home and 347 up the

 children is not easy. Although, the house may have every modern 348 there is

 still much work to keep her 349 cooking, cleaning, mending, washing and ironing.

 if she is lucky to have a 350 help, her task is made somehow easier.

 The working woman spends much of her income on beauty core she buys

 a lot of 351 and visits 352 regularly. Most women are so occupied with the

 daily 353 that they need these things to 354 themselves up.

 This the responsibilities of a 355 are quite demanding and she could be so

 busy as to have little time for 356 engagements.

 A B C D

347. taking pulling getting bringing\*

348. necessity convenience\* assistance convention

349. tied busy\* alert serious

350. residential willing domestic\* matrimonial

351. \*ornaments decorations cosmetics trinkets

352. saloon shop store salon\*

353. event \*chores needs demands

354. smile encourage cheer\* relax

355. housemaid housemistress householder housewife\*

356. \*social official personal civilized

 **INSTRUCTION**: From the words or group of words lettered A to D,

 choose the word or group of words that best completes the sentences below.

357. Essay writing can be used synonymously with \_\_\_

 (A) comportment \*(B) composition (C) completion (D) communication

358. Essay writing refers to the ability to keep or sustain unbroken written \_\_\_ both

 formally and informally.

 \*(A) communication (B) commendation (C) transmission (D) comprehension

359. In a continuous writing, the following are important except

 (A) words (B) paragraphs \*(C) morphemes (D) sentences

360. The prerequisite for writing a good essay is having alan

 (A) plan \*(B) topic (C) body (D) outline

361. What component of an essay contains the bulk of the mechanics of writing?

 (A) the beginning \*(B) the middle (C) the ending (D) the paragraph

362. A good essay writing must follow a specific pattern that is \_\_\_\_

 (A) continuous (B) transitional (C) systematic \*(D) coherence

363. The most important feature of the paragraph is the \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) topic sentence (B) grammar (C) printed text (D) capital letter

364. A paragraph begins on a fresh line and is usually\_\_\_

 (A) spaced \*(B) indented (C) separated (D) bold

365. The topic sentence in an essay writing refers to the

 (A) clarity (B) unity (C) completeness \*(D) central idea

366. The following are the main features of a good paragraph except

 (A) emphasis (B) unity \*(C) illustration (D) clarity

367. There are two kinds of paragraphs which are

 \*(A) narrative and dramatic (B) prose and dramatic (C) literary and narrative

 (D) poetic and prose

368. In essay writing \_\_\_\_ is used for expressing emphasis

 (A) information \*(B) repetition (C) intensification (D) exemplification

369. There are \_\_\_\_ main types of essay

 (A) One (B) two (C) three \*(D) four

370. Expository essay involves the following except \_\_\_\_ essay

 (A) narrative (B) descriptive (C) argumentative \*(D) imaginative

371. Which of the following topics is an example of an argumentative essay?

 (A) the effect of chloroquine on malaria

 (B) influence of peer group on academic performance

 (C) women liberation in Nigeria

 \*(D) boarding school system is better than day school system

372. An \_\_\_ is regarded as a structured detailed statement of the essential content

 of an essay writing.

 \*(A) outline (B) introduction (C) information (D) conclusion

373. Any connector or intermediary between one structure and another is called a

 (A) scientific device \*(B) linking device (C) artificial device

 (D) systematic device

374. The following is an example of a linking device

 (A) sequence \*(B) space order (C) contrast (D) cohesion

375. The essence of a good writing is

 (A) importance (B) beauty (C) function \*(D) clarity

376. The \_\_\_\_\_ essay deals majorly with past events

 (A) narrative (B) expository (C) argumentative \*(D) descriptive

 **INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete the following sentences with the appropriate

 word or group of words.

377 There are two broad categories of letters which are

 (A) imformal and formal (B) informal and formal \*(C) formal and informal

 (D) imformal and formal

378. All types of letter must always start with the \_\_\_

 (A) salutation \*(B) address (C) body (D) complimentary close

379. An informal letter must end with the following:

 \*(A) yours sincerely (B) yours faithfully (C) yours graciously

 (D) yours in his vine yard

380. The following is the best way of writing the salutation is a formal letter

 (A) My love (B) Dear Biola (C) My dear \*(D) Dear sir

381. A \_\_\_\_ type of a letter must have two main addresses

 (A) informal (B) advertisement \*(C) formal (D) article for publication

382. In letter writing, it is necessary to start a new sentence with a

 \*(A) capital letter (B) big letter (C) small letter (D) uppercase alphabet

383. One of the basic guide lines of letter writing is that a sentence must always

 end with a \_\_\_\_

 (A) comma \*(B) full stop (C) hyphen (D) colon

384. The addressee’s address in a formal letter is usually at the

 (A) top (B) top right side \*(C) left hand side (D) immediately after the

 salutation

385. Addresses are used for \_\_\_\_purposes in letters

 \*(A) locational (B) residential (C) universal (D) visitation

386. A formal letter should be very

 (A) lengthy \*(B) brief (C) wordy (D) well detailed

 **INSTRUCTION:** From a list of possible interpretations given below,

 Choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each of the

 following sentences.

387. When Joshua was threatened with suspension he made clean breast of his

 offence. This means that Joshua:

 (A) ran away (B) made friends with the other offenders

 \*(C) told the whole truth (D) pleaded innocence

388. When Shola was discharged from hospital she was a shadow of her

 former self. This means that she:

 (A) looked like a shadow (B) was withdrawn (C) had changed a little

 \*(D) was thin and weak

389. Osinimu can be stubborn yet I have a soft sport for her. This means that:

 \*(A) am fond of Osinimu even though she is stubborn

 (B) alone know how to control Osinimu

 (C) dislike Osinimu for stubbornness

 (D) have a cure for her stubbornness

390. The loan was taken on a gentleman’s agreement. This means that:

 \*(A) there was no documentation of the loan

 (B) the gentlemen witnessed the loan

 (C) the loan was granted

 (D) the loan was not to be repaid

391. The first time Albert met Triumph, her beauty caught his eye. This means that:

 \*(A) Albert recognized Triumph (B) Triumph admired Albert

 (C) Triumph attracted Albert (D) Albert surprised Triumph

392. My brother’s drunkenness often got on my nerves. This means that my brother’s

 drunkenness:

 (A) disgraced him (B) made him ill \*(C) made me angry (D) offended me

393. Paul is very down to earth. This means that Paul is:

 (A) a good farmer (B) rather short (C) rough and dirty

 \*(D) practical and sensible

394. It is obvious that Kola set little store by our friendship. This means that Kola

 (A) does not remember our friendship \*(B) does not value our friendship

 (C) thinks we’ve been friends for too long

 (D) thinks it’s easy to make friend

395. I was struck by the broad sweep of her argument. This means that her argument

 (A) covered all parts of the subject

 \*(B) was well presented and in good language

 (C) focused only on a specific aspect of the subject

(D) was poorly presented and no well focused

396. It is really hard to come to terms with going blind. This means that if one goes

 blind, one

 (A) finds it easy to accept (B) finds it difficult to accept

 (C) gradually gets used to it \*(D) has no choice but to adjust

 **Complete each of the following sentences with the most suitable option:**

397. Jerome distributed the sweets among….

 (A) they \*(B) them (C) their (D) themselves

398. He forgot to ….. the job was given

 (A) who (B) whoever (C) that \*(D) whom

399. Ben works for ……. European shipping company

 \*(A) a (B) an (C) much (D) few

400. Joseph has lost …… blood; he should be taken to the hospital

 \*(A) a lot of (B) a large number of (C) many (D) a great number of

401. Bisi is certainly the …… of the two men

 (A) happy \*(B) happier (C) happiest (D) more happy

402. If the jury’s verdict is “not guilty”, the defendant will be ….

 (A) pardoned (B) forgiven \*(C) acquitted (D) indicted

403. When all the items on the agenda had been discussed, the meeting was….

 (A) dismissed (B) postponed (C) dissolved \*(D) adjourned

404. We saw a ….. of lions at the game reserve

 \*(A) pride (B) family (C) band (D) group

405. Many educationists feel that ….. punishment should still be retained in schools

 (A) capital \*(B) corporal (C) corporate (D) physical

406. The river ….. towards the sea

 \*(A) meandered (B) rolled (C) ran (D) trickled

 **Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined**

 **word and that will, at the same time, correctly fill the sentence**

407. Polygamy is very common in Africa, whereas the only acceptable form of

 marriage in Europe is ….

 (A) bigamy (B) celibacy (C) polyandry \*(D) monogamy

408. The principal wants us …… the motion, so don’t oppose it

 (A) sustain \*(B) support (C) defame (D) applaud

409. He denied that he ever ….. committing the offence in his earlier statement

 \*(A) admitted (B) argued (C) emphasized (D) negated

410. The long trek exhausted him so he needed a rest to …… himself

 (A) repose (B) remake \*(C) recuperate (D) rejuvenate

411. Tunde says he always look sober because there is nothing to be…..about

 (A) serious \*(B) excited (C) happy (D) worried

412. My brother adores dogs but he has a very strong….for cats

 (A) love (B) annoyance (C) attitude \*(D) dislike

413. On our way to Tarkwa Bay the sea was turbulent but fortunately it was

 quite ….. on our way back

 \*(A) calm (B) pleasant (C) motionless (D) rough

414. Though payment of the levy is voluntary it is …..for all students

 to pay tuition fees.

 (A) essential (B) important \*(C) mandatory (D) optional

415. Emeka complained that while his colleagues were elevated, he was

 (A) interdicted (B) prompted \*(C) downgraded ((D) suspended

416. The government was accused of implementing policies that favoured the

 elite instead of the ….

 \*(A) masses (B) oppressed (C) executive (D) worker

 **From words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best**

 **completes each of the following sentences**.

417. Everyone must be …… bed by 10.00p.m.

 (A) over (B) inside (C) on \*(D) in

418. Femi was told not to allow pleasure to interfere …. His duty

 (A) on (B) over \*(C) with (D) beside

419. The pupils were advised not to laugh …..mad people

 \*(A) at (B) on (C) with (D) over

420. If you want to succeed in life, you will have to shake ….your lazy habits

 (A) against (B) if (C) over \*(D) off

421. You should take good care of your car …. buy another one

 (A) for you may not be able to (B) suppose you cannot

 \*(C) due to the fact that you cannot (D) otherwise you cannot

422. Hardly had we arrived ……he left

 (A) so \*(B) when (C) then (D) that

423. It is high time you …..smoking

 \*(A) stopped (B) should stop (C) must stop (D) stop

424. He has stopped drinking ….. ?

 \*(A) does he (B) hasn’t he (C) doesn’t he (D) die he

425. ……. way you look at it, Alabi’s case is a very bad one

 (A) Whatever \*(B) Whichever (C) Whenever (D) However

426. It was very clever of the student …..the problem so quickly

 (A) to have solved \*(B) having solved (C) to have been solving

 (D) having been solving

 **From the words lettered A-D, choose the word or group of words that best**

 **completes each of the following sentences.**

427. Speaking involves expressing the following except

 \*(A) emotions (B) humour (C) values (D) printed texts

428. A good speech is that which enables the speaker to \_\_\_\_

 (A) fulfill (B) evaluate \*(C) communicate (D) concentrate

429. When a speaker speaks, \_\_\_\_\_ are produced

 (A) voices \*(B) sounds (C) vocal cords (D) noises

430. Another word that can be used for speaking is \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) articulation (B) consonant (C) vowel (D) diphthong

431. During communication, noise can serve as a hindrance to effective\_\_\_\_

 \*(A) feed back (B) listening (C) hearing (D) hearing

431. One of the following is not an element of a speech act.

 \*(A) locutionary (B) antilocutionary (C) illocutionary (D) perlocutionary

 **From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that contains the sound**

 **represented by the given phonetic symbol.**

437. /æ/

 (A) cart (B) bail (C) hate \*(D) cat

438. /l:/

 (A) say (B) seize (C) kill \*(D) ill

439. /dz/

 (A) wig \*(B) judge (C) lake (D) death

440. /⊝/

 \*(A) thin (B) tin (C) dose (D) those

 **Read this comprehension passage and answer the questions.**

 Any education that matters is liberal. All the saving truths and healing

 graces that distinguish a good education from a bad one or a full education

 from a half empty one are contained in that word. Whatever ups and downs the

 the term ‘liberal’ suffers in the political vocabulary, it soars above all controversy

 in the educational world. In the blackest pits of pedagogy the squirming victim

 has only to ask, ‘what’s liberal about this?’ to shame his persecutors. In times

 past a liberal education set off a free man from a slave or a gentleman from

 labourers and artisans. It now distinguished whatever nourishes the mind and

 spirit from the training which is merely practical or professional or from the

 trivialities which are no training at all. Such an education involves a combination

 of knowledge, skills and standards.

 So far as knowledge is concerned, the record is ambiguous. It is sufficiently

 confused for the fact – filled freak who excels in quiz shows to have passed

 himself off in some company as an educated man. More respectable is the

 notion that there are some things which every educated man ought to know; but

 many highly educated men would cheerfully admit to a vast ignorance, and the

 framers of curriculum have differed greatly in the knowledge they prescribe. If

 there have been times when the students at school or college studied the same

 things, as if it were obvious that without exposure to a common body of

 knowledge they would not be educated at all, there have been other times

 when specialization ran so wild that it might almost seem as if educated

 men had abandoned the thought of ever talking to each other once their

 education was completed.

 If knowledge is one of our marks, we can hardly be dogmatic about the

 kind or the amount. A single fertile field tilled with care and imagination can

 probably develop all the instincts of an educated man he can invoke an

 ancient doctrine which holds that an educated man ought to hand a little

 about everything and a lot about something.

 The little about everything is best interpreted these days by those

 who have given most thought to the sort of general education and informed

 individual out to have. More is required than a sampling of the introductory

 courses which specialists offer in their own disciplined. Courses are

 needed in each of the major divisions of knowledge – the human ties, the

 natural sciences, and social sciences – which are organized with the

 breadth of lied and the imaginative power of competent staffs who

 understand the needs of interested amateurs. But, over and above, this

 exciting smattering of knowledge, students should bite deeply into at

 least one subject and taste its full flavour. It is not enough to be dilettantes

 in everything without striving also to be craftsman in something.

 If there is some ambiguity about the knowledge an educated man should

 have, there is none at all about the skills. The first is simply the training

 of the mind in the capacity to think clearly. This has always been the business

 of education, but the way it is done varies enormously. Marshalling the notes

 of a lecture is one experience, the opportunity to argue with a teacher is

 another. Thinking within an accepted tradition is one thing; to challenge

 the tradition itself is another. The best results are achieved when the idea

 of the examined life is held firmly before the mind and when the examination

 is conducted with the zest, rigour and freedom which really stretches

 everyone’s capacities.

 The vital aid to clear though is the habit of approaching everything

 we hear, everything we are taught to believe with a certain skepticism.

 The method of wining doubt as an examiner is a familiar one among

 scholars and scientists, but it is also the best protection which a citizen

 has against the cant and humbug that surround us.

 To be able to listen to a phony argument and to see its dishonesty is

 surely one of the marks of an educated man. We may not need to be

 educated to possess some of this quality. A shrewd peasant was always

 enough protected against impostors in the market place, and we have all

 sorts of businessmen who have made themselves excellent judges of phoniness

 without the benefit of a high-school diploma; but this kind of shrewdness

 goes along with a great deal of credulity. Outside the limited field within

 which experience has taught the peasant or the illiterate businessman his

 lessons, he is not fortified against imposture in all its forms.

441. The main idea of paragraph 1 is:

 (A) liberal education distinguishes a good education from a bad one

 (B) a liberal education is one which nourishes the mind and spirit as opposed

 to one which trains for the practical

 (C) a liberal education involves practical professional training

 \*(D) for a man to be considered well education, he must have a liberal education.

442. The main idea of paragraph 2 is:

 (A) the record of knowledge is ambiguous

 \*(B) what is meant by knowledge is ambiguous

 (C) knowledge is a mark of educated man

 (D) that before a man is considered educated he must have had exposure

 to a common body of knowledge.

443. All of these are involved in liberal education except

 \*(A) standards of all types of education

 (B) skills (C) customs of the society (D) knowledge of the past, present and

 future

444. Concerning the structure of paragraph 3:

 (A) the first sentence can be considered irrelevant

 \*(B) the first sentence can be considered the topic sentence

 (C) the main idea is implied

 (D) the last sentence can be considered the topic sentence

445. ‘Pedagogy’ in paragraph 1 means:

 (A) the science of teaching (B) theories of education

 \*(C) the techniques of learning (D) the science of learning

446. A learned or knowledgeable man should be:

 (A) familiar with voluminous books at all times

 (B) given some marks on his forehead

 (C) studious always \*(D) well informed

447. Why does the author feel that there is some ambiguity about the knowledge

 an educated man should have?

 \*(A) because anybody claim to be knowledgeable

 (B) because knowledge is not equivalent to specialization

 (C) because it is not clear what its type or amount should be

 (D) because students don’t often know what to say

448. “Courses are needed in each of the major divisions of knowledge” except

 (A) artificial sciences \*(B) humanities (C) natural sciences

 (D) social sciences

449. The main idea of paragraph 5 is:

 \*(A) there is no ambiguity about what skills an educated man should have

 (B) the best results of clear thinking are achieved when the idea of the established

 life is held firmly before the mind and examined in a way which stretches

 everyone’s capacities.

 (C) to think clearly is the first skill that an educated man should have

 (D) training the mind to think clearly has always been the business of education

450. The expression ‘bite deeply’ means

 (A) injure (B) harm \*(C) take strong hold of (D) hook

451. Concerning the structure of paragraph 5, which statement is correct?

 (A) the main idea is stated \*(B) the main idea is implied

 (C) the first sentence is irrelevant (D) the first sentence is the topic sentence

452. The training of the mind should capture

 (A) clear meditation (B) critical thinking \*(C) bright motivation

 (D) double knowledge

453. An essential element of clear thinking is:

 (A) the ability to take whatever you are taught or told without questioning

 (B) the ability to question the truth of whatever you are told or taught

 \*(C) the ability to take down good lectures notes

 (D) the opportunity to argue with a teacher

454. What happens when everyone’s capacity is conducted with zest, rigour and

 freedom?

 \*(A) unbeatable outcomes (B) reliable performance (C) unexpected findings

 (C) good results

455. A ‘phony argument’ is

 (A) a highly-sounding argument \*(B) an argument on the telephone

 (C) a fictitious argument (D) none of the above

456. What is the best protection against the deceitful and dishonest people

 that surrounds us?

 (A) the use of doubt \*(B) skepticism (C) crookedness (D) faithfulness

457. A man is ‘gullible’ if he is:

 (A) very good at deceiving people (B) unable to think straight

 (C) always skeptical about whatever he is gold

 \*(D) easily duped or deceived

458. Sensitivity to unreal quarrel or disagreement is a sign of:

 \*(A) literacy (B) exposure (C) being educated (D) popularity

459. The example of the shrewd peasant and the businessman given in

 paragraph 8 illustrate the fact that:

 (A) we do not need to be educated in order to be able to detect insincerity

 in an argument

 (B) many clever people never attended a high school

 (C) it is not always easy to deceive such people

 \*(D) most peasants and businessmen often show sound judgment

460. ‘Ups and downs’ denotes:

 (A) problems (B) good and bad fortune (C) to and fro \*(D) obstacles

461. Authors often develop ideas by means of all these except:

 (A) definition (B) repetition (C) illustrations \*(D) sentences

462. One of these can be use to reinforce and clarify the author’s idea

 (A) repetition (B) paragraph (C) definition \*(D) example

463. What can be used to expand a point in writing?

 (A) repetition (B) illustrations \*(C) definition (D) induction

464. This can be used to develop an idea:

 \*(A) information (B) justifying statement (C) clauses (D) paragraphs

465. What is an outlining?

 (A) drawing up a formal detailed plan (B) drawing an informal detailed plan

 (C) written communication \*(D) cogent point of a subject

466. Outlining comes when?

 \*(A) before writing (B) after writing (C) at the tail end of writing

 (D) middle part of writing

467. Outlining functions as:

 \*(A) a source of analysis and speculations (B) analysis and presentations

 (C) analysis and planning (D) analysis and assimilation

468. The primary objective of outlining is

 (A) summarizing (B) organizing (C) accuracy \*(D) assimilating

469. All these are procedure for outlining except ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (A) identifying the topic (B) identifying the major sub-divisions of the topic

 \*(C) identifying sub-divisions of major sub-divisions

 (D) identifying the minor sub-divisions of the subject

470. Which of these is not a feature of summary?

 (A) clarity (B) brevity (C) logicality \*(D) lengthy

471. This is the smallest independent form of English Language which represents

 thought, idea, concept or feeling

 (A) sentence (B) morpheme \*(C) word (D) none of the above

472. In choosing appropriate words in essay writing depends on our knowledge of

 (A) English words and their meanings \*(B) English words and their uses

 (C) English words and their formation (D) English words and their

 arrangement

**Look for word or phrase nearest in meaning for each of the following idiomatic expressions**

473. Most of the time my principal tells cock and bull stories.

 \*(A) costly (B) unreasonable (C) clever (D) untrue

474. My friend will hate his mother forever because he left him in the lurch

 in his hour of need

 \*(A) abandoned him (B) punished him (C) disrespected him (D) despised him

475. When you go to a foreign country to study, you will discover that life is

 not always bed of roses

 \*(A) as pleasant as one thought (B) a bed without roses (C) as expected

 (D) uncomfortable.

476. The vote of thanks which was elaborately moved by the social secretary

 did not ring true

 (A) was all lies \*(B) was not honest (C) was inaudible (D) was not genuine

477. Writing for newspapers is exciting and lucrative especially when one is a

 free-lance journalist

 (A) a forthright (B) an eloquent \*(C) an unattached (D) a political

478. After completing half of the journey, all the travelers could do was

 trudge along

 (A) walk lazily (B) run briskly (C) walk and stop intermittently

 \*(D) walk wearily

479. Most of his observations were wide of the mark

 (A) comprehensive \*(B) irrelevant (C) pertinent (D) unacceptable

480. He has a big heart but he is inept at following a witty conversion

 (A) large (B) huge (C) warm \*(D) placid

481. The crux of the matter is that the president has just become aware of the

 mismanagement

 (A) the part of the problem that just surfaced (B) the result of the matter

 \*(C) the most important aspect of the problem

 (D) the way to solving the problem

482. I didn’t think she could be so easily taken in by his pretences

 (A) flattered \*(B) deceived (C) enamored (D) back mailed

483. He heard the loud noise of the huge air laid siren

 \*(A) wail (B) buzz (C) crack (D) rumble

484. The two sprinters were running neck to neck

 \*(A) exactly level (B) very slowly (C) very fast (D) together

485. It was evident to whoever listened to his speech that he also had

 an axe to grind

 \*(A) an account to settle with someone (B) a tool or something to sharpen

 (C) a bone to pick with someone (D) a personal objective to achieve

486. The man who gave the closing remarks at the party spoke tongue in cheek

 \*(A) ironically (B) wisely (C) profusely (D) eloquently

487. The doctor insisted on giving all of us prophylactic drugs

 \*(A) curative (B) preventive (C) routine (D) special

488. At that point, the speaker went off at a tangent

 (A) started to run away like a mad person (B) took to lashing out at the audience

 \*(C) began to discuss unrelated matters (D) chose to recall previous decisions

489. Tolu’s mother advised him to talk very little because still waters run deep

 (A) his enemies may be listening (B) there is no pride in talking too much

 \*(C) there is wisdom in silence (D) trouble is awaiting

490. 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

 **Complete the followings with appropriate words**

491. Bola is a very beautiful fellow who informs me that he has \_\_\_\_\_

 for handsome boys

 (A) a heart (B) a lip \*(C) an eye (D) a checl

492. The small girls is \_\_\_\_ than her elder sister

 (A) more cleverer (B) very clever \*(C) much cleverer

 (D) much more clever

493. What bothered me about the lecture was that the speaker\_\_\_\_ too many irrelevant

 works

 (A) slighted (B) sighted (C) sited \*(D) cited

494. The events reported in the newspaper did not happen years ago, they \_\_\_\_

 (A) are of recent (B) had happened recently \*(C) are of recent

 (D) recently happened

495. The University authorities have \_\_\_ the students to end the strike

 (A) called for \*(B) called on (C) called (D) called at

496. \_\_\_\_ are good friends

 \*(A) He and I (B) I and him (C) I and He (D) He and me

497. When I have appointment with someone, I hate \_\_\_\_waiting

 (A) to be keeping (B) for being kept \*(C) being kept (D) in being kept

498. If you don’t want to \_\_\_\_ your car to robber, then don’t travel in the night

 (A) loose (B) loss \*(C) lose (D) lost

499. \_\_\_\_ fewer strikes since the profit-sharing schemes were introduced

 \*(A) there have been (B) there are (C) there were (D) there was

500. His hear needs \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) cutting (B) to be cutting (C) to cut (D) being cut

501. The wicked boy threw a stone at the bird smashing\_\_\_car

 \*(A) its (B) it’s (C) is (D) its’

502. You can go on; I \_\_\_\_ what you are saying

 (A) am understanding (B) may be understanding \*(C) understand

 (D) understands

503. James and Janet love \_\_\_ very much

 (A) themselves \*(B) each other (C) one another (D) each others

504. There is an obvious need toward \_\_\_\_ enemy attacks

 (A) away (B) against \*(C) out (D) apart

505. The members of the panel were \_\_\_\_

 (A) discussing about it (B) discussing on it (C) discussing upon it

 \*(D) discussing it

506. By the end of this year, \_\_\_\_ in this town for eleven years

 (A) I’m living (B) I’d be living (C) I’ll live \*(D) I’ll have lived

507. Tosin sent the expensive present to one Sanda of the United African Organization

 and not to \_\_\_ of the Central Bank of Nigeria

 (A) the Miss Sanda \*(B) Miss Sanda (C) a Miss Sanda (D) Some Miss Sanda

508. Sociologist are concerned with the problem of man in\_\_\_\_

\*(A) a society (B) the society (C) society (D) some society

509. “Leave me alone”, blurted the angry customer, ‘I can’t \_\_\_ with your price

 hikes’

 (A) make do \*(B) put up (C) deal (D) make up

510. The teacher invited Akpan and \_\_\_ to his office

 (A) myself (B) me (C) I \*(D) himself

511. The minister can’t come today because he has \_\_\_ engagement

 ((A) a former (B) a preceding (C) a prior \*(D) an advance)

512. What saved her was that she \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) had clinged (B) clung (C) clinged (D) clang) to the boat

513. A very popular ruler is at the \_\_\_

 (A) helms of affair (B) helm of affair (C) realm of affair \*(D) helm of affairs

514. The effort made by the principal to get the students to be serious with their

 studies \_\_\_

 (A) are appreciated (B) will appreciate (C) is to appreciate

 \*(D) is appreciated

515. Many students have joined the \_\_\_\_ movement

 (A) revivalists (B) revival \*(C) revivalist (D) revivalist’s

516. The attitude of my students to \_\_\_ baffles me

 (A) pronunciation (B) pronouceation \*(C) pronunciation (D) pronociation

517. It was \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) they (B) them (C) those (D) theirs) who fought the civil war

518. The plaintiff \_\_\_

 (A) asked (B)begged (C) demanded

 \*(D) prayed the court to restrain the defendants from further action

519. The choice to go to the University or not is \_\_\_

 (A) yours’ (B) your \*(C) yours (D) your’s

520. One of the \_\_\_\_

 (A) school of thought suggests (B) schools of thought suggest

 (C) school of thoughts suggested

 \*(D) schools of thought suggests) selective marking of errors.

521. All these are important in the pronunciation of sound except

 (A) lungs (B) teeth (C) tongue \*(D) neck

522. How many vowel sounds do we have altogether in English Language?

 (A) 18 (B) 40 \*(C) 20 (D) 5

523. Vowel sounds are sub-divided into

 (A) syllable and rhythm \*(B) pure and diphthong (C) monotony and pure

 (D) stress and structure

524. Identify the primary stress in this word ‘accomodation’

 (A) acCOmmodation (B) aCCOmodation \*(C) accomoDAtion

 (D) accoMOdation

525. What is being passed to the decoder in a process of communication?

 (A) information \*(B) message (C) fact (D) idea

526. What hinders proper dissemination of message?

 \*(A) noise (B) loud noise (C) common noise (D) none of the above

527. This can be used after a direct question, never after an indirect question

 (A) semi-colon (B) colon (C) Bracket \*(D) question mark

528. /m/, /n/ and /j/ are examples of

 (A) voiced sounds \*(B) nasal sounds (C) consonant sounds

 (D) vowel sounds

529. ‘He can’t do it’; Is an example of

 (A) statement (B) factive statement \*(C) emphatic statement

 (D) simple statement

530. One of the very important ingredients for sound speech is

 \*(A) intonation (B) paragraph (C) last consonant (D) spellings

531. The best way of writing date in any form of letter writing is

 (A) day, year and month (B) month, day and year \*(C) day, month and year

 (D) days months and years

532. Unofficial letter is a letter written to

 (A) friends and relatives \*(B) Governors and influential people

 (C) uncles and aunties (D) colleagues and superficial candidates

533. Which one is the most acceptable for the subscription of informal letter?

 \*(A) Yours affectionately (B) Your faithful servant (C) Yours in Christ

 (D) Yours faithfully

534. Colloqual lang, slangs and coinages can feature in

 (A) semi-formal letter \*(B) unofficial letter (C) official letter

 (D) letter to the principal

535. When writing to a friend in another state, what will be the final item before

 writing date in your address

 \*(A) Your state (B) Your L.G.A. (C) Your postal address

 (D) Your telephone number

536. A letter to your boss when you have an appointment with somebody outside

 your primary place of assignment can be named as

 (A) an appointment letter (B) an application form (C) a request letter

 \*(D) a letter of absenteeism

537. The best method of presenting or writing a salutation in a formal letter

 writing is

 (A) Dear Prof. Dele (B) Dr, Prof Dele \*(C) Dear sir (D) Prof

538. \_\_\_\_rounds off the conclusive aspect of an informal letter

 (A) conscious ending (B) emotional conflict \*(C) emotional ending

 (D) prayers

539. Which of the following has no plural marker?

 (A) wife (B) bench (C) ox \*(D) sheep

540. \_\_\_\_ is the past form of blow

 (A) blown (B) blewn \*(C) blew (D) blowned

 Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions on it.

 It was a sunny day in the month of June. The sun took its rightful position

very early. Lending credence to the general feeling that Paul’s birthday

ceremony was going to be greeted with the blessing of a pleasant climate. The

sky looked so bright that Paul insisted on having an open-air party. The habitual doubting Thomases had no dissenting voices or opinions to express. Paul had gone to a great length to ensure a hitch-free party; a party which would remain the talk of the town. Although it was not intended to be free for all, a lot had been done to stamp the occasion on the memories of many people long afterwards.

 The bright sun continued to smile. Paul’s face beamed with pleasure with every passing moment. Very few of his contemporaries have so succeeded in

reaching the top of the ladder. Paul in particular had been an orphan of storm.

 His father’s death during his third year in the secondary school and that of his

 mother two years later were only two of this orphan’s storms’. He suffered

 a physical misfortune when a stockfish machine severed his left middle finger.

 But Paul did not despair.

 The courage to fail is very cheap. Every fool can afford to fail. But it raises

 one above the herd of cowards and never-do-wells to be up and struggling. The

 reward for forbearance in the end is resounding success galore. He had got a

 good job in one of the country’s insurance companies. His pay was good, his

 promotion had been steady and his prospects seemed bright. At forty, he had

 a good car and had already bought a house of his own. The world was at his

 feet!

 Now, answer the following questions

541. The event that is expected to take place is \_\_\_

 (A) Sunday’s wedding (B) Paul’s wedding \*(C) Paul’s birthday

 (D) Paul’s graduation

542. The day can be described as a \_\_\_\_

 (A) Joyful day (B) hopeful day \*(C) memorable day (D) birthday

543. What is the celebrant hoping to celebrate?

 (A) remembrance \*(B) birthday (C) a happy day (D) his father’s death

544. Open –air as used in the passage meant\_\_\_

 \*(A) an open space (B) to open the air (C) a general place (D) to blow the air

545. The bright sun continued to smile is an example of \_\_\_

 (A) simile (B) metaphor \*(C) personification (D) irony

546. Paul’s contemporaries refers to \_\_\_

 (A) his family \*(B) his friends (C) his siblings (D) his classmates

547. Paul lost his father when he was a \_\_\_\_ year student

 \*(A) third (B) final (C) first (D) fourth

548. Why did Paul’s face beamed with pleasure? Because \_\_\_\_

 (A) he was alive (B) he want to celebrate (C) he was aware of the day

 \*(D) he was happy

549. What followed his father’s death two years later?

 (A) he got married (B) he graduated \*(C) he lost his mother

 (D) he had a baby

550. A suitable title for this passage could be \_\_\_\_

 (A) Paul’s life \*(B) a memorable day (C) a wonderful story

 (D) an orphan’s life.

551. ‘never-do-wells’ refers to \_\_\_\_

 (A) orphans (B) frustrated men \*(C) unsuccessful (D) responsible

552. \_\_\_\_severed Paul’s middle finger

 (A) soap machine (B) accident (C) trailer \*(D) stockfish machine

553. \_\_\_\_ made Paul to have the world at his feet

 (A) success (B) his orphanage (C) his dead parents \* (D) his job

554. Paul was an \_\_\_\_ worker

 (A) federal (B) office \*(C) insurance (D) unsuccessful

555. ‘habitual doubting’ Thomases as used in the passage refers to \_\_\_

 (A) a disciple \*(B) an unbeliever (C) Paul’s friends (D) Paul’s classmates

556. To ‘reach the top of the ladder’ implies\_\_\_\_

 (A) to climb a ladder to the last step \*(B) to become successful

 (C) carrying a ladder to the top (D) using a ladder to climb

557. ‘Every fool can afford to fail’ is an example of\_\_\_

 (A) simile (B) apostrophe (C) paradox \*(D) irony

558. What physical misfortune did Paul suffered?

 \*(A) he lost his finger (B) he lost his father (C) the death of his mother

 (D) the job he secured

559. What prospect has Paul in life?

 \*(A) the prospect of becoming successful (B) the prospect of being an orphan

 (C) the prospect of losing his parents (D) the prospect of being an insurance

 worker

560. ‘to stamp the occasion’ meant \_\_\_\_

 (A) to make it real \*(B) to remember the occasion (C) to talk of the occasion

 (D) to destroy the occasion.

**From the words lettered A-D, choose the one to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer.**

561. Uche admitted that he stole the necklace

 (A) Did Uche admitted that he stole the necklace?

 \*(B) Did Uche deny that he stole the necklace?

 (C) Did Uche admit that he kept the necklace?

 (D) Did Uche admit that he stole the money?

562. Sade’s father traveled by air to Cairo last week

 \*(A) Did Bade’s father travel by air to Cairo last week?

 (B) Did Bade’s father travel by road to Cairo last week?

 (C) Did Bade’s father travel by air to Kaduna last week?

 (D) Did Bade’s father travel by air to Cairo last month?

563. The visiting team WON the cricket match last year.

 (A) Did the home team win the cricket match last year?

 (B) Did the visiting team lost the cricket match last year?

 \*(C) Did the visiting team win the hockey match last year?

 (D) Did the visiting team win the cricket match last year?

564. The police caught five of the robbers yesterday.

 \*(A) Did the police release five of the robbers yesterday?

 (B) Did the neighbours catch five of the robbers yesterday?

 (C) Did the police catch all the robbers yesterday

 (D) Did the police catch five of the robbers last week?

565. Mum has invited six guests to dinner.

 (A) Has Dad invited six guests to dinner?

 (B) Has mum invited six colleagues to dinner?

 \*(C) Has mum invited ten guests to dinner?

 (D) Has mum invited six guests to lunch?

566. Banjo bought his wife an expensive car.

 \*(A) Did David buy his wife an expensive car?

 (B) Did Banjo buy his daughter an expensive car?

 (C) Did Banjo buy his wife a cheap car?

 (D) Did Banjo buy his wife an expensive necklace?

567. Lazy workers often fail as bosses.

 (A) Do industrious workers often fail as bosses?

 \*(B) Do lazy workers sometimes fail as bosses?

 (C) Do lazy workers often succeed as bosses?

 (D) Do lazy workers often fail as subordinates?

568. Adamu is usually hospitable to strangers.

 \*(A) Is Ada usually hospitable to strangers?

 (B) Is Adamu seldom hospitable to strangers?

 (C) Is Adamu usually hostile to strangers?

 (D) Is Adamu usually hospitable to foes?

 **From the words or group of words lettered A-D, choose the word or group**

 **of words that best completes each of the following sentences**.

569. Okoro \_\_\_\_ to the occasion when he was asked to propose the toast to the bride.

 (A) stood (B) rose \*(C) lifted (D) climbed

570. The architect did not \_\_\_\_ where the lights were to be put in each room.

 (A) construct \*(B) specify (C) arrange (D) inform

571. Mary is a friendly sort of person, I took\_\_\_\_her the first time I met her.

 (A) on \*(B) for (C) after (D) to

572. Yisa and I asked Ahmadu to allow both of us to put \_\_\_\_ in his house for one

 night.

 (A) up (B) on (C) over \*(D) down

573. The boy was seen hitting the girl, but the teacher merely cautioned him and

 let him \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) down (B) on (C) through (D) off

574. They often quarreled during the day but they\_\_\_\_before night

 (A) set it over (B) made it up (C) passed it over \*(D) put it off

575. The new president and members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_on a familiarization tour of

 the corporations.

 (A) are \*(B) are being (C) have being (D) was

576. It is high time we \_\_\_\_ complaining about our unfortunate situation.

 \*(A) stop (B) shall stop (C) should stop (D) stopped

577. The president, with members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_ visiting our establishments

 this afternoon.

 (A) are (B) was (C) were \*(D) is

578. You had better \_\_\_\_ it, otherwise you will have yourself to blame.

 (A) do (B) to do (C) to be doing \*(D) done

579. Whenever the baby cried, the mother \_\_\_

 \*(A) sighs (B) will sigh (C) shall sigh (D) sighed

580. Bode and Tunji are very selfish, they care only about \_\_\_\_

 (A) each other (B) one another \*(C) themselves (D) them

581. Neither John \_\_\_\_ Mary was found suitable for the job

 (A) with (B) or (C) and \*(D) nor

582. With \_\_\_\_ more patience, you will overcome your trouble.

 (A) much (B) a little \*(C) little (D) less

583. At that time when the economy was good, a young school leaver\_\_\_\_

 easily get a job.

 \*(A) could (B) can (C) should (D) shall

584. I had occasion \_\_\_\_ Abuja last month

 (A) for visiting (B) of visiting \*(C) to visit (D) in visiting

585. There are eight chairs in your room,\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 \*(A) aren’t they (B) aren’t there (C) are they (D) isn’t it.

586. We need not take the matter so seriously, \_\_\_\_?

 (A) needn’t we (B) need to do (C) do we? \*(D) need we?

587. Have you any objection \_\_\_\_ him to lunch?

 (A) to invite (B) with inviting (C) for inviting \*(D) to inviting

588. The teacher sent for you and the class prefect but\_\_\_of you was in

 the class.

 (A) both (B) each \*(C) neither (D) two

589. The students bought the new Atlas \_\_\_\_ the advice of their Geography teacher

 \*(A) on (B) by (C) with (D) at

 **Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined words.**

590. The students were advised to register for all the compulsory subjects before

 considering any \_\_\_\_ ones.

 \*(A) unimportant (B) optional (C) fundamental (D) negligible

591. The shopkeeper will reject your offer if you do not \_\_\_\_ his terms.

 (A) allow \*(B) request (C) accept (D) condemn (E) commend

592. Abbas was completely sapped after running the Marathon race so he needed

 something to \_\_\_\_ him.

 (A) relieve (B) enliven \*(C) release (D) nourish (E) invigorate

593. Most people thought the accused would be convicted but surprisingly he was \_\_\_

 (A) acquitted (B) released (C) sentenced (D) jailed \*(E) pardoned

594. While Emeka received a \_\_\_ for doing his work well, Eno was given a reprimand

 for poor performance.

 \*(A) gift (B) scholarship (C) promotion (D) compliment (E) punishment.

595. His review of the new book was a blend of condemnation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (A) recommendation (B) renunciation \*(C) commendation (D) criticism.

 (E) enlogization.

596. The leader denied that he held very rigid opinions and mentioned instances when he

 had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(A) tolerant (B) compromising (C) friendly (D) democratic \*(E) flexible.

597. The economy that was buoyant is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (A) blenk (B) gloomy (C) unfavourable \*(D) depressed (E) difficult.

598. The old car is durable while the new one looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 (A) haggard (B) fragile (C) strong \*(D) unreliable (E) delicate.

**After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation that you consider appropriate for each sentence.**

599. When asked to state her side of the story Bunmi started by beating about the bush.

 This means that Bunmi.

 (A) went straight to the point \*(B) was lost in great thought

 (C) followed a bush path (D) approached the subject without coming to the point.

600. The amount he denoted was small. He said it was his widow’s mite. This

 means that:

 (A) he was a widow (B) he was miserly (C) it was all he could honestly afford

 \*(D) he could have given more

601. The friendship between Segun and Shehu has turned sour. This means that

 Segun and Shehu are:

 (A) no longer friends (B) still friends \*(C) better friends now

 (D) getting to understand each other.

602. The driver smelt a rat when the policemen asked him to stop. This

 means that the driver was

 \*(A) reckless (B) suspicious (C) careful (D) offensive

603. The students were advised to face their studies and let sleeping dogs lie.

 This means that the students should

 (A) obey the authorities \*(B) organize themselves properly

 (C) leave matters as they are now (D) be as watchful as sleeping dogs

604. From the way Ngozi behaves, it is obvious she is a green horn. This means

 that Ngozi is

 (A) arrogant (B) cautious \*(C) inexperienced (D) uncivilized

605. The economic situation is so bad that many wage-earners are hardly

 able to make both ends meet. This means that

 (A) people’s income exceed their expenditure

 (B) most people are extravagant with their income

 \*(C) people's earnings are not sufficient for their essential needs

 (D) most people engage in activities that bring them extra pay.

606. Since I found out his hypocritical nature, I have been keeping him at arm’s

 length. This means that I

 (A) avoid being familiar with him (B) ignore his advice

 \*(C) report him to the authorities (D) stop visiting him.

607. I knew Okoronkwo’s father very well and I must say that his son is a

 chip off the old block. This means that Okoronkwo

 \*(A) has chosen the same career as his father (B) is very much like his father

 (C) is an extremely different sort of person from his father

 (D) has taken up a different profession from his father’s

608. The debating team was warned to make convincing points and not to play

 to the gallery. This means that the team should not

 (A) be selfish \*(B) underrate opponents (C) be over-confident

 (D) attempt to win cheap popularity

609. I’ve forgotten \_\_\_\_\_told me that story

 (A) whom (B) who (C) by whom \*(D) which

**From the list of options A-D, choose the correct answer that suits the question**

**given.**

610. An important feature of a good conversation is\_\_\_\_

 (A) stimulus \*(B) channel (C) topic (D) subject-matter

611. Communication is said to be defective if it has no \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) feedback (B) message (C) decoder (D) encoder

612. Why do we open up on a conversation topic?

 \*(A) to meet other people (B) to get a response (C) to be happy

 (D) to be engaged

613. A very important factor in communication is\_\_\_\_

 (A) noise \*(B) sender (C) language barrier (D) process

614. A good communication can best take place in the \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) classroom (B) market (C) on road (D) kitchen

615. \_\_\_\_begins a chain of communication and ends at \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) encoder/feedback (B) channel/encoder (C) encoder/decoder

 (D) channel/decoder

616. One of the following distorts a good communication process.

 \*(A) channel (B) message (C) noise (D) feedback

617. The expected outcome of a communication process is\_\_\_\_

 (A) message (B) distortion (C) noise \*(D) feedback

618. A very important aspect of a communication process is \_\_\_\_

 (A) feedback (B) response (C) encoder \*(D) decoder

619. What do teachers expect at the end of a course of study?

 (A) channel (B) feedback (C) message \* (D) good performance of students

620. \_\_\_\_is used to end a sentence

 (A) carret (B) colon \*(C) full stop (D) parenthesis

621. Which of the following is used to itemize in a given sentence?

 (A) full-stop (B) dash \*(C) semi-colon (D) colon

622. \_\_\_\_ is used to show that a word is not fully written but abbreviated

 (A) bracket (B) full-stop \*(C) slash (D) parenthesis

623. \_\_\_\_is used for an expansion in a given sentence

 (A) dash \*(B) bracket (C) colon (D) full-stop

624. One of the following is used to show an omission.

 (A) semi-colon \*(B) caret (C) colon (D) slash

625. Which of the following is used to show preference?

 (A) slash \*(B) caret (C) parenthesis (D) bracket

626. One of the following is used for strong pause in reading

 \*(A) semi-colon (B) parenthesis (C) bracket (D) comma

627. We make our writing readable, interesting and understandable when we use\_\_\_\_

 (A) figures of speech (B) literary terms \*(C) punctuation marks

 (D) simile.

628. Neither James \_\_\_\_ Esther will write the paper

 (A) or \*(B) nor (C) and (D) with

629. Sola said either Philips \_\_\_\_ his brother will pay the money

 (A) nor (B) with (C) and \*(D) or

630. Good letter-writing usually begins with \_\_\_\_

 (A) introduction \*(B) address (C) body (D) complementary close

631. Letter writing is an act of \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) communication (B) conversation (C) relationship (D) interference

632. Slangs and informal speeches are allowed in \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) informal letter (B) formal letters (C) semi-formal (D) all the forms

633. A formal letter usually begins with an \_\_\_\_

 (A) salutation (B) greeting \*(C) opening (D) conclusion

634. The complementary close of \_\_\_\_letter requires a signature.

 (A) a semi-formal letter \*(B) a formal letter (C) an informal letter

 (D) all the letters

635. The content of a good letter is usually divided into \_\_\_\_\_parts.

 (A) five \*(B) six (C) three (D) one

636. \_\_\_\_does not allow for the kinds of familiarity in \_\_\_\_

 (A) a formal letter/an informal letter (B) a formal letter/a semi-formal letter

 \*(C) an informal letter/a formal letter (D) an informal letter/a semi-formal letter

637. A letter would normally speak for the \_\_\_

 \*(A) recipient (B) public (C) writer (D) people

638. The content/body of a letter usually contains\_\_\_\_

 (A) some points (B) the address \*(C) the conclusion

 (D) the intention of the writer.

639. The complementary close of the formal letter is different from that of an informal

 letter in that\_\_\_\_

 (A) one contains the signature and full name of the writer and the other does not

 (B) both ends in ‘yours sincerely’

 (C) one does not require the full particulars of its writer and the other does

 \*(D) both are not different in any way.

 **Read the passage below and answer the questions following it.**

 With the acceptance of civilization, most of the African past was forgotten.

 The African heritage was lost or rather traded for the white-man’s ways. Things

 that would have thrilled our forefathers are now looked upon by the jet age

 youths as old fashioned – or just plain boring. However, the New Yam Festival

 in my village Ohang in Obudu Local Government Area of Cross Rivers State

 is still a thriller.

 Each year the sons and daughters of Ohang and other neighbouring villages

 converge at Obudu market square the venue for the annual New Yam Festival.

 The origin of this festival dates back to when the first group of settlers in the

 region fled to the Obudu plateau and decided to dwell there. Tradition has it that

 the very first celebration was held at the summit of the Obudu plateau, and that

 the joy and merriment shared amongst the people were enough to pull the heavens

 down.

 The 1998 Obudu New Yam Festival which I witnessed on Saturday the 21st

 of October, was a very exciting one. It was full of actions, songs, dances and

 merriment. The preparations for the festival commenced on the Friday

 preceding the festival. Very early on that day, all the able-bodies left for the

 farms to harvest their first yams. At dust the men and their children were seen

 carrying numerous tubers of yams on their heads. They all smelt of sweat and

 grime – a sure sign of work well done. As is the usual custom, half of the

 harvested yams was deposited at the market square by the men, while the

 other half was kept at home for their families’ use.

 At about 9.00p.m. on that same day, while the men gathered around the

 the village square to discuss the proceedings for the following day, the

 women put finishing touches to their cooking arrangements. On the part of

 the youths, while the boys got their masquerades ready, the teenage girls

 (my group) rehearsed their song and dance steps.

 At 12 noon prompt on the actual festival day, the arena for the festival

 teemed with life. Then at about 12.10p.m. the Osu (the chief) and his

 entourage marched elegantly into the arena. The festival could not start

 without the presence of the chief. The chief and his followers looked very

 colourful in their regalia – a wonderful blend of colours – jet black, turquosse,

 orange, sky blue, ox red and silver. The Osu’s outfit outshone all the others

 in its attractiveness.

 Soon, the chief made his speech amidst several praise names. He was for

 instance called, “the cock that crows in the morning and silences all the other,”

 “the lion that roars in the forest making elephants urinate”. At each

 proclamation, the Osu smiled broadly and waved his leather fan.

 After the chief’s speech, was the masquerade display by the boys. While

 some masquerades looked fierce and muscular, others looked beautiful and

 feminine. Some bellowed, while others roared like lions. While some

 limped, others galloped or moved at snail speed. The most thrilling of the

 masquerades was the Ogban masquerade group. It so thrilled the crowd

 by its acrobatic displays and gyrating movements, that involuntarily the crowd

 joined it in dancing and singing.

 After the masquerade display, was the dance of the maidens. When we

 appeared, there was a lot of whistling and clapping. Being the lead singer and

 dancer, I was a bit nervous, but after taking a deep breath, I found out that it

 was easy to display my talents after all. Our costumes and dance were acclaimed

 by honest observers, to be the best in the state.

 Finally came the event – the eating of the food. The women brought out

 mountains of food in different bowls and basins. The food was various

 assortments of yam dishes – pounded yam, yam porridge, fried yam, yam and

 stew, and yam pepper soup. Everything ate and drank to his satisfaction and

 for once even children were allowed to drink palm wine. The merriment

 continued till 6.00p.m., when the chief finally declared the festival over.

 The New Yam Festival is of utmost importance to my people. First, it

 is the only time in the year when my village and the neighbouring ones

 congregate to thank God for His protection, support and provision.

 Secondly, it is a time when the people get to know one another better thereby

 helping to enthrone peace and harmony in the community.

 I really did enjoy this last festival. It even gave me inner-pride, for it

 made me realize that I had a heritage to be proud of and not to be abandoned

 due to the so-called modern civilization.

 Questions: Choose the correct answer from options A-D.

640. A suitable title for the passage is:

 (A) Ohang festival \*(B) The Yam Festival (C) A local festival in my village

 (D) The custom of my people

641. According to the passage, the Ohang New Yam Festival was celebrated

 \_\_\_\_\_\_

 (A) biennially (B) fortnightly \*(C) annually (D) every other year

642. The above passage is an example of a \_\_\_\_essay.

 (A) expository \*(B) descriptive (C) argumentative (D) explanatory

643. New Yam Festival was repeated so many times in the passage for

 purposes of \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) emphasis (B) contrast (C) exemplification (D) illustration

644. The topic sentence of paragraph seven (7) is \_\_\_

 (A) sentence 2 (B) sentence 4 \*(C) sentence 1 (D) sentence 5

645. The festival according to the writer start at about\_\_\_\_

 (A) 12 noon (B) 9.00p.m (C) 6.00p.m \*(D) 12:10 p.m.

646. Another word for Osu as used in the passage is \_\_\_

 (A) slave (B) outcast (C) king \*(D) chief

647. “the cock that crows in the morning and silences all the other” is

 used for \_\_\_

 (A) contrast (B) illustration \*(C) exemplification (D) explanation

648. …”pounded yam, yam porridge, fried yam, yam and stew, and yam

 pepper soup”, is used for \_\_\_

 (A) explanation \*(B) illustration (C) contrast (D) description

649. One major methods employed in developing the essay is\_\_\_

 (A) illustration (B) explanation \*(C) description (D) exemplification

650. A linking device used in paragraph 8, sentence 3 is \_\_\_\_

 (A) and \*(B) but (C) Being (D) that

651. The topic sentence for paragraph nine (9) is \_\_\_\_

 (A) sentence 2 (B) sentence 3 (C) sentence 4 \*(D) sentence 1

652. ‘Soon’ as used in the first sentence of the second paragraph is used

 to indicate \_\_\_\_

 (A) conclusion (B) alternative \*(C) time (D) result

653. ‘Finally’ used in the ninth (9th) paragraph is used to indicate\_\_\_\_

 (A) consequence (B) result \*(C) conclusion (D) additional information

654. ‘The lion that roars in the forest making elephants urinate’ is used

 (A) logically (B) meaningfully \*(C) figuratively (D) illogically

655. “gyrating” as used in the last sentence of paragraph seven (7) is a \_\_\_

 \*(A) descriptive word (B) idiomatic word (C) figurative word

 (D) explanatory word

656. The general mood of the writer is that of

 \*(A) excitement (B) fulfillment (C) uncertainty (D) certainty

657. The main setting of the events in the passage is in

 (A) Ohang (B) Cross River State (C) Obudu \*(D) Obudu market square

658. The name of the chief in the passage is

 (A) Osu (B) Oghan \*(C) not mentioned (D) Ohong

659. One word that can be used to replace ‘whistling and clapping’

 as used in the passage is\_\_\_\_

 \*(A) applause (B) felicitation (C) excitement (D) approval

660. One of the following is a productive skill.

 (A) listening \*(B) writing (C) reading (D) organizing

661. Every writing task must have \_\_\_

 \*(A) a context of situation (B) a writer (C) a logical background

 (D) a broad and universal setting

662. Choosing a topic is one the characteristics of \_\_\_

 (A) editing (B) writing \*(C) pre-writing activities (D) printing activities

663. Selecting ideas is a characteristic of

 \*(A) pre-writing activities (B) writing (C) editing (D) choosing a topic

664. A writer must have \_\_\_\_ right from the beginning of the writing task

 (A) good language grasp \*(B) a sense of purpose

 (C) a sense of originality (D) a sense of principles of writing

665. After pre-writing activities, the next step in the writing process is\_\_\_\_

 \*(A) writing (B) editing (C) having a sense of audience

 (D) brainstorming for idea

666. One of the basic requirements of a good writing is \_\_\_

 \*(A) emphasis (B) illustration (C) composing (D) exemplification

667. \_\_\_\_handles the interactional and transactional aspects of writing

 (A) crafting (B) composing (C) planning \*(D) communicating

668. One of the qualities of a good writing is \_\_\_\_

 (A) having a sense of style (B) determining essay type

 (C) evaluating one’s work \*(D) accurate expression of meaning

669. Writing can be defined as \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) a productive skill in language (B) process of communication

 (C) a process of composing ideas (D) a process of organizing materials

670. \_\_\_\_is a post-writing activity

 (A) composing (B) crafting (C) drafting \*(D) editing

671. \_\_\_\_ conditions the thinking process, thereby ensuring an efficient

 write-up

 (A) conducting interview (B) reading \*(C) brainstorming for idea

 (D) determining essay type

672. Every writing task begins with \_\_\_

 (A) limiting of topic (B) brainstorming for idea \*(C) choosing a topic

 (D) sourcing for materials

673. Once a writer is sure of what to write on the next step is \_\_\_\_

 (A) outlining \*(B) gathering information (C) choosing a topic

 (D) determining his purpose

674. One quality of a dominant thesis is that \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) it must contain a central idea for other ideas to radiate from

 (B) it must be well organized

 (C) it must be found in all the parts of the essay

 (D) it must enhance good writing

675. One of the following is not a function of thesis statement

 (A) it prepares readers for the topic or/and written approach

 (B) it directs the movement and reorganization of all ideas in the essay

 (C) it defines the scope and purpose of the essay

 \*(D) it provides adequate information for the writer

676. Points can be organized in the following sequences except one

 (A) spatial \*(B) global (C) chronological (D) cause and effect

677. \_\_\_\_is regarded as a structured detailed statement of the essential contents and

 representation of the organizational pattern of the written text

 (A) an essay (B) a letter \*(C) an outline (D) a comprehension

678. One way outlining is important for the writing process is that

 \*(A) it allows for a logical and an orderly presentation of materials

 (B) it states the obvious (C) it is concise and precise

 (D) it is lucid and incisive.

679. A good outline must be \_\_\_

 (A) innovative \*(B) clear (C) forceful (D) easy to read

680. One of the following is not a quality of a good outline

 (A) brevity (B) accuracy (C) orderliness \*(D) relativity

681. One of the following is not a type of essay

 \*(A) explanatory (B) expository (C) narrative (D) descriptive

682. When a letter contains two addresses, it is called

 (A) friendly letter (B) informal letter \*(C) formal letter (D) official letter

683. Letter heading is one feature of \_\_\_\_

 (A) an informal letter \*(B) a formal letter (C) a friendly letter

 (D) a personal letter

684. Date is written immediately below \_\_\_\_

 (A) the salutation (B) the greeting (C) the complementary close

 \*(D) the address

685. “My dear” is an example of \_\_\_\_

 (A) the complimentary close (B) a friendly letter \*(C) the salutation

 (D) an informal

686. The body of a business letter has \_\_\_main parts

 (A) two \*(B) four (C) three (D) five

687. The address of the addressee is normally written at the \_\_\_\_ of the letter

 \*(A) left side (B) right side (C) center (D) central corner

688. ‘Yours faithfully’, is used for\_\_\_\_

 \* (A) a formal letter (B) an informal letter (C) a friendly letter

 (D) a personal letter

689. An argumentative essay is a type of \_\_\_\_

 (A) narrative (B) descriptive (C) exposition \*(D) debate

690. The main idea of a paragraph is contained in the \_\_\_\_

 (A) transitional sentence \*(B) topic sentence (C) complete sentence

 (D) body of the essay

691. Speaking is seen as a \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) productive skill (B) receptive skill (C) interactive skill

 (D) communicative skill

692. One major function of speech is \_\_\_\_

 (A) interlocution (B) sensitization \*(C) communication (D) justification

693. One of the following is not a speech delivery type

 (A) impromptu delivery (B) memorized delivery

 (C) extemporaneous delivery

 \*(D) conventional delivery

694. A person who initiates a discussion is called \_\_\_\_

 (A) a decoder \*(B) an encoder (C) a speaker (D) an initiator

695. One of the following is not a delivery problem

 \*(A) ungrammaticality (B) hesitation (C) jittering (D) stuttering

696. Features of bad organization in speech include the following except one

 (A) illogical sequencing (B) frequent and uncontrolled topic shifts

 \*(C) language instability (D) drift or deviation

697. One of the qualities of bad expression include

 \*(A) analogizing (B) hesitation (C) false start (D) feed back lethargy

698. One of the modalities that controls speech communication is

 \*(A) speech function (B) organization (C) brainstorming (D) personalization

699. One of the effective delivery strategies is

 \*(A) demonstration (B) timing (C) comportment (D) complement

700. The following are principles of persuasive speaking except\_\_\_\_

 (A) create a vivid picture (B) generate true emotion

 \*(C) oral presentation (D) unity and steadfastness of purpose

**From questions 701 to 710, choose the interpretation that you consider most**

**appropriate for each sentence**

701. Kunle was on tenterhooks until the examination results were announced. This

 means that Kunle was

 (A) unhappy about the examination (B) suspended from school

 \*(C) anxiously waiting for the results (D) set an example

702. The military leader blazed the trail by handing power to civilians. This means

 that the leader

 (A) resigned from the army (B) supported civilian ideals

 (C) was against the army \*(D) set an example

703. Life is all about ‘give and take’ This means that

 \*(A) people should be willing to compromise (B) life gives and takes

 (C) life is about gifts (D) any gift should be accepted

704. Jumai’s life was in danger but now she has turned the corner. This means that

 Jumai

 (A) has given up hope of recovery (B) has worsen her situation

 \*(C) is recovering (D) has died

705. It is unwise for politicians to make off-hand statements to journalists. This

 means that politicians

 (A) should insist on their interviews being recorded

 (B) would be wise not to speak to journalists

 (C) should not make any statement to journalists

 \*(D) should be sure of whatever they say

706. The dentist told his patient that the tooth ache would pass off when he took some

aspirins. This means that

 (A) the tooth would automatically drop off \*(B) the pains would subside

 (C) the pains would spread to other teeth (D) the pains would worsen

707. The students made such a noise in the class that the teacher read them the

 Riot Act. This means that the teacher

 (A) punished all the students (B) instigated the students to riot

 \*(C) warned the students to stop the noise or get punished

 (D) read the schools rules and regulations to the students

708. When I went on leave I asked Mr. Bamson to hold the forte. This

 means that I asked him to

 (A) defend me \*(B) act in my absence (C) protect my position

 (D) be strong in my absence

709. The senator’s house is the word in comfort. This means that the senator

 \*(A) has the most comfortable house (B) speaks about the comfort in his house

 (C) owns the last house on comfort street (D) has a house that is not comfortable

710. I was given a standing ovation for my outstanding performance

 \*(A) everyone stood up to clap for me

 (B) everyone stood to catch a glimpse of me

 (C) everyone congratulated me (D) I was asked to stand up

 **From the options letter A to D choose the option that best completes each of**

 **The following sentences**

711. To be alive after such a serious accident \_\_\_\_a celebration

 \*(A) is called from (B) calls for (C) has been called for (D) call for

712. She does not remember ever \_\_\_\_a tiger

 (A) to see (B) to have seen \*(C) seeing (D) having to see

713. The Commissioner for Education with his secretary \_\_\_\_expected yesterday

 (A) are \*(B) was (C) were (D) is

714. No \_\_\_\_ person will do that

 (A) matured (B) maturing \*(C) mature (D) matures

715. But for the timely intervention of the police, the kidnapper\_\_\_\_by the angry mob

 (A) will be lynched \*(B) would have been lynched (C) would be lynched

 (D) will have been lynched

716. I \_\_\_\_ your father, I would call the police

 (A) have been (B) am (C) will be \*(D) were

717. You had better \_\_\_\_ the examination

 (A) written \*(B) write (C) wrote (D) writing

718. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_ on the beach for half an hour

 (A) lain \*(B) lay (C) lie (D) lied

719. The maid denied \_\_\_\_her mistress’ money

 (A) to stealing (B) stolen (C) to have stolen \*(D) stealing

720. One of the victims \_\_\_rushed to the nearest hospital

 \*(A) was (B) have been (C) were (D) were being

721. When I was in school, borders \_\_\_\_ very early every morning

 (A) are arising (B) have risen \*(C) had to rise (D) have to rise

722. \_\_\_\_ of the two girls sang sweetly

 (A) every one \*(B) each (C) some (D) all

723. He \_\_\_\_ not retort when I am speaking

 \*(A) dare (B) dares (C) dared (D) will dare

724. It is you and John who \_\_\_\_wanted

 (A) is \*(B) are (C) was (D) will

725. Please go on I \_\_\_ you

 (A) am hearing (B) hear \*(C) can hear (D) was hear

726. By this time next year I \_\_\_\_ here for ten years

 (A) have worked (B) had been working (C) would have worked

 \*(D) will have been working

727. The seeds \_\_\_\_ in the misery before they were transplanted last week

 (A) germinate \*(B) had germinated

 (C) have germinated (D) would germinate

728. It is hoped that the new house \_\_\_\_ completed next year

 (A) has been (B) is being (C) had been \*(D) will be

729. The man asked me \_\_\_\_

 (A) who am I? (B) that who are you? (C) who I am \*(D) who I was

730. Neither Obi nor Jumoke \_\_\_\_ present at the meeting

 \*(A) was (B) were (C) have been (D) are

731. The president and members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_on a familiarization tour

 corporations

 \*(A) are (B) are being (C) have being (D) was

732. The teacher sent for you and the class prefect but \_\_\_of you was in the class

 (A) both (B) each \*(C) neither (D) two

733. The president with members of his cabinet \_\_\_\_visiting our establishment

 this afternoon

 (A) are (B) was (C) were \*(D) is

734. One does not normally expect problems but \_\_\_\_come

 (a) it does \*(B) they do (C) they did (D) it will

735. Many people were invited to the party but \_\_\_\_were catered for

 (A) a few (B) several (C) a little \*(D) few

736. All the \_\_\_\_are holding an emergency meeting behind closed doors

 \*(A) Heads of states (B) Heads of state (C) Head of states

 (D) Head of state

737. The children inherited many houses from their father but they have sold of\_\_\_

 (A) them of nearly all (B) them nearly all of \*(C) nearly all of them

 (D) all of them nearly

738. I expect everybody to respect \_\_\_\_

 (A) itself (B) ourselves \*(C) himself (D) oneself

739. Moji says she is better at maths\_\_\_

 (A) as me \*(B) than I am (C) as I am (D) with me

740. Both questions are alternatives, you answer \_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_ the other

 (A) neither, nor (B) both, or (C) neither, or \*(D) either, or

741. Which of these is not a language skill?

 (A) reading (B) listening \*(C) thinking (D) riding

742. Listening can be described as

 \*(A) a purpose-driven activity (B) the least important of the language skills

 (C) an effortless activity (D) being passive

743. What is the natural order of acquisition of language skills?

* 1. Writing, Listening, Speaking and Reading
	2. Reading, Speaking Writing and Listening

\*(C) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

 (D) Speaking, Reading , Listening and Writing

744. All these are components of listening except

 \*(A) Appellative Listening (B) Marginal Listening

 (C) Analytic listening (D) Appreciative listening

745. Which of the following option is false for marginal listening?

(A) It is a partial listening (B) It is all involving \*(C) One does not listen at all

746. Which of the following option is false for analytic listening?

 \*(A) It is partial listening (B) The message is clear

 (C) It is critical listening

747. One of the following is not a primary listening process

 (A) focusing \*(B) gisting (C) accepting (D) storing

748. All the following options except one are functional listening skills

 (A) Listening for the main ideas \*(B) Listening to side talks

 (C) Distinguishing between facts and opinion (D) Listening for relevant points

749. Listening for specific purposes involve

 \*(A) Listening for specific tasks (B) Listening for relevant purposes

 (C) Listening for specific statements

750. All of the following are listening aids except

 \*(A) Physiological aids (B) Psychological aids (C) Procedural aids

 (D) Mechanical aids

751. Which of these is not a problem arising from classroom situation?

 (A) noise from other learners

 (B) Missing important gestures and facial expressions from the speaker

 (C) inability to take notes because of lack of space

 \*(D) hearing things different from what is being said

752. Which of these is one of the procedural tips?

 (A) question tips (B) monitoring tips \*(C) pre-listening tips (D) revision tips

753. Which of these is not a post-listening tip?

 \*(A) monitor your attentiveness (B) revise your notes as soon as possible

 (C) fill in any blank space (D) ask relevant questions

754. Writing requires all of the following except

 (A) choosing a topic (B) brainstorming \*(C) cajoling (D) focus

755. Speaking is all but one of the following

 (A) a verbal mode of expression (B) involves the use of sounds

 \*(C) passive (D) purposeful

756. Which of the following option is not an organ of speech?

 (A) teeth \*(B) ear (C) nose (D) lips

757. Organs of speech are used for

 (A) speech perception \*(B) speech production (C) speech development

758. The lungs

 (A) are speech organs (B) provide the required air stream

 (C) determines the character of sounds produced \*(D) all of the above

759. All of the following are speech components except

 \*(A) words (B) consonants (C) vowels (D) stress

760. Which of the following is not an oral sound?

 \*(A) /e/ (B) /k/ (C) /w/ (D) /0/

761. Consonants are sounds produced with

 (A) obstruction at the nasal cavity (B) free flow of air

 (C) obstruction at the back of the tongue

 \*(D) obstruction at a point in the vocal cavity

762. Writing is all of the following but one

 (A) a process (B) an interaction \*(C) passive (D) productive

763. All of the following are writing activities except

 (A) composing (B) writing \*(C) pre-writing activities (D) editing

764. Effective communication in writing involves all but one of the following

 (A) having a sense of audience

 \*(B) getting and organizing relevant materials from the writing task

 (C) choosing the appropriate register (D) determining essay type

765. A good writing should have

 (A) an accurate expression of meaning

 \*(B) an inaccurate organization of linguistic forms

 (C) a sense of audience (D) a sense of direction

766. An unplanned writing is all but one of the following

 \*(A) purposeful (B) directionless (C) boring (D) wordy

767. Writing is

 (A) interesting \*(B) complex (C) systematic (D) natural

768. All of these are types of writing except

 \*(A) comprehensive writing (B) argumentative writing (C) descriptive writing

769. Expository writing involves

 \*(A) explaining a process (B) accounting for what has happened

 (C) explaining the attitude of the an author (D) reasoned discussion

770. All letters involve all but one of the following

 (A) salutation (B) date (C) complimentary close \*(D) receiver’s address

771. Report writing is not an account of something

 (A) seen (B) heard \*(C) read (D) investigated

772. A report is written after

 (A) a meeting (B) a field work \*(C) an experiment (D) an argument

773. Written reports may come in form of all but one of the following options

 \*(A) invoice report (B) progress report (C) annual report (D) memorandum

774. Minutes of meeting are all but one of the following

 (A) account of time spent (B) account of proceedings (C) reported in the past

 \*(D) verbatim records of the meeting

775. Which of the following is not a constituent of minutes?

 \*(A) salutation (B) attendance (C) matters arising (D) any other business

776. Fieldwork report involves all but one of the following

 (A) procedures \*(B) matters arising (C) observations (D) evaluation

777. Laboratory report is written after

 \*(A) a scientific experimentation (B) a fieldwork (C) an observation

778. All of these but one are features of media report

 \*(A) it must be subjective (B) it must be factual (C) it must have a source

 (D) it must have a headline

779. Which of the following is a correct arrangement of language skills?

(A) speaking, listening, writing, reading (B) listening, reading, speaking, writing \*(C) listening, speaking, reading, writing (D) speaking, writing, reading, listening

780. Which of the following option is not true of writing?

 (A) it is a secondary skill (B) it is a productive skill

 (C) it is an interactive activity \*(D) it is a receptive skill

781. Which of the following is not a function of an outline?

 (A) points out main topics, sub-topics and their inter-relationship

 \*(B) ensures smooth transition from one paragraph to another

 (C) provides an organization plan to follow

 (D) allows for a logical and orderly presentation of materials

782. Which of the following statements is applicable to minutes writing?

 (A) every word spoken at a meeting must be recorded

 (B) the reporter may sometimes misquote a person’s view

 \*(C) only the main ideas of the discussion are recorded

 (D) in verbation reports of meetings, we use reported speech

783. Which of the following do you consider the best general statement for an

 essay titled: “underdevelopment in third word countries”?

 (A) underdevelopment is manifested in living standards

 (B) underdevelopment is caused by lack of technologies advancement

 (C) Nigeria an example of an underdeveloped country

 \*(D) Underdevelopment is a major feature of third world countries

 **In questions 784-791, choose the best option to complete the gap in each**

 **questions.**

784. The receptive skills of language are \_\_\_\_

 \*(A) listening and reading (B) speaking and listening (C) listening and writing

 (D) writing and reading

785. Structuring the essay, putting words together and arranging paragraphs

 are called \_\_\_\_

 (A) grafting \*(B) crafting (C) drafting (D) thrashing

786. Brainstorming, researching, organizing and choosing correct register

 are \_\_\_\_ activities

 (A) pro-writing \*(B) pre-writing (C) post writing (D) actual writing

787. A paragraph discusses \_\_\_\_ idea

 \*(A) only one (B) two (C) three (D) no

788. The topic sentence \_\_\_\_ of a paragraph

 \*(A) sums up the central idea (B) discusses the final idea

 (C) refutes the main point (D) contrasts the central point

789. The correct tense to use in a descriptive essay is\_\_\_\_

 (A) present perfect (B) past perfect (C) present progressive

 \*(D) simple present

790. The brain is perched like a flower on the top of a slender stalk which is in a

 six-foot man, it is not quite a yard long

 (A) narrative \*(B) descriptive (C) expository (D) argumentative

791. With a stab of his foot on the gas pedal the driver shot ahead, leaving behind

 a jet of thick smoke.

 \*(A) expository (B) argumentative (C) descriptive (D) narrative