

UTME 2001 Questions - Type U

Comprehension

Passage I

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

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

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

and to run or jump for his life if he ventured off the pavement.

1. One of the following statements can be deduced from the passage.
 - A. People no longer used trains with the advent of cars and lorries.
 - B. Significant improvement occurred in road transport since the advent of motor cars, lorries and motor cycles.
 - C. Human society was static without the express speed of cars and motor cycles.
 - D. Society would be better off without the chaotic volume and speed of motor cars, lorries and motor cycles.
2. From the passage, it is obvious that
 - A. motor cars were mere luxuries which any people tried desperately to acquire.
 - B. the motor car was invented before the express trains.
 - C. the train was the fastest means of transport before the motor car and the lorry.
 - D. the motor car and the lorry came to displace the train traffic.
3. The writer seems to suggest that
 - A. the roads that existed were dormant.
 - B. coachmen and grooms were not mechanically minded.
 - C. there were no roads before the advent of cars and motor cycles and so people had to be mechanically minded.
 - D. the volume and speed of traffic on the roads increased with advent of cars, motor cycles and lorries.
4. The writer uses the expression *unless mechanically minded* to refer to
 - A. coachmen and grooms adaptable to the new technology.
 - B. coachmen and grooms who chose to become mechanics.
 - C. town authorities laying down tramlines.
 - D. those amenable to change and development.

5. The statement: By 1910, *the motor car was plainly conquering the highway* means that
- by 1910, many people knew how to drive motor cars.
 - the motor car was invented in 1910.
 - highway codes for motor cars came into effect by 1910.
 - by 1910, motor cars became a common sight on the highways.

Passage II

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

Before any detailed analysis begins, the first thing to do with the raw data is to check through the field record books and questionnaires for any ...6... [A. records

B. events C. odds D. mistakes] inconsistencies and incompleteness. In some cases, it may be possible to correct any discovered shortcomings. When it is not possible to carry out these ...7...

[A. plans B. possibilities C. corrections D. expectations] a visit to the field may even be necessary. It should however be realized that it is not very often that a revisit is possible.

In most scientific ...8... [A. experiments B. data C. conclusion D. questionnaires] such revisits are clearly impossible. This is true of many surveys too. A road traffic survey ...9...

[A. conducted B. experimented C. classified D. precoded] to find out the amount and frequency of daily traffic between two towns cannot be expected to be ...10...

[A. reproducible B. undertaken C. observed D. produced]. There is no way of going back to check whether the number of vehicles reported for any particular hour is correct or not. With open-ended questions, the ...11...

[A. methods B. responses C. errors D. conclusions] have to be classified into relatively small number of groups. The process of classifying answers and of sometimes identifying them by number and letter is called ...12...

[A. recording B. recoding C. encoding

D. coding]. When close-ended questions are used, it is possible to code all the possible answers before they are actually received. This is called ...13... [A. precoding B. coding

C. coding D. recoding]. What is done, a check through the answers for proper classification, numbering and letterings is still called for at this stage. This whole process of checking through questionnaires and notebooks is called ... 14...

[A. editing B. posting C. listing D. auditing]. Collected data will eventually have to be used in drawing ...15... [A. references B. examples C. conclusions D. analogies] and writing a report about the population from which it came.

Adapted from Rachel Carson:
The Advent of the Motor Car.

Passage III

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

After a while, he collects himself and becomes more accustomed to his odd condition. He notices that he still has a 'body' but one of a very different nature and with very different powers from the physical body he has left behind. Soon after, things begin to happen. Others come to meet and to help him. He glimpses the spirits of relatives and friends who have already died,

and a loving, warm spirit of a kind he has never encountered before – a being of light – appears before him. This being asks him a question, nonverbally – to make him evaluate his life – and helps him along by showing him a *panoramic instantaneous playback of the major events of his life*. Then he finds that he must go back to the earth, that the time for his death has not yet come. At this point he resists, for by now he is taken up with his experiences in the afterlife and does not want to return. He is overwhelmed by intense feelings of joy, love and peace. Despite his attitude, though, he somehow reunites with his physical body and lives.

Adapted from Moody, R. A. (1975):

Life after Life.

16. That the man was shown a *panoramic instantaneous playback of the major events of his life* suggests that
 - A. he has to assess his deeds in life.
 - B. there are video machines in the world beyond.
 - C. he needs to see the difference between his past life and his new life.
 - D. he needs to be entertained to take his mind away from the noise around him.
17. The NDE man appears to be a spectator in the flurry of activities around him because
 - A. he is moving rapidly through a long dark tunnel.
 - B. his new 'body' would not allow him to participate.
 - C. he can only watch as the events unfold.
 - D. he is now a dead man.
18. According to the passage, scientific evidence has made it possible
 - A. for the dead to return and tell their experiences.
 - B. to make conjectures about what happens after death.
 - C. to know a little about what happens in the world of the dead.
 - D. for one to experience the sensation of dying and living again.
19. A suitable title for the passage is
 - A. A Glimpse into the World of the Dead.

- B. The sensation of Death and the Afterlife.
 - C. Research into the Lives of the Dead.
 - D. Visions of an Afterlife.
20. The expression *as he reaches the point of greatest physical distress* as used in the passage, means, when
 - A. the man's system finally collapses.
 - B. his condition seems to get worse.
 - C. his doctor is ready to pronounce him dead.
 - D. the sick man finally stops breathing.

Passage IV

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

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

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

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

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

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

In each of questions 26 to 40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in Italics.

26. I cannot understand why Ali should serve in that *moribund* administration.
 - A. oppressive B. prodigal
 - C. crumbling D. purposeless
27. The Conference Centre caters for *transients* only.
 - A. temporary guests B. professionals
 - C. permanent guests D. novices
28. The *coalescence* of the groups created additional problems.
 - A. proscription B. fighting
 - C. disbandment D. union
29. As the triumphant rebels were returning to their base, they met with a *serious reverse*.
 - A. a defeat B. an enemy
 - C. an army D. a victory
30. The village girl wore *sumptuous* clothes.
 - A. faded-looking B. cheap
 - C. expensive D. loose-fitting
31. Any Chief Executive of an organization would find *radical changes* blocked at every turn.
 - A. developments B. ideas
 - C. suggestions D. innovations
32. Ugo has often been described as *belligerent*.
 - A. attractive B. patient
 - C. innocent D. combative
33. The men were *tardy* in offering help.
 - A. brave B. generous
 - C. slow D. quick
34. Funmi is just being *facetious* about her marrying a soldier.

- A. unserious B. crazy
C. serious D. unfaithful
35. The professor discussed a number of *abstruse* topics.
A. esoteric B. relevant
C. irrelevant D. useful
36. Bose was angry because her friend called her a *pilferer*.
A. hypocrite B. thief
C. criminal D. lair
37. While the hooligans exchanged blows, we looked *complacently*.
A. dejectedly B. sorrowfully
C. questioningly D. contentedly
38. Tade became *timorous* when she was asked to give the valedictory speech.
A. excited B. nervous
C. aggressive D. happy
39. The player kept on *gamely* to the end of the match.
A. amateurishly B. skilfully
C. courageously D. stubbornly
40. Art lies in cherishing the initiative and *creative power* of each person.
A. potential B. strength
C. gift D. mind

In each of questions 41 to 45, select the option that **best explains** the information conveyed in the sentence.

41. Oche's chief idiosyncrasy is a passion for pounded yam.
A. Oche's chief hates pounded yam.
B. Oche hates pounded yam.
C. Oche has a penchant for pounded yam.
D. Oche's chief likes pounded yam.
42. You must not attend the end-of-year party
A. It is not necessary that you attend the party.
B. It is necessary that you do not attend the party.
C. You do not have to decide whether to attend the party or not.
D. You have to decide whether to attend the party or not.

43. The man reasoned that there ought to be a limit to sycophancy.
A. There can be no favour beyond a reasonable point.
B. Sycophants need not talk all the time.
C. People should know when not to use flattery.
D. Sycophants should know when to grant people's requests.
44. Adawo is an imp.
A. Adawo behaves queerly.
B. Adawo behaves decently.
C. Adawo behaves differently.
D. Adawo behaves badly.
45. The solution lies in choosing between various negative alternatives.
A. The solution can be found in one of the negative options.
B. The solution lies in choosing between the positive and the negative.
C. The solutions are many.
D. The solution is a negative one.

In questions 46 and 47, identify the word that has the stress on the first syllable.

46. A. resist B. salon
C. confirm D. intact
47. A. competent B. misread
C. resign D. compel

In each of questions 48 to 51, choose the word that does not have the **same vowel sound** as the others.

48. A. toil B. rejoice
C. enjoy D. log
49. A. key B. wind
C. even D. people
50. A. granite B. die
C. rice D. fight
51. A. bale B. saint
C. plait D. gate

In each of questions 52 to 66, choose the option **opposite in meaning** to the word(s) or phrase in *italics*.

52. The lecture seemed *interminable*.

- A. unending B. boring
C. interesting D. brief
53. Had I known about their plan much earlier, I would have *nipped it in the bud*.
A. stopped it B. initiated it
C. squashed it D. promoted it
54. What a *harmless* thought he has!
A. pernicious B. pertinent
C. pleasant D. perfect
55. The town was all *agog* at his unexpected return.
A. on fire B. excited
C. unexcited D. surprised
56. The teacher taught the *rudiments* of Chemistry to the first grade.
A. elements B. theories
C. fundamentals D. basics
57. In his *naivety*, he believed all the stories his friend told him.
A. artlessness B. stupidity
C. friendliness D. incredulity
58. The journalist's write-up contained a *plethora* of detail.
A. shortage B. simplicity
C. complexity D. spectrum
59. Amina's performance in the examination *surpassed my expectations*.
A. was disappointing
B. lacked merit
C. was extraordinarily good
D. amazed everyone
60. As these boys never act in public, the police are now worried about their *covert* activities.
A. ignoble B. evil
C. open D. cryptic
61. It is *inconceivable* that the rat devoured the cat.
A. contestable B. incomprehensible
C. credible D. unimaginable
62. In the latter part of his life, the famous soldier showed signs of *youthfulness*.
A. energy B. senility
C. bravery D. vitality
63. There is much *apathy* towards reading among students nowadays.
A. enthusiasm B. indecision
C. disinclination D. indifference

64. Some equatorial areas have a *sultry* climate.
A. a hot B. an inclement
C. a temperate D. a stable
65. Ali wondered why the principal was *ambivalent* about the students' future.
A. anxious B. inconsiderate
C. ambitious D. decisive
66. Updating the Board's brochure is an *arduous* task.
A. an easy B. an annual
C. a regular D. a difficult

In questions 67 and 68, identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

67. A. classroom B. programme
C. July D. brother
68. A. temperamental B. administrative
C. circulation D. consideration

In each of questions 69 to 72, choose from the options the word that has the same constant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

69. Church
A. feature B. chauffeur
C. ocean D. machine
70. Sure
A. cheer B. cheap
C. charlatan D. church
71. Past
A. wrestle B. preached
C. castle D. pasture
72. Thank
A. though B. thought
C. Thames D. Thomas

*In each of questions 73 to 75, the word in capital letters has an **emphatic stress**. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence.*

73. **YOUR** sister should come with us tomorrow.
A. Should your brother come with us tomorrow?
B. Should our brother come with us tomorrow?
C. Should Ado's sister come with us tomorrow?

- D. Should my sister come with us tomorrow?
74. My neighbour BRUISED his thigh while playing football.
A. Did your neighbour break his leg while playing tennis?
B. Did your neighbour fracture his thigh while playing football?
C. Was your neighbour involved in an accident?
D. Did your neighbour play football yesterday?
75. They FLEW to Abuja.
A. Did they go to Abuja by road?
B. Did they fly to Jos?
C. How will they get to Abuja?
D. Where did they fly to?

In each of questions 76 to 100, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

76. I do not think any sane person would have acted in such a [A. rational B. composed C. secret D. cruel] manner.
77. Neither Agbo nor his parents .. [A. attended B. attend C. has attended D. attends] the meetings now.
78. Modern dancing has become rather scientific and so requires ... [A. bizarre costuming B. some choreographic skill C. immense instrumentation D. a rapping voice].
79. Had he considered his public image carefully, he .. [A. might have stood aside B. would have stepped aside C. should have stepped down D. would have stood down] for his opponent in the election.
80. The government which ... recruiting ... [A. are/its B. was/its C. is/their D. were/their] workers suddenly stopped doing so.
81. Of course we all saw the culprit ... [A. approached B. approaching C. approach D. approaches] and hit the man on the head.
82. A child that shows mature characteristics at an early age may be described as [A. preconceived B. premature C. ingenuous D. precocious].
83. The Company Director showed the contractor a ... [A. prototype B. photograph C. microfilm D. photocopy] of the proposed office complex.
84. ... [A. While B. By chance C. Should D. Should in case] you come early to the new house, clean up my flat.
85. This imposing edifice ... [A. had costed B. have cost C. costed D. cost] a fortune to build.
86. They let him go in ... [A. respect B. regard C. disregard D. consideration] to his age.
87. Some scientists are trying to ... [A. imitate B. replicate C. implicate D. fabricate] human beings in their laboratories.
88. He does not seem to know how to solve the problem ... [A. does not he B. does he not C. does he D. doesn't he]?
89. These villagers ... [A. used B. are used C. were used D. use] to grow rice.
90. Ado tried to ... [A. recall B. obstruct C. obliterate D. eulogize] all memory of his dead father.
91. The weather is probably appealing for ... people who live in Jos ... [A. as much/as B. more/as C. no less/than D. at least as/but] for foreigners.
92. The meeting was called to ... [A. reconcile B. recommend C. re-present D. reconstitute] divergent views on the subject of a national conference.
93. The police came early enough to ... [A. diffuse B. insulate C. detonate D. defuse] the bomb planted by the rioters.
94. ... [A. Have being B. Having been C. Have I been D. Having being] told of his impending arrival, I worked hard to make his short stay very comfortable.
95. More ... [A. power B. effort C. grease D. energy] to your elbow as you campaign for press freedom!
96. When Ajike met her ... [A. estranged B. strange C. caring D. loving] husband at the party, she felt like reconciling with him.

97. They had to ... [A. *light up* B. *fall back on* C. *switch on* D. *resort to*] the generator when the electricity failed.
98. The editor was not happy that the Nigerian press was hemmed ... [A. *up* B. *over* C. *across* D. *in*].
99. Three quarters of the hostel ... been painted and three quarters of the students ... [A. *has/has* B. *has/have* C. *have/has* D. *have/have*] moved in.
100. A wide range of options ... [A. *are* B. *were* C. *was* D. *is*] made available to the political parties during the recently concluded elections.

2001 Answers - Type U

Passage I

1. Option B.
2. Option C.
3. Option D.
4. Option A.
5. Option D.

Passage II

6. Option D.
7. Option C.
8. Option B.
9. Option A.
10. Option A.
11. Option B.
12. Option D.
13. Option A.
14. Option A.
15. Option C.

Passage III

16. Option A.
17. Option C.
18. Option B.
19. Option D.
20. Option B.

Passage IV

21. Option B.
22. Option D.
23. Option C.
24. Option B.

25. Option B.
26. Option C.
27. Option A.
28. Option D.
29. Option A.
30. Option C.
31. Option D.
32. Option D.
33. Option C.
34. Option A.
35. Option A.
36. Option B.
37. Option D.
38. Option B.
39. Option C.
40. Option A.
41. Option C.
42. Option B.
43. Option C.
44. Option D.
45. Option A.
46. Option D.
47. Option A.
48. Option D.
49. Option B.
50. Option A.
51. Option C.
52. Option D.
53. Option B.
54. Option A.
55. Option C.
56. Option B.
57. Option D.
58. Option A.
59. Option A.
60. Option C.
61. Option C.
62. Option B.
63. Option A.
64. Option C.
65. Option D.
66. Option A.
67. Option C.
68. Option B.
69. Option A.
70. Option C.
71. Option B.
72. Option B.

73. Option C.
74. Option B.
75. Option A.
76. Option D.
77. Option B.
78. Option B.
79. Option D.
80. Option B.
81. Option C.
82. Option D.
83. Option A.
84. Option C.
85. Option D.
86. Option D.
87. Option B.
88. Option C.
89. Option A.
90. Option C.
91. Option C.
92. Option A.
93. Option D.
94. Option B.
95. Option C.
96. Option A.
97. Option B.
98. Option D.
99. Option B.
100. Option C.

UTME 2002 Questions - Type 2

Read passages I and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage I

Those who have been following the arguments for and against the deregulation of the oil industry in Nigeria may have got the impression that deregulation connotes lack of control or indifference on the part of the Government. But there is nothing so far from official quarters to suggest that deregulation will cause the Government to relinquish its control of the oil industry because the absence of direct control does not mean that it will surrender all its rights to the entrepreneurs who may want to participate in the industry. Yet the opposition

expressed so far against deregulation stems from the fear that the Government would leave Nigerians at the mercy of a heartless cartel who would command the heights of the oil industry and cause the pump price of fuel to rise above the means of most Nigerians.

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

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

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

- A. Nigerians do not understand the sense in deregulation.
- B. the anxiety caused by the deregulation question is groundless.
- C. a deregulated economy will cause the Government to be indifferent to the plight of ordinary Nigerians.
- D. only a heartless cartel will benefit by the deregulation of the oil industry.

Passage II

Recognizing the need for objectivity in their work, the early report writers worked to develop a writing style which would convey this attitude. They reasoned that the source of the subjective quality in a report is the human being. And they reasoned that objectivity is best attained by emphasizing the factual material of a report rather than the personalities involved. So they worked to remove the human being from their writing. Impersonal writing style was the result. By impersonal writing is meant writing in the third person - without I's, we's or you's.

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

As in most cases of controversy, there is some merit to the arguments on both sides. There are situations in which personal writing is best. There

are situations in which impersonal writing is best. And there are situations in which either style is appropriate. The writer must decide at the outset of his work which style is best for his own situation.

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

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

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

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

10. Which of the following best describes the writer of the passage?
 - A. He cannot be said to be objective.
 - B. He is completely non-committal.
 - C. He recognizes the need to be critical of report writing.
 - D. He is being unnecessarily analytic.

Passage III

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

It is the business of the scientist to accumulate knowledge about the universe and all that is in it, and to find, if he is able, common ...11... [A. experiments B. instruments C. approaches D. factors] which underlie and account for the facts that he knows. He chooses when he can, the method of the controlled ..12.. [A. respondent B. experiment C. system D. data]. If he wants to find out the effect of light on growing plants, he takes many plants, as alike as possible. Some he stands in the sun, some in the shade, some in the dark and all the time keeping all other ...13... [A. studies B. procedures C. objects D. conditions] (temperature, moisture, nourishment) the same. In this way, by keeping other variables ...14... [A. constant B. good C. dark D. natural), and by varying the light only, the effect of light on plants can be clearly seen. This ...15... [A. research B. method C. tool D. rationale] of using 'controls' can be applied to a variety of situations, and can be used to find the answers to questions as widely different as 'must moisture be present if ...16... [A. an alloy B. gold C. bar D. iron] is to rust? And 'which variety of beans gives the greatest yield in one ...17... n [A. climate B. period C. season D. weather]?

In the course of his ...18... [A. findings

B. queries C. experiment D. inquiries], the scientist may find what he thinks is one common explanation for an increasing number of facts. The explanation, if it seems consistently to fit the various facts, is called ...19... [*A. an antithesis B. a principle C. a thesis D. a hypothesis*]. If this continues to stand the test of numerous experiments and remains unshaken, it becomes a ...20... [*A. deduction B. law C. notion D thesis*].

Passage IV

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

If our thought is to be clear and we are to succeed in communicating it to other people, we must have some method of *fixing the meaning of the words we use*. When we use a word whose meaning is not certain, we may well be asked to define it. There is a useful traditional device for doing this by indicating the class to which whatever is indicated by the term belongs, and also the particular property which distinguishes it from all other members of the same class. Thus, we may define a whale as a 'marine animal that spouts'. 'Marine animal' in this definition indicates the general class to which the whale belongs, and 'spouts' indicates the particular property that distinguishes whales from other such marine animals as fishes, seals, jellyfish and lobsters. In the same way, we can define an even number as a finite integer divisible by two, or a democracy as a system of government in which the people themselves rule.

There are other ways, of course, of indicating the meanings of words. We may, for example, find it hard to make a suitable definition of the word 'animal', so we say that an animal is such a thing as a rabbit, dog, fish or goat. Similarly, we may say that religion is such a system as Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Buddhism. This way of indicating the meaning of a term by enumerating examples of what it includes is obviously of limited usefulness. If we indicated our use of the word 'animal' as above, our hearers might, for example, be doubtful whether a sea-anemone or a slug was to be included in the

class of animals. It is however, a useful way of supplementing a definition if the definition itself is definite without being easily understandable. Failure of an attempt at definition to serve its purpose may result from giving as distinguishing mark one which either does not belong to all the things the definition is intended to include, or does belong to some members of the same general class which the definition is intended to exclude.

[Adapted from *Straight and Crooked Thinking* by R. H. Thonless]

21. The writer uses the expression *fixing the meaning of the words we use* to mean
 - A. using definitions to help people communicate their thoughts and argue logically.
 - B. getting even with the people who always ask for definitions.
 - C. repairing the damage done by inadequate definition during communication.
 - D. using definitions to help people build up their vocabulary.
22. One of these summarizes the approaches to definition discussed in the passage.
 - A. Mentioning the class of a word or object with its specific property.
 - B. Indicating the class of a word and mentioning its general property with examples.
 - C. Specifying clearly what distinguishes a particular word or object from its traditional groups.
 - D. Giving general and specific features followed by examples of what the object or word includes.
23. The expression *we may well be asked* as used in the passage means
 - A. we cannot escape being asked.
 - B. the listener is always justified to ask questions.
 - C. it is inconceivable that we will be asked.
 - D. it is quite likely that we will be asked.
24. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the passage?

- A. Definitions aid communication when enumeration is accurately handled.
 - B. Accurate definition is invaluable to communication but difficult to achieve.
 - C. Every speaker or writer has a method of defining words.
 - D. There are both traditional and modern methods of defining words.
25. From the passage, which of these is a disadvantage of defining by enumerating?
- A. Enumeration always leaves doubts in the mind of the speaker.
 - B. The words or objects listed may not all share similar characteristics.
 - C. The property and examples enumerated may not be all-inclusive.
 - D. Many important members of the group may be left out of the enumeration.

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

In each of questions 26 to 40, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in *italics*.

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

In each of questions 41 and 42, choose the word that has a different stress from the others.

41. A. convenient B. madam
- C. embarrass D. contribute
42. A. success B. suffer
- C. blackboard D. calendar

In each of questions 43 to 57, choose the option **nearest in meaning** to the word(s) or phrase in *italics*.

43. Practising medicine is not as lucrative as many people *think*.
A. know B. understand
C. consider D. assume
44. He is a *stringer* for a newspaper.
A. a financier of B. an editor of
C. a freelancer for D. a reporter for
45. I wish the commander were less *adamant* about his proposed *reprisal* attack on the enemy.
A. sentimental about/rehearsed
B. unyielding about/retaliatory
C. supportive of/retributive
D. tolerant of/surprise
46. Tortoises need cool climates and must have places where they can *hibernate*.
A. reproduce B. hide at night
C. sleep deeply D. relax
47. The manager made *disparaging* remarks about the retiring officer.
A. rude B. derogatory
C. parochial D. cynical
48. The man outran his wife when they heard the *eerie* sound.
A. scary B. hissing
C. harsh D. loud
49. Teachers of music believe in its *therapeutic* effect.
A. healing B. sound
C. lyrical D. rhythmic
50. Adigun's jokes are always *puerile*.
A. amusing B. childish
C. empty D. entertaining
51. I wonder that will be left of his essay when the *extraneous* material is deleted.
A. superfluous B. erroneous
C. relevant D. main
52. His success may be described as a *pyrrhic* victory.
A. costly B. a deserving victory
C. an easy victory D. indecisive
53. The teacher's apparent nonchalant attitude was *misconstrued* by his students.
A. condoned B. misrepresented

- C. misquoted D. misinterpreted
54. They are considered to be legal *luminaries*.
A. directors B. powers
C. experts D. practitioners
55. The Executive Secretary has just *assumed* office.
A. resumed work B. started work
C. returned D. been sworn in
56. The warring tribes have been told to *parley* with each other.
A. observe a truce B. hold talks
C. sign a treaty
D. suspend hostilities
57. Let us not indulge in *recrimination*.
A. indictment B. accusation
C. counter-accusation
D. unfounded allegation.

In each of questions 58 and 59, identify the word that has the stress on the first syllable

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

In each of questions 60 to 62, choose the option that has the same **consonant sound** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

60. business
A. grace B. rice
C. eyes D. sink
61. cough
A. though B. thoroughly
C. trophy D. of
62. preached
A. question B. castle
C. past D. lotion

In each of questions 63 to 65, choose the option that has a different **vowel sound** from the others.

63. A. rough B. dog
C. cough D. rot
64. A. tear (verb) B. hear
C. weird D. mere
65. A. does B. flood
C. world D. son

In each of questions 66 to 70, the word in capital letters has the **emphatic stress**. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence.

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

In each of questions 71 to 95, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

71. The army officer said that more...
 [A. guerrilas B. guerrillas C. geurrilas

- D. geurrillas] would be needed to prosecute the war.
72. If one perseveres ...[A. she B. one C. he D. they] will surely succeed.
73. Musa has lived here for the five years but he does not seem able to get over the enormously ... [A. absurd B. bizarre C. fantastic D. intricate] and elaborate rules that govern the society.
74. As election day draws near, the party looks because many of its members have [A. successful/declared for B. vulnerable / defected to C. cheerful/moved to D. cheerless/cross-carpeted from] other parties.
75. a motorcycle can be harmful ... [A. Riding/for B. Riding/to C. To ride/for D. To ride/with] your health.
76. The future of the company is ... though many seem ...[A. okay/optimistic B. promising/nostalgic C. rosy/pessimistic D. dicey/unsatisfied] about it.
77. Ali has been cured of his amnesia ; he no longer suffers from ...[A. rounds of anxiety B. loss of memory C. pains in his arms D. bouts of malaria].
78. By this time next year, I[A. would have been B. will be C. could have been D. will have been] twenty years old.
79. The operations of the bank ... not ... [A. does/covered B. does/cover C. did/covered D. do/cover] cottage and small-scale industries.
80. The members of the other team agreed ... [A. by B. to C. on D. with] all the terms of the contract.
81. Whenever we have ... [A. a long good talk together B. a good long talk together C. together a long good talk D. together a good long talk], we feel better.
82. The match gave the team a chance to show their ... [A. worth B. position C. prowess D. mettle].
83. These ... must have ... [A. analyses/attract

- B. analyses/attracted C. analysis/attract D. analysis/attracted*] the world Bank Officials.
84. The members elected Baba ...
[A. chairman B. their chairman C. to become chairman D. to be a chairman] of the committee.
85. One advantage of the English language in Nigeria is that it puts everyone a common ...
[A. at/equality B. on/footing C. in/standing D. in/advantage].
86. The officer described the comment as ...
[A. ludicrous B. dangerous C. sad D. libellous] because it was very amusing.
87. You are free to solicit ..
[A. by financial B. for financial C. financial D. a financial] support from the Board.
88. The highly appreciative audience clapped ... hands and showered ...
[A. their/encomiums B. its/encomiums C. their/invectives D. its/invectives] on the lecturer.
89. He is ... Kaduna ...
[A. in/on B. at/in C. at/for D. for/in] an official assignment.
90. Despite all preparations, the wedding did not
[A. come along B. come off C. come on D. come up].
91. The quality of your questions which ... always attracted attention ...
[A. have/has B. have/have C. has/has D. has/have] never been in doubt.
92. We did not understand what the magistrate said about ...
[A. acid B. insult C. assault D. touching and battery].
93. Didn't
[A. anyone B. somebody C. someone D. everyone] draw your attention to the entry requirements?
94.
[A. In spite of B. Given C. In case of D. Barring] any problems, I shall travel to London tomorrow on a business trip.
95. The new manager was responsible for the ...
[A. uplift B. upliftment C. lifting D. uplifting] of the organization.

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

96. The organization is constantly in a state of flux.
A. There are periodic changes in the organization.
B. The organization is facing a difficult period.
C. The organization is experiencing good times.
D. The organization is moribund.
97. His meteoric rise to fame surprised everyone.
A. His rise to fame was only temporary.
B. People were amazed at his rapid success.
C. He became successful very suddenly.
D. He rose to the top quite unexpectedly.
98. The politician was pilloried by the press for his inflammatory remarks.
A. The politician was snubbed by the press for his remarks.
B. The politician was criticized by the press for his remarks.
C. The politician was closely questioned by the press for his remarks.
D. The politician was ridiculed by the press for his remarks.
99. After the successful operation, he recovered by leaps and bounds.
A. He got well very rapidly.
B. His well-bounds aided his recovery.
C. He did a lot of keep-fit exercise.
D. He used to jog regularly.
100. Audu was taken bad in the middle of the night.
A. He was caught B. He was robbed
C. He was ill D. He was drunk

2002: TYPE 2 Answers

1. Option D.
 2. Option D.
 3. Option B.
 4. Option C.
 5. Option B.
- There were no reasons for the anxiety caused by the deregulation question.

Passage II

- 6. Option B.
- 7. Option D.
- 8. Option A.
- 9. Option A.
- 10. Option B.

Passage III

- 11. Option D.
- 12. Option B.
- 13. Option D.
- 14. Option A.
- 15. Option B.
- 16. Option D.
- 17. Option C.
- 18. Option D.
- 19. Option D.
- 20. Option B.

Passage IV

- 21. Option D.
- 22. Option D.
- 23. Option D.
- 24. Option B.
- 25. Option B.
- 26. Option C.
- 27. Option A.
- 28. Option D.
- 29. Option B.
- 30. Option B.
- 31. Option D.
- 32. Option D.
- 33. Option B.
- 34. Option D.
- 35. Option C.
- 36. Option A.
- 37. Option B.
- 38. Option A.
- 39. Option A.
- 40. Option C.
- 41. Option B.
- 42. Option D.
- 43. Option D.
- 44. Option C.
- 45. Option B.

- 46. Option C.
- 47. Option B.
- 48. Option A.
- 49. Option A.
- 50. Option B.
- 51. Option A.
- 52. Option A.
- 53. Option D.
- 54. Option C.
- 55. Option B.
- 56. Option B.
- 57. Option C.
- 58. Option A.
- 59. Option B.
- 60. Option C.
- 61. Option C.
- 62. Option C.
- 63. Option A.
- 64. Option A.
- 65. Option C.
- 66. Option D.
- 67. Option B.
- 68. Option C.
- 69. Option B.
- 70. Option D.
- 71. Option B.
- 72. Option B.
- 73. Option D.
- 74. Option B.
- 75. Option B.
- 76. Option C.
- 77. Option B.
- 78. Option D.
- 79. Option D.
- 80. Option B.
- 81. Option B.
- 82. Option D.
- 83. Option B.
- 84. Option A.
- 85. Option B.
- 86. Option A.
- 87. Option C.
- 88. Option A.
- 89. Option A.
- 90. Option B.
- 91. Option A.
- 92. Option C.
- 93. Option A.

- 94. Option D.
- 95. Option A.
- 96. Option A.
- 97. Option B.
- 98. Option D.
- 99. Option A.
- 100. Option C.

UTME 2003 Questions Type 9

Read passages I and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage I

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

adjust to the demand for it. He examines the habits and the pressures which can lead to the readjustment of wants and the reallocation of resources to cover the wants.

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

1. According to the passage, *the moralist idea* is that
 - A. people should accept a point of view only when they are convinced.
 - B. smoking is not good but a little alcohol may be permitted.
 - C. the smoking of cigarettes is bad and unacceptable.
 - D. it is typically African not to smoke cigarettes.
2. It can be concluded from the passage that morality religion and economy are
 - A. somewhat interconnected.
 - B. clearly interconnected.
 - C. certainly unrelated.
 - D. certainly different.
3. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Everyone ignores the moralist view on drinking and smoking.
 - B. Total abstinence from drinking and smoking is a religious obligation.
 - C. People who drink or smoke surely die of cancer.
 - D. Smoking and drinking may have positive effects on the economy.
4. The view expressed by the writer in the last paragraph is that
 - A. more people appear to take to drinking and smoking.

- B. the number of alcoholics and smokers is certainly increasing.
 - C. sales of alcohol and tobacco products have improved tremendously.
 - D. more people now abstain from drinking and smoking.
5. The positions maintained by the moralist and the economist can be described as being
- A. very passionate B. quite indifferent
 - C. at variance D. very agreeable

Passage II

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

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

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

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

surviving reptiles, are now dwindling alarmingly as a result of the fashion in crocodile skin for ladies' handbags and men's shoes.

The human population explosion spreads mankind across the land surfaces of the earth at an alarming rate. *There will be twice as many of us before most of us are dead.* Does this mean no room for wild animals? Of course not. With ingenuity and forethought, a place can be kept for them. To destroy their habitat is as unnecessary as it would be to pull down a great cathedral in order to grow potatoes on the sites. A campaign to save what remains is the concern of a new kind of Noah's Ark – the World Wildlife Fund. It does not believe that all is lost.

Adapted from Peter Scott's article in *Sunday Times*.

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

10. The basic causes of the elimination of certain animals from the earth include
- man's penchant for meat and the sale of animals for meat and hides.
 - man's decision to live in cities and the development of large farmlands.
 - a deliberate battle against Nature and the quest for leopard skin.
 - extensive killing of animals and the fast disappearance of their favourable habitats.

Passage III

The passage below has gaps number 11 to 20. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap.

A prepared speech is not easy to deliver, especially if it is not written by the presenter. A ...11... [A. quantum B. document C. free D. manuscript] delivery is one in which the speech has been written out word for word and is read to ...12... [A. an audience B. a congregation C. a gathering]. This kind of delivery is usually reserved for very ...13... [A. genuine B. impromptu C. guaranteed D. formal] occasions when exact wording is ...14... [A. reportive B. conclusive C. speculative D. critical], such as the State of the Union Address or speeches before the United Nations General -15- [A. assembly B. audience C. organization D. negotiation]. The primary advantage is that the speech may be highly ...16... [A. advanced B. analogous C. discreet D. polished] in terms of word choice, turns of phrase, and development of ideas. The main advantage is that this type of delivery is difficult to do well. Reading aloud with meaningful ...17... [A. vocal B. bifocal C. anticipatory D. profuse] inflection requires the speaker to be very familiar with the text. If not, the words will come out in a choppy, expressionless way. Such poor delivery could destroy any ...18... [A. decisive B. positive C. interactive D. restrictive] effects created by the carefully chosen ...19... [A. dialect B. rhetoric C. slang D. language]. Lack of familiarity with the ...20... [A. text B. context C. exchange D. note]

could also prevent the speaker from maintaining eye contact with the people being addressed.

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage IV

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

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

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

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

If World Cup *debutants*, Senegal, could nurse the hope of playing in the knock-out stages of the tournament, then the Eagles should soar instead

of being intimidated by big names, for no team is invincible.

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

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

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

26. He put[A. *white dozen eggs* B. *a dozen white eggs* C. *a white dozen eggs* D. *dozen white eggs*] in a basket.
27. The reason why he was not offered admission was [A. *that* B. *when* C. *owing to* D. *because*] his results could not be found
28. Course [A. *material's* B. *materials'* C. *materials* D. *material*] writers are to reflect local colour.
29. If you saw the photograph of the man ... [A. *could* B. *would* C. *can* D. *will*] you be able to identify him?
30. As Obande does not know anyone in this city, he hopes that some kind[A. *man* B. *men* C. *inhabitants* D. *individuals*] will put him up for the night.
31. The doctor asked the patient what [A. *the problem is* B. *is your problem* C. *the problem was* D. *is the problem*].
32. The woman is one of the[A. *elitist* B. *elite* C. *elites* D. *elitists*] of the society.
33. Three-quarters of the people in the village ... killed but only half of their huts [A. *were/were* B. *was/was* C. *were/was* D. *was/were*] affected.
34. The armed robbers went into the house and robbed the three ... [A. *woman occupants* B. *women's occupants* C. *woman's occupants* D. *women occupants*].
35. It was a free-for-all and the students were blamed for taking the law [A. *in their own hands* B. *into their own hands* C. *into their hands* D. *in their hands*].
36. The candidate's charisma should be a [A. *determinant* B. *determinate* C. *determining* D. *determinable*] factor in winning the election.
37. 'I can't stand people prying into my private life'. Ladi said '...[A. *Me too* B. *Likewise myself* C. *Me neither* D. *I also*]' agreed Agbenu.
38. Four weeks ... [A. *were* B. *is* C. *are* D. *has been*] enough for the police to conclude their investigation.
39. It is bad to take [A. *someone else'* B. *someone else's* C. *someone's else* D. *someone's else's*] property without permission.

40. My classmate [A. *whose* B. *which*
C. *that* D. *whom*] I haven't seen for years,
wrote to me last week.
41. If you would do me this favour, I
[A. *should* B. *would* C. *shall* D. *will*] be
very grateful.
42. Ali plays ...[A. *a* B. *the* C. *their*
D. *some*] violin with remarkable skill.
43. I have the [A. *privilege* B. *privelege*
C. *previlege* D. *privilege*] of meeting the
President.
44. The sergeant spoke to me in a ...
[A. *coarse* B. *casual* C. *coerce*
D. *course*] manner.
45. Idakwo ran [A. *lest he may* B. *lest he*
should C. *lest he almost* D. *lest he will*]
miss the train.
46. How is the new editor ... [A. *moving*
B. *getting* C. *pushing* D. *going*] on with his
work?
47. Be careful not to ... [A. *loose* B. *lose*
C. *lost* D. *loss*] this money.
48. Nowadays, many graduates are not well
disposed to teaching ... [A. *are they?*
B. *aren't they?* C. *do they?* D. *they are?*]
49. Adika ... [A. *receives* B. *had received*
C. *receive* D. *has received*] a message
from the club regularly.
50. It is often ... that inflation
[A. *said/results* B. *say/result*
C. *said/result* D. *say/resulted*] from too
much money chasing very few goods.

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

51. A. spot B. law
C. north D. naught
52. A. cost B. won't
C. hope D. coast
53. A. there B. dear
C. fair D. bear

*In each of questions 54 of 55, choose the option
that has a different consonant sound from the
others.*

54. A. wife B. of

- C. off D. laugh
55. A. chef B. chief
C. shoe D. ocean

*In each of questions 56 to 60, select the option
that **best explains** the information conveyed in
the sentence.*

56. If he went to London, he would see the
Queen.
A. He did not go to London and did not
see the Queen.
B. He would like to see the Queen when
he goes to London.
C. When he goes to London, he will see
the Queen.
D. He did not see the Queen when he went
to London.
57. Ngozi has always considered her father to
be an impassioned man.
A. Her father is a very strict man.
B. Her father is a very lively man.
C. Her father is an emotional man.
D. Her father is a disciplined man.
58. The manager paid us in hard currency.
A. We were paid in a strong and stable
currency.
B. We were paid in dollars and pound
sterling.
C. We were paid in new notes.
D. We were paid in foreign currency.
59. The elders rebuked Olu for taking issue
with his principal.
A. Olu was scolded for acting in collusion
with his principal.
B. Olu was reprimanded for arguing with
his principal.
C. Olu was blamed for issuing a statement
denying his principal.
D. Olu was cautioned for shouting at his
principal.
60. In spite of his humble beginning, Audu
now throws his weight around.
A. His noble birth notwithstanding, Audu
is a corrupt man.
B. From his poor background, Audu is
now a rich man.

- C. Despite his obvious poverty, Audu is a proud man.
- D. Audu is arrogant despite his simple upbringing.

In each of questions 61 to 63, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

- 61. chalet
A. chairman B. college
C. champagne D. chemical
- 62. teeth
A. taught B. tank
C. though D. thought
- 63. concrete
A. anuxious B. concern
C. consider D. attend

In each of questions 64 to 78, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in *Italics*

- 64. He is well known for his *inordinate* ambition.
A. passionate B. sound
C. excessive D. Moderate
- 65. A *conservative* estimate put the number of missing persons at forty.
A. an accurate B. an incorrect
C. a rough D. a primitive
- 66. Agbenu was *ecstatic* about her result.
A. sad B. dispassionate
C. mad D. pessimistic
- 67. Students could be *timid*.
A. pugnacious B. friendly
C. bold D. covetous
- 68. The labour leader's *recalcitrant* stance was applauded.
A. flexible B. uncompromising
C. well-informed D. stubborn
- 69. The company has continued to *monopolize* the distribution of the products.
A. regularize B. liberalise
C. centralize D. specialise
- 70. The doctor examined the patient *painstakingly*.
A. carefully B. perfunctorily
C. professionally D. painfully

- 71. Toyin is married to an *impatient*, self-centred man.
A. a tolerant B. a tolerable
C. a fretful D. an edgy
- 72. The agency has sworn to deal with all the *apostles* of confederation.
A. opponents B. apostates
C. proponents D. protagonists
- 73. The members of the congregation were *inspired* by the sermon.
A. enthralled B. disenchanted
C. disoriented D. bewitched
- 74. *Gregarious* animals can be found in the zoo.
A. Lonely B. Tame
C. Wild D. Various
- 75. I am *loath* to do the assignment.
A. unwilling B. waiting
C. dying D. willing
- 76. Only these who are *gullible* fall victim to his trickery.
A. astute B. courteous
C. saucy D. devastated
- 77. A cool bath in a both weather can be truly *invigorating*.
A. debilitating B. devastating
C. disgusting D. unpalatable
- 78. The witness decided to *conceal* the evidence.
A. waive B. divulge
C. hide D. destroy

In each of questions 79 and 80, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the sentence relates.

- 79. The President SPOKE to the press.
A. Did the President write to the press?
B. Did the President speak to the press?
C. Who spoke to the press?
D. Are these the pressmen that the President spoke?
- 80. My MOTHER served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner.
A. Did your mother serve rice and fresh fish stew for lunch?
B. Who served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner?

- C. What kind of meal did your mother serve for dinner?
D. What kind of stew did your mother serve for dinner?

In each of questions 81 to 83, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

81. market
A. mortgage B. bachelor
C. get D. enter
82. colonel
A. golden B. girl
C. colony D. goal
83. tend
A. cancel B. jeopardy
C. turned D. earned

In each of questions 84 to 98, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

84. The boys knew that a storm was *imminent*.
A. impending B. encroaching
C. possible D. threatening
85. The leader has the *unstinting* support of his party.
A. cautious B. uninspiring
C. unsparing D. laudable
86. The *essence* of governance is to seek the good and well-being of the majority of the people.
A. characteristic B. importance
C. secret D. goal
87. The carpenter built a *commodious* wardrobe.
A. wide B. gigantic
C. small D. spacious
88. The company is to *shed* three thousand staff this year.
A. throw up B. placate
C. lay off D. spacious
89. A few years ago, nobody would have believed that the economy would *turn around*.
A. change B. deteriorate
C. improve D. stagnate

90. The man's story sounded *plausible* to his audience.
A. credible B. entertaining
C. fantastic D. credulous
91. Before announcing his retirement, Ochima resolved to *settle an account with* the bank.
A. get back at
B. pay back all he owes
C. close his account with
D. retire his loans from
92. He shared his room with a person whose behaviour was quite *nauseating*.
A. disgusting B. disrespectful
C. disgraceful D. discouraging
93. From what she said, one may *infer* that she does not like the course.
A. agree B. deduce
C. suppose D. realize
94. The party supporters *vilified* the Chairman for the role he played in the crisis that rocked the party.
A. impeached B. condemned
C. challenged D. elected
95. Publishing as a business venture has become a *hot potato* in Nigeria.
A. unacceptable B. unpleasant
C. expensive D. profitable
96. The *cynics* feared that the nation's nascent democracy would fail.
A. illusionists B. pessimists
C. delinquents D. critics
97. The nurse was in favour of *voluntary euthanasia*.
A. a sleeping pill B. a major operation
C. a painless death
D. a simple operation
98. There was a *glut* of oil on the market.
A. an abundance of
B. an increase in
C. a variety of
D. an accumulation of

In each of questions 99 and 100, choose the option that has the same stress pattern as the given word.

99. typist
A. refuse (noun) B. superb

- C. propose D. rebel (verb)
100. cement
- A. perfect (adjective)
- B. include
- C. interest
- D. employ (noun)

2003: Type 9 Answers

1. Option C.
2. Option A.
3. Option D.
4. Option A.
5. Option C.
6. Option A.
7. Option A.
8. Option B.
9. Option A.
10. Option D.

Passage III

11. Option D.
12. Option A.
13. Option D.
14. Option D.
15. Option A.
16. Option D.
17. Option A.
18. Option B.
19. Option D.
20. Option A.
21. Option D.
22. Option A.
23. Option D.
24. Option D.
25. Option A.
26. Option B.
27. Option A.
28. Option D.
29. Option B.
30. Option A.
31. Option C.
32. Option B.
33. Option A.
34. Option D.
35. Option B.
36. Option C.
37. Option C.

38. Option B.
39. Option B.
40. Option D.
41. Option A.
42. Option B.
43. Option D.
44. Option A.
45. Option B.
46. Option B.
47. Option B.
48. Option A.
49. Option A.
50. Option A.
51. Option A.
52. Option A.
53. Option B.
54. Option B.
55. Option B.
56. Option A.
57. Option C.
58. Option A.
59. Option B.
60. Option D.
61. Option C.
62. Option D.
63. Option A.
64. Option D.
65. Option A.
66. Option A.
67. Option C.
68. Option A.
69. Option B.
70. Option B.
71. Option A.
72. Option A.
73. Option B.
74. Option A.
75. Option D.
76. Option A.
77. Option A.
78. Option B.
79. Option A.
80. Option B.
81. Option A.
82. Option B.
83. Option B.
84. Option A.
85. Option C.

- 86. Option D.
- 87. Option D.
- 88. Option C.
- 89. Option C.
- 90. Option A.
- 91. Option A.
- 92. Option A.
- 93. Option B.
- 94. Option B.
- 95. Option B.
- 96. Option B.
- 97. Option C.
- 98. Option A.
- 99. Option A.
- 100 Option B.

UTME 2004 Questions – Type R.

Read passages I and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage I

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

It was borne in on me and my brothers at a very early age that our father was *an uncommon*

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

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

When taps were substituted for the pumps, the first one installed was nearly a kilometre away from our house and we had to make the trek with the water tins balanced on our heads - an indignity because this was the way girls, not proud males, carried their burdens. All the children in the neighbourhood knew we did women's work and I can still hear their derisive laughter. We did our jobs doggedly, that notwithstanding, because our father and mother expected it of us. Out of choice, our father did everything we did, including fetching water on occasion, and commanded us by sheer force of his example.

1. Which of the following described the father's role in the family?
 - A. Being too hard on the children.
 - B. Serving the children.
 - C. Leading by example.
 - D. Usurping his wife's role in the family.
2. By describing his father as *an uncommon man*, the writer means that he is
 - A. strict
 - B. kind

- C. amenable D. remarkable
3. A suitable title for the passage is
 A. The Unusual Parent.
 B. A village Life.
 C. An Experience in Early life.
 D. The problem of Water.
4. The word *atmosphere*, as used in the first paragraph of the passage, means
 A. pattern B. preference
 C. unity D. disposition
5. Which of the following statements captures the family's approach to housework?
 A. The boys were not allowed to do girls' work.
 B. Their mother did the cooking and cleaning willingly.
 C. No job was reserved for anyone on the basis of gender.
 D. The water needed was provided by everyone.

Passage II

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

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

If you will believe me,' said the lamb 'my parents are poor simple creatures who live entirely by green stuff; we are none of us hunters

of your species'. 'Ah! I see it's no use talking to you,' said the wolf, drawing up close to him. 'it runs in the blood of your family to hate us wolves and therefore as we have come so conveniently together, I'll just pay off a few of your forefathers' scores before we part.' So saying, he leapt at the lamb from behind and garrotted him.

6. The expression *when this excuse failed him* suggests that the
 A. wolf only made up the charges levelled against the lamb.
 B. lamb was more intelligent than the wolf.
 C. lamb was prepared for the charges levelled against him.
 D. wolf was uncertain of the charges levelled against the lamb.
7. The expression *angry tone and terrible aspect* refers to the wolf's
 A. sonorous voice and overbearing attitude.
 B. towering size and thunderous voice.
 C. harsh voice and menacing posture.
 D. loud voice and fretting movement.
8. Which of the following aptly describes the moral of the story?
 A. The sins of the forefather are visited upon the children no matter how long it takes.
 B. If you have made up your mind to hang your dog, any rope will do for the purpose.
 C. The law is weak in defence of the poor against the rich and mighty.
 D. No matter how highly placed he is in society, the unmindful lawbreaker will always meet his nemesis.
9. From the way the story ended, it can be concluded that the
 A. lamb did not survive the encounter.
 B. wolf and the lamb parted amicably.
 C. wolf had encountered the lamb's parents.
 D. lamb offended the wolf quite seriously.
10. The charges levelled against the lamb are
 A. greed, wandering, insolence and disrespect.

- B. exuberance, pollution, wickedness and stubbornness.
- C. garrulity, loquacity, pride and arrogance.
- D. pollution, insolence, obstruction and aggression.

Passage III

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

Capitalism is an economic system which is founded on the principle of free enterprise and the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. The ...11... [A. protagonists B. antagonists C. determiners D. attorneys] of capitalism claim that its essential characteristic is economic ...12... [A. exploitation B. manipulation C. manoeuvring D. freedom]. The producer is free to produce whatever goods he ...13... [A. sells B. buys C. fancies D. manufactures]; but the ...14... [A. customer B. consumer C. controller D. marketer] is equally free to buy what he wants. There is a market mechanism under this system, which brings the producer and consumer together and tends to equate the supplies of one to the demands of the other, and ...15... [A. neutralize B. harmonize C. settle D. decide] the whims and caprice of both. It is this same ...16... [A. market B. controlling C. operational D. production] mechanism which determines what prices the consumers pay to the producers, as well share of the total ...17... [A. dividends B. interest C. output D. profit], in cash or kind, goes to each of the four recognized ...18... [A. managers B. agents C. methods D. factors] of production – land, labour, capital and organization. It is further claimed for this system that every person is capable of watching his or her own interest and that whatever injustice is done by the ...19... [A. pricing B. operations C. managers D. buyers and sellers] of the market mechanism, the mechanism tends to bring about a state of ...20... [A. conflict B. equidistance C. equilibrium

D. opprobrium] between the producers and the consumers.

Passage IV

Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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

Over the centuries, magical powers have been attributed to the moon. It has been said to bring on lunacy, affect the growth of plants, eyes of cats, spots of panthers, functions of women and activities of ghosts. France once had a law against cutting timber except during a waning moon. The moon, and to a lesser degree the sun, does cause the ocean tides because of their gravitational pull. But a common mistake of primitive people is to think that everything timed in the same rhythm as the moon is caused by it.

All the moon gazing, probing and measuring has never solved the big problem: its origin. One theory is that it began as a planet, got too near the more massive earth, was 'captured' and turned into a satellite.

Another is that the moon is the result of a giant tidal bulge forming on our earth's surface, separating, then spinning off into space. If the latter theory is true, scientists say, there would be two clues: the moon would consist of lighter material than the earth, and the earth would be left with a scar. As a matter of fact, the moon does weigh less. And the Pacific Ocean does have a scar-like bottom of basaltic rocks instead of the granite rocks usually found near the earth's surface.

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

Indeed, for thousands of years, the moon has worked a spell of fascination over all the people on its *near neighbour*, the earth. The ancient

worshipped this lamp in the sky and speculated about it endlessly. Modern astronomers continue to explore its mysteries almost every night of the year, and with reason.

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

21. The phrase *near neighbour*, as used in the passage, shows that
 - A. moonlight generally shares many characteristics with 'earth light'.
 - B. moonlight shines brighter on the earth's surface than perhaps elsewhere.
 - C. the earth actually shares boundaries with the moon.
 - D. the earth is nearer to the moon than to the sun.
22. The passage suggests that a *blue moon* is a
 - A. trick of the moon
 - B. regular event
 - C. rare phenomenon
 - D. life-long opportunity
23. The sentence *over the centuries, magical powers have been attributed to the moon* suggests that
 - A. it is a common belief that the moon has magical powers.
 - B. people perform magic with the moon.
 - C. the moon actually possesses magical powers.
 - D. the moon reflects magical powers from the sun's rays.
24. The expression *either quest* refers to the origin of
 - A. neither the moon nor the earth.
 - B. the moon or the earth.
 - C. the moon.
 - D. the earth.
25. A suitable title for the passage is
 - A. The Magical Powers of the Moon.

- B. The Lunar Cycle.
- C. Facts about the Moon.
- D. Moon Gazing.

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

In each of questions 26 to 50, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

26. I shall find time for my ... when I get ..
[A. *past-time/over* B. *pass-time/over* C. *pass-time/through* D. *pastime/through*] with this difficult assignment.
27. Agbo says he is not afraid of ...
[A. *anybody* B. *nothing* C. *nobody* D. *no one*].
28. It is .. [A. *theirs* B. *their* C. *theirs* D. *their's*] responsibility to look after their parents in old age.
29. One needs to exemplify or ... [A. *supply* B. *declare* C. *satisfy* D. *demonstrate*] the aspect of the subject being discussed.
30. [A. *With reference to* B. *Referring to* C. *Owing to* D. *Due to*] his illness, Muhammad could not come to school.
31. After so many trials, the experiment ...
[A. *paid up* B. *paid for* C. *paid out* D. *paid off*].
32. People dislike Mariam because she is
[A. *trickful* B. *trickish* C. *tricky* D. *a tricker*].
33. The reporter said that the Honourable Speaker ... [A. *is to be* B. *might have been* C. *may have being* D. *will have been*] impeached.
34. Actually, he forgot the one to ...
[A. *whom* B. *who* C. *whomever* D. *whoever*] the job was given.
35. You may not have heard the last word on the matter ... [A. *may you have* B. *haven't you* C. *have you* D. *mayn't have you*].
36. All God's prophets were given the great
[A. *comission* B. *commition* C. *commision* D. *commission*] to preach salvation to people.
37. Ali goes to the stadium regularly, but he ...
[A. *hasn't been* B. *haven't been*

- C. *didn't go* D. *hadn't been*] to the church for months.
38. Each of the houses ... [A. *have got* B. *have* C. *has* D. *were given*] a new look.
39. The minister addressed the workers to boost their ... [A. *morale* B. *morality* C. *mural* D. *moral*].
40. He isn't coming home, is he? [A. *Yes* B. *No* C. *Why* D. *Now*], he isn't.
41. The city ... as a federal capital only [A. *has existed/for* B. *existed/over* C. *was existing/from* D. *is existing/in*] the last twenty years.
42. No teacher of honour would subject his student to any form of ... [A. *harasement* B. *harassment* C. *harrasment* D. *harrassment*]
43. Each producer is able to place a price on his product by considering its ... [A. *worth* B. *choice* C. *judgement* D. *assessment*].
44. The police claim that a number of stolen cars ... [A. *has being* B. *is being* C. *has been* D. *have been*] recovered.
45. The storm ... [A. *wreaked* B. *wrecked* C. *made* D. *did*] havoc on several buildings in the village.
46. The chairman refused to shake ... [A. *hand* B. *his hand* C. *hands* D. *his hands*] with the secretary.
47. The poor widow who could not buy the clothes was seen ... her wool into ... [A. *to spin/yards* B. *spinning/yarn* C. *making/tailoring* D. *to spill/clothes*] yesterday.
48. He not only looked after the children when their parents died, ... [A. *but also* B. *also* C. *but he* D. *also*] sponsored their education to university.
49. His supporters rallied round him in moments of ... [A. *criticism* B. *crisis* C. *acrimony* D. *disillusionment*].
50. The interpreter was wrong because he gave the congregation a ... [A. *literal* B. *unilateral* C. *literary* D. *lateral*] translation of the pastor's statement.

In each of questions 51 to 53, choose the option that has the same **constant sound** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

51. judge
A. gear B. spinach
C. pleasure D. camouflage
52. caused
A. chanced B. frost
C. released D. realized
53. mischief
A. Christmas B. ritual
C. brochure D. champagne

In each of questions 54 to 58, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

54. Everyone was ready to play the devil's advocate in the impeachment controversy.
A. Everyone was willing to speak against the impeachment to encourage discussion on it.
B. Everyone was willing to defend an unpopular point of view concerning the impeachment.
C. Everyone was willing to fight for the defenceless citizens no matter the consequences.
D. Everyone was willing to be an evil genius in the controversy.
55. Adamu's father is a key figure in that ministry.
A. The ministry trusts Adamu's father as a central figure.
B. Adamu's father is a figurehead in the ministry.
C. Adamu's father's position is essential in the ministry.
D. Adamu's father keeps the key to the ministry.
56. The government warns that drink-driving is punishable under the law.
A. a drunkard driving can be punished.
B. driving while drunk is an offence.
C. driving while drinking is an offence.
D. drinking and driving is an offence.

57. In many countries, democracy is ostensibly being practiced.
 A. Democracy is indeed being practiced in many countries.
 B. Many countries have effective democracy.
 C. Many countries have democracy in practice.
 D. Democracy is apparently practiced in many countries.
58. The investigators stated clearly that they had reached a dead end in their scrutiny of suspects in the murder case.
 A. The investigators did not know what to do with the suspects' murder.
 B. The investigators had evidence to sentence the suspects to death in the end.
 C. There was no further progress in the investigation of the murder suspects.
 D. The end had come for the suspects in the murder case.

In each of questions 59 to 60, choose the option that has **different stress** pattern from the others

59. A. secondment B. oriental
 C. orthopaedic D. photographic
60. A. ratify B. famous
 C. result D. taxi

In each of questions 61 to 75, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in *italics*.

61. Sailors are unusually *dauntless* in their exploits.
 A. selfless B. ruthless
 C. excited D. frightened
62. The *potency* of the drug has been acknowledged.
 A. action B. loss
 C. inefficacy D. power
63. The dictator wanted *tractable* men in his cabinet.
 A. reliable B. intelligent
 C. tough D. unruly
64. After the war, the victors became increasingly *vindictive*.
 A. friendly B. vociferous

- C. arrogant D. treacherous
65. The ship was *imperilled* by high winds.
 A. piloted B. destroyed
 C. deceived D. saved
66. Beauty queens sometimes wear *outlandish* dresses.
 A. beautiful B. flashy
 C. familiar D. attractive
67. The journalist said he was working *freelance*.
 A. tirelessly B. without a pay
 C. satisfactorily D. dependently
68. My father's presentation was rather *casual*.
 A. formal B. vital
 C. informal D. divisive
69. The Flying Eagles put up a *plucky* defence against their opponents.
 A. strong B. weak
 C. careless D. tactful
70. The man who scared the girl was a bit *deranged*.
 A. sane B. amorous
 C. crazy D. dangerous
71. The injured man is determined to *get back at* his assailant.
 A. attack B. identify
 C. visit D. forgive
72. The player *writhed in pain* after the fall.
 A. remained still B. cried out
 C. walked out D. shook violently
73. The noise of the fans *unnerved* the star player.
 A. refreshed B. confused
 C. helped D. calmed
74. The team got *an ecstatic* welcome from the crowd.
 A. an unexpected B. a joyous
 C. a cold D. a thunderous
75. We found a *shady* place for the display.
 A. an open B. an unsafe
 C. a stuffy D. an enclosed

In each of questions 76 to 77, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

76. expostulate
 A. expostULATE B. expostuLATE
 C. EXpostulate D. exPOSTulate

77. sufficiency
 A. sufficiency B. Sufficiency
 C. sufficienCY D. sufficiENCY

In each of questions 78 to 92, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in *italics*.

78. The town was in such turmoil that the dance was called off.
 A. mourning state B. rainy state
 C. state of darkness
 D. state of confusion
79. The festivals create in the people a feeling of pride in the cultural *heritage*.
 A. history B. heirloom
 C. legacy D. possession
80. *Funnily enough*, the priest prayed for the robber who shot him.
 A. timidly B. unexpectedly
 C. disappointingly D. fearlessly
81. The presence of the captain makes the sailors *ill at ease*.
 A. uncomfortable B. sickly
 C. impatient D. easily ill
82. The press described the efforts of the government in *pejorative* terms.
 A. critical B. contemptible
 C. palpable D. superlative
83. Okonkwo manages his household *with a heavy hand*.
 A. like a powerful dictator.
 B. using the cane on every occasion.
 C. without tolerating weakness.
 D. like a heavyweight champion.
84. The school's badge is the *insignia* of office for all the prefects in the school.
 A. power B. symbol
 C. seal D. recognition
85. Ibro shows enough *liberality* with his meagre income.
 A. generosity B. frugality
 C. prodigality D. insensitivity
86. It is a *misnomer* to call three thousand naira a living wage.
 A. an incontrovertible assertion
 B. an appropriate term
 C. a wrong description

- D. a mishmash
87. His plans *boomeranged* on him.
 A. bounced B. fell
 C. catapulted D. backfired
88. The manager's knowledge of the strike is of *the utmost* importance.
 A. standard B. genuine
 C. paramount D. basic
89. There has been a *downturn* in the affairs of the company.
 A. a massive increase B. little progress
 C. a turn around D. a decline
90. The *mottled* skin of a person with HIV indicates an advanced stage of its development.
 A. brown B. spotted
 C. scaly D. pimply
91. In spite of constant financial support from his father, Udenyi treats his studies with considerable *levity*.
 A. seriousness B. enthusiasm
 C. wastefulness D. lassitude
92. The prosecutor was fully able to *substantiate* the charge.
 A. expatiate on B. prove
 C. dismiss D. weaken

In each of questions 93 to 94, the word in capital letter has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

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

In each of questions 95 and 96, choose the option that has the **same vowel sound** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

95. nine
 A. pint B. gill

- C. pin D. click
 96. bear
 A. beer B. steer
 C. rare D. fear

*In each of questions 97 and 98, choose the option that has the **stress** on the first syllable*

97. A. circulation B. eleven
 C. impossible D. criticism
 98. A. bachelor B. condemn
 C. afternoon D. intact

In each questions 99 to 100, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from the others.

99. A. foul B. tout
 C. owl D. foe
 100. A. alter B. water
 C. pot D. hall

2004 Answers (Type R)

1. Option C.
2. Option D.
3. Option A.
4. Option D.
5. Option C.
6. Option A.
7. Option C.
8. Option B.
9. Option A.
10. Option D.
11. Option A.
12. Option D.
13. Option C.
14. Option A.
15. Option B.
16. Option A.
17. Option C.
18. Option D.
19. Option B.
20. Option C.
21. Option D.
22. Option C.
23. Option A.
24. Option B.
25. Option C.
26. Option D.
27. Option A.
28. Option B.
29. Option D.
30. Option C.
31. Option D.
32. Option C.
33. Option B.
34. Option A.
35. Option C.
36. Option D.
37. Option A.
38. Option C.
39. Option A.
40. Option B.
41. Option A.
42. Option B.
43. Option A.
44. Option C.
45. Option A.
46. Option C.
47. Option B.
48. Option A.
49. Option B.
50. Option A.
51. Option B.
52. Option D.
53. Option B.
54. Option A.
55. Option C.
56. Option B.
57. Option D.
58. Option C.
59. Option A.
60. Option C.
61. Option D.
62. Option C.
63. Option D.
64. Option A.
65. Option D.
66. Option C.
67. Option D.
68. Option A.
69. Option B.
70. Option A.
71. Option D.
72. Option A.
73. Option D.
74. Option C.
75. Option A.

76. Option D.
77. Option A.
78. Option D.
79. Option C.
80. Option B.
81. Option A.
82. Option B.
83. Option C.
84. Option B.
85. Option A.
86. Option C.
87. Option D.
88. Option C.
89. Option D.
90. Option B.
91. Option D.
92. Option B.
93. Option A.
94. Option B.
95. Option A.
96. Option C.
97. Option D.
98. Option A.
99. Option D.
100. Option C.

UTME 2005 Questions

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

Passage I

It is not possible to admit that there is life of any sort on the moon. It is a world that is completely and utterly dead, a sterile mountainous waste on which, during the heat of the day, the sun blazes down with relentless fury, but where during the long night the cold is so intense that it far surpasses anything ever experienced on earth.

These hard facts are conveniently ignored by those who believe that it would be possible to shoot a rocket containing human beings to the moon, from which the human explorers could land and explore some portion of the moon's surface. The explorers would need to be encased

in airtight suits and provided with oxygen apparatus to enable them to breathe. Even supposing that they could protect themselves against the great heat by day and the extreme cold at night, a worse fate might be in store for them unless their suits were completely bullet-proof, for they would be in danger of being shot by a shooting star. The average shooting star or meteor, which gives so strongly the impression of a star falling from the sky, is a small fragment of matter, usually smaller than a pea and often no longer than a grain of sand. Space is not empty but contains great numbers of such fragments. The earth, in its motion round the sun, meets many of these fragments, which enter the atmosphere at a speed many times greater than that of a rifle bullet. The meteor, rushing through the air, becomes intensely heated by friction and is usually completely vaporized before it penetrates within a distance of twenty miles from the surface of the earth. Many millions of these fragments enter our atmosphere in the course of a day, but the atmosphere protects us from them. On the moon, however, they fall to the surface and so great is their number that the lunar explorers would run a considerable risk of being hit.

The difficulties that would have to be encountered by anyone who attempted to explore the moon – assuming that it was possible to get there – would be incomparably greater than those that have to be faced in the endeavour to reach the summit of Mount Everest. In two respects only would be lunar explorers have the advantage. In the first place, movement would be less fatiguing because gravitational pull of the moon is not very great, the weight of the moon being only about one eightieth of that of the earth. The second advantage the lunar explorer would have over the climbers on Mount Everest would be the absence of strong winds to contend with. The moon having not atmosphere, there can be no wind; nor, of course can there be any noise, for sound is carried by the air. The moon is a world that is completely still and where utter silence prevails.

[Adapted from Harold Spencer:

Life on Other Worlds].

1. According to the writer, life on earth is made bearable because of the presence of the
 - A. mountain tops B. meteors
 - C. gravity D. atmosphere
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. The moon and the earth are different worlds.
 - B. Meteors grow on the surface of the moon like the vegetation on earth.
 - C. The moon is a hard surface like the earth.
 - D. Like the earth, the moon is not a lifeless world.
3. The argument put forward by the writer is that
 - A. the mountains on the moon are incomparably greater than the summit of Mount Everest.
 - B. lunar exploration is as difficult as climbing Mount Everest.
 - C. it is untenable to claim that life exists on the moon.
 - D. life exists on other worlds.
4. The two advantages lunar explorers are said to have over climbers of Mount Everest are less fatigue and the
 - A. weightless nature of the moon.
 - B. absence of severe gravitational pull.
 - C. absence of high winds.
 - D. absence of atmospheric canopy.
5. From the passage, it can be inferred that
 - A. lunar explorers can only use bullet-proof suits on the moon.
 - B. the stars shoot arrows indiscriminately on the moon.
 - C. lunar explorers are usually exposed to inexplicable difficulties.
 - D. the moon is an unproductive world.

Passage II

The Second World and African Festival of Arts and Culture (FESTAC) was staged in Nigeria in 1977. At the colloquium organized during the festival, various issues affecting the development of the black world, including the inability of most independent African nations to make a clean break with the language of colonialism, were discussed by seasoned intellectuals. It was

resolved then that each African country should assign important functions to its major indigenous languages in order to facilitate the selection of one of them to replace the colonial language at the national level. *This*, it was hoped, could bring about the much-needed unity and national integration. Besides, since the different European languages in use were considered to be unsuitable for the expression of African cultural values, African countries were urged to promote their cultures in their local languages.

As they put it, no language could effectively express an experience if the experience does not occur in that language; therefore, a campaign should be mounted, as a matter of urgency, to give impetus to the promotion of African languages. The media in each country, it was suggested, should spearhead the quest for an indigenous national language by educating, motivating and mobilizing their government and people towards the selection of an appropriate local language.

This, in itself, was a recognition that the media – a term usually applied in reference to all important agencies of mass information and entertainment, like the press, the radio and the television – wield tremendous and immeasurable power through their ability to mobilize the people and modify their behaviour, particularly towards important national issues. Regrettably, the media in Nigeria are yet to take up such major roles that would facilitate the emergence of an indigenous national language in the country.

6. A suitable title for this passage is
 - A. The Media and the Language Problem of Africa.
 - B. Africans and FESTAC Colloquium.
 - C. The Media and Cultural Expression in Africa and the Black World.
 - D. African Intellectuals and Colonialism.
7. *This*, as used in paragraph one refer to
 - A. each African country.
 - B. the media in Africa.
 - C. the colonial language.
 - D. the indigenous language.
8. The writer's opinion of the media in Nigeria is that they

- A. have made little or no attempt to promote the local languages.
 - B. favour the use of English instead of a Nigerian Language.
 - C. cannot facilitate the emergence of a local national language.
 - D. lack the power to mobilize the government and people of Nigeria.
9. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Colonial languages are to blame for all the problems of Africa.
 - B. National unity and cohesion will be enhanced through an indigenous national language.
 - C. The media in Africa can enforce indigenous national languages.
 - D. The sole purpose of FESTAC was to discuss the language problems of Africa and the black world.
10. According to the passage, the colonial language is
- A. superior to African languages.
 - B. inadequate for African cultural expression.
 - C. effective for national unity and cohesion.
 - D. restricted as a result of political independence.

Passage III

One of the most potent elements in body language is eye behaviour. You shift your eyes, meet another person's gaze or fail to meet it – and produce an effect out of all proportion to the trifling muscular effort you have made. When two people look searchingly into each other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship tipped toward intimacy.

In normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both individuals look away. Because the longer meeting of the eyes is rare, it is weighted with significance when it happens and can generate a special kind of human to human awareness. Most of the time, a lingering look is interpreted as a sign of attraction and this should be scrupulously avoided except in appropriate circumstance. A young woman once complained, 'That man makes

me so uncomfortable, half the time when I glance at him he's already looking at me – and he keeps right on looking'.

Proper street behaviour requires a balance of attention and intention. You are supposed to look at a passer-by just enough to show that you are aware of his presence. If you look too little, you appear haughty or furtive; too much and you are inquisitive. Usually what happens is that people eye each other until they are about eight feet apart, at which point both cast down their eyes.

Much of eye behaviour is so subtle that we react to it only on the intuitive level. This has been demonstrated in elaborate experiments. Subjects sit and talk in the psychologist's laboratory, innocent of the fact that their eye behaviour is being observed from behind a one-way vision screen. In one fairly typical experiment, subjects were induced to cheat while performing a task, then were interviewed and observed. It was found that those who had cheated met the interviewer's eyes less often than was normal, an indication that 'shifty eyes' can actually be a tip-off to an attempt to deceive.

However, none of the 'facts' of eye behaviour are cut and dried, for there are variations between individuals. People use their eyes differently and spend different amounts of time looking at others. Besides, no pattern of eye behaviour is precisely predictable in any normal conversation.

[Adapted from McQuade (1969):
Thinking in writing, P 167.

11. Which of the following can be concluded from the opening paragraph?
- A. Eye behaviour is one of the non-verbal ways of communicating.
 - B. People are always offended by searching eye contact.
 - C. The effects of eye contact are always overwhelming.
 - D. Eye movement is the most potent means of expressing intimacy.
12. From the expression *proper street behaviour requires a balance of attention and intention*, it can be concluded that

- A. when intimate groups meet in the streets, eye contact is usually longer.
 - B. there is a balance between those with longer eye contact and those with shorter eye contact.
 - C. before walking the streets one must balance one's shifty eyes.
 - D. even among strangers, attitudes and purposes can be deduced from eye behaviour.
13. The reason given for the non-finality of research results on eye contact is
- A. that research findings on eye contact have not been subjected to further empirical tests.
 - B. that some subjects cheat during experiments, thus invalidating research findings.
 - C. lack of uniformity in eye behaviour and the variability of contact situation.
 - D. lack of concord and foresight among psychologists who carry out research on eye movement.
14. From the finding of the research described in the passage, one can reason that
- A. guilty people make less frequent gazes during interrogation.
 - B. innocent people maintain longer eye contact than the guilty ones.
 - C. a feeling of guilt is occasioned by 'shifty eyes'.
 - D. 'shifty eyes' are equally induced by innocence and guilt.
15. The young woman in the passage was uncomfortable because
- A. the man's short and sharp gazes would tip the relationship toward greater intimacy.
 - B. strangers who made the man's type of eye contact were likely to be dangerous.
 - C. she was allergic to eye contact.
 - D. the man appeared to be showing interest in her by his prolonged eye contact.

Passage IV

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

The superiority of democracy over other forms of government has long been established. From its Greek origins, the term 'democracy' has been defined as a political ...16... [A. *hegemony* B. *pattern* C. *system* D. *influence*] based on fair representation and liberty for the individual. The ...17... [A. *examples* B. *principles* C. *statements* D. *purposes*] of liberty and equitable representation are rooted in the definition given by Aristotle of Greece about 2500 years ago. In the words of Aristotle, 'The basis of a democratic ...18... [A. *state* B. *law* C. *population* D. *instinct*] is liberty'. Aristotle also emphasized the democratic ...19... [A. *form* B. *ideal* C. *issue* D. *law*] of 'freedom based on equality'. More than 2000 years after Aristotle, the tenets of liberty, justice and equitable representation continue to ...20... [A. *swing up* B. *draw up* C. *hold sway* D. *move on*].

From the time of the Greek city-states to the emergence of the modern nation-states, the fundamentals of democratic rule have remained universal ...21... [A. *subjects* B. *elections* C. *practices* D. *values*]. In the western hemisphere, revolutionary struggles were wages to enthrone democracy over ...22... [A. *autocratic* B. *liberal* C. *collective* D. *individual*] rule. Among these were the American Revolution of 1776, the French Revolution of 1789 and the Haitian Revolution of 1804, the first of such projects to be ...23... [A. *introduced* B. *practised* C. *undertaken* D. *supervised*] by a black nation.

The American President, Abraham Lincoln, in the famous Gettysburg Address ...24... [A. *complicated* B. *simplified* C. *multiplied* D. *delineated*] the essential features of democratic ...25... [A. *government* B. *notion* C. *motion* D. *governance*] when he defined democracy as a 'government of the people, by the people, for the people'.

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

(Questions 26 to 46 carry 1mark each). In each of questions 26 to 40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in *italics*.

26. Emeka's painting was so *realistic* that it could almost have been a photograph.
A. authentic B. lively
C. concrete D. picturesque
27. That *fateful* decision changed the company's outlook in many ways.
A. disastrous B. unsuccessful
C. wonderful D. uncontrollable
28. Obi's dog is old but still *lively*.
A. barking B. frisky
C. howling D. attractive
29. No wonder Sikemi later became a detective; she has been very *observant*.
A. inquisitive B. inductive
C. curious D. perceptive
30. The boxer *fizzled out* just in the sixth round.
A. became tired but fought on spiritedly.
B. surrendered rather disappointingly.
C. knocked out his opponent.
D. showed off his talents.
31. The *common* practice among some media practitioners is to be sensational in their reporting.
A. rampant B. ordinary
C. cogent D. prevalent
32. The greatness of the creator of the universe is always *inexpressible* to many adherents of certain faiths.
A. ineffable B. unbearable
C. wonderful D. inevitable
33. The accident victim received a *superficial* wound from the crash.
A. a painless B. a serious
C. an external D. an internal
34. Nigeria has been playing a *vital* role in the political; and economic development of Africa.
A. respectable B. creditable
C. laudable D. crucial
35. Many people used to live in *poverty*.
A. the slums B. instability
C. want D. difficulty
36. We *made a pile* in the business deal.
A. cut corners B. broke even
C. earned a lot of money
D. lost a lot of money
37. The manager described Mfon as a man of *vehement character*.
A. clever and helpful.
B. troublesome and noisy.
C. weak and uninterested.
D. strong and insistent.
38. *Courteously*, Ade stood back to let his teacher go first through the door.
A. calmly B. patiently
C. politely D. carefully
39. His *taciturnity* amazed everyone in the court during the legal tussle.
A. sensibility B. pervasiveness
C. obliviousness D. reticence
40. *Accountability* is certainly a desirable quality in a politician.
A. responsibility B. respectability
C. diligence D. courage
- In each of questions 41 to 43, choose the option that has same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined*
41. luck
A. lack B. turn
C. lock D. brother
42. guard
A. guide B. argue
C. chat D. gourd
43. eer
A. fair B. bear
C. pier D. pear
- In each of questions 44 to 46, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.*
44. healthy
A. that B. they
C. father D. path
45. film
A. walk B. chalk
C. salt D. psalm
46. nglish
A. orange B. ink
C. impugn D. singe
- (Questions 47 to 56 carry 2 marks each).*

In each of questions 47 and 56, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

47. One thing, I will not be complaining about in my new job is a lack of excitement
 - A. The job is exciting.
 - B. The job is not too exciting.
 - C. The job has been previously done.
 - D. The job is bad.
48. If the trader paid in full, his order was not pruned down.
 - A. Unless the trader paid in full his order would be rejected.
 - B. The trader who made full payment did not have his order reduced.
 - C. As the trader did not increase his order, he did not need to pay in full.
 - D. The trader who made some payment did not have his order delayed.
49. If I visited England, I might go to Manchester City.
 - A. I did not go to England and could not go to Manchester City.
 - B. I could not visit Manchester City because I did not want to go to England.
 - C. Whenever I visit England, I must go to Manchester City.
 - D. When I go to England, I could go to Manchester City.
50. The men were not pawns in someone else's political game.
 - A. They loved playing political games.
 - B. They were used by someone's political game.
 - C. The action they executed was their idea.
 - D. The men used someone else's plan.
51. The class was tired of the new boy jawing away all the time.
 - A. He talked continuously in the class.
 - B. He was always making trouble for the class.
 - C. He was always chewing in the class.
 - D. He bit off people's jaws.
52. The man puts his foot down whenever he is convinced of his action.
 - A. He makes his mark whenever he goes.

- B. He desires to assert his will in the situation.
 - C. he demonstrates firmness of character.
 - D. His attitude demonstrates someone who likes to oppress others around him.
53. The Governor parried all the questions put to him by the journalist.
 - A. The Governor evaded all the questions.
 - B. The Governor mastered all the questions.
 - C. The Governor answered all the questions brilliantly.
 - D. The Governor failed all the questions.
54. The new Headmaster hoped that his men would pull together.
 - A. He was certain that they would resign en masse.
 - B. He was certain that their condition would improve under him.
 - C. He expected that the men would cooperate with him.
 - D. He thought that the men would compose themselves at work.
55. The crisis ended as suddenly as it began.
 - A. The crisis stopped almost immediately.
 - B. The crisis had suddenly begun.
 - C. The crisis will stop immediately.
 - D. The crisis will not end suddenly.
56. If the rain hadn't fallen, we wouldn't have missed the match.
 - A. The rain didn't fall, so we didn't watch the match.
 - B. The rain fell, so we watched the match.
 - C. The rain is falling, so we will miss the match.
 - D. The rain fell, so we didn't watch the match.

Questions 57 to 100 carry 1mark each. In each of questions 57 and 58, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

57. The EAGLES won the match.
 - A. What did the Eagles win?
 - B. Did the Eagles lose the match?
 - C. Did the Eagles win the match?
 - D. Who won the match?
58. Your mother CAN cook the meal?

- A. Isn't my mother able to cook the meal?
- B. What can my mother do?
- C. Can my father cook the meal?
- D. Who will cook the meal?

In each of questions 59 and 60, choose the option that has a different stress pattern from the others.

- 59. A. criticism B. impossible
C. interpreter D. remarkable
- 60. A. canoe B. knowledge
C. impound D. subject (verb)

In each of questions 61 to 63, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

- 61. departmentalize
A. departmentALize
B. DEpartmentalize
C. departMENTalize
D. dePARTmentalize
- 62. jurisprudence
A. jurispruDENCE
B. jurisPRUdence
C. juRISprudence
D. JUrisprudence
- 63. suburbanite
A. suBURbanite
B. SUBurbanite
C. suburbaNITE
D. suburBANite

In each of questions 64 and 65, choose the option that has the same stress pattern as the given word.

- 64. refuse (noun)
A. intact B. obscure
C. phantom D. reform
- 65. downtrodden
A. functional B. internal
C. downgrading D. prescribing

In each of questions 66 to 68, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

- 66. After fifty years, he could not find anyone who was *contemporary with* him at college.
A. friendly with B. contested against
C. strange to B. belonged to
- 67. The President can afford to dispense with some of his *henchmen*.
A. advisers B. detractors
C. body guards D. sycophants
- 68. Many Nigerians are *wary* of night journeys.
A. unscared of B. worried about
C. troubled about D. satisfied with
- 69. Some people consider the leather upholstery and thick rugs a bit *sumptuous*.
A. simple B. lavish
C. expensive D. desirable
- 70. The proprietor accused Uche of silently *acquiescing* to the students' demand.
A. adjusting B. resisting
C. compromising on D. submitting to
- 71. The teacher recounted two events that were *analogous with* each other.
A. advantageous B. similar with
C. different from D. distant from
- 72. The dramatist provided a satisfactory *denouement* to the play.
A. criticism B. introduction
C. audition D. climax
- 73. Idris gives me a *sour* look every time I pass by him.
A. satisfactory B. friendly
C. sinister D. bad
- 74. Asabe bought a *glossy* pair of shoes.
A. smooth and shining
B. rough and gummy
C. smooth and shiny
D. rough and dull
- 75. The Principal was filled with *scorn* when we gave our reason for coming late.
A. sympathy B. contempt
C. pity D. anger
- 76. It would be difficult to defeat such a *highly motivated* team.
A. very immature B. very demoralized
C. highly deluded D. completely disillusioned

77. Manu is hard to convince because he is *an opinionated* person.
A. an imperative B. a discursive
C. subjective D. an objective
78. The views of the plateau are in stark contrast to the *workaday* cottages below.
A. ugly and unfascinating
B. ordinary and uninteresting
C. beautiful and interesting
D. comfortable and fascinating
79. The judge did not grant the request that the witness should *appear by proxy*.
A. be represented by a counsel
B. not appear at all
C. answer questions by phone
D. be present in person
80. The officer was given an *invidious* task.
A. pleasant B. difficult
C. vivid D. cruel

In each of questions 81 to 100, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

81. The Bank Manager assured us that there was nothing to worry about ... [A. *with regard to the loan* B. *as regard to the loan* C. *with regards to the loan* D. *in regard of the loan*].
82. The train ... [A. *has left* B. *had left* C. *would leave* D. *was leaving*] before I arrived.
83. I am writing to you for ... [A. *plenty* B. *myriad of* C. *concerned* D. *several*] reasons.
84. Yesterday, my mother asked me ... [A. *if I was tired* B. *if I am tired* C. *are you tired?* D. *whether was I tired?*].
85. Tsadu always cautions that difficult jobs should be done ... [A. *step by step* B. *steps by steps* C. *step from step* D. *steps after steps*].
86. By the end of the football match today, we .. [A. *would have known* B. *will have known* C. *could have known* D. *might have known*] the best player.
87. The public library has stopped ... [A. *lending* B. *borrowing* C. *loaning* D. *renting*] books to readers.
88. You, who ... [A. *was* B. *are* C. *has been* D. *is*] convicted, should appeal.
89. In spite of Shade's good looks, her hair is always ... [A. *uncared for* B. *unkept* C. *unkempt* D. *unwashed*].
90. You can travel on your own, .. [A. *shan't you* B. *won't you* C. *isn't it* D. *can't you*]?
91. I was often angry ... Oche since he differed [A. *against/from* B. *with/with* C. *about/with* D. *with/to*] me often.
92. A nursery rhyme is used to teach pupils how to spell the word [A. *hippopotemus* B. *hippopotamus* C. *hipoppotemus* D. *hipopotamus*].
93. Is it true that okoro, [A. *would have returned* B. *should return* C. *would return* D. *had returned*] when the gates were closed?
94. The Secretary-General was shocked at the number of ... [A. *children soldiers* B. *child's soldiers* C. *child soldiers* D. *childish soldiers*].
95. We won't leave until it ... [A. *stops* B. *had stopped* C. *will stop* D. *stopped*] raining.
96. The man is refurbishing the flat with a view to ... [A. *selling* B. *sell* C. *be selling* D. *have sold*] it.
97. The first prize was ... [A. *a carved attractive wooden* B. *an attractive carved wooden* C. *a carved wooden attractive* D. *a wooden attractive carved*] tray.
98. It is African for a younger person to show.... [A. *satisfaction* B. *deference* C. *understanding* D. *indifference*] to elders.
99. As we sat ... the silence, my eyes ... [A. *in/roamed* B. *under/looked* C. *along/observed* D. *over/surrounded*] the room.
100. The ...[A. *historic* B. *history of the* C. *historicity of the* D. *historical*] event marked the beginning of a new life for the entire cabinet.

2005 Answers

Passage I

1. Option D.
2. Option A.
3. Option C.
4. Option C.
5. Option D.

Passage II

6. Option A.
7. Option D.
8. Option A.
9. Option B.
10. Option B.

Passage III

11. Option A.
12. Option D.
13. Option C.
14. Option A.
15. Option D.

Passage IV

16. Option C.
17. Option B.
18. Option A.
19. Option B.
20. Option C.
21. Option D.
22. Option A.
23. Option C.
24. Option D.
25. Option A.
26. Option A.
27. Option A.
28. Option B.
29. Option D.
30. Option B.
31. Option C.
32. Option A.
33. Option C.
34. Option D.
35. Option C.
36. Option C.
37. Option D.
38. Option C.
39. Option D.
40. Option A.

41. Option D.
42. Option B.
43. Option C.
44. Option D.
45. Option C.
46. Option B.
47. Option A.
48. Option B.
49. Option D.
50. Option C.
51. Option A.
52. Option C.
53. Option A.
54. Option C.
55. Option B.
56. Option D.
57. Option D.
58. Option A.
59. Option A.
60. Option B.
61. Option C.
62. Option B.
63. Option A.
64. Option C.
65. Option A.
66. Option C.
67. Option B.
68. Option D.
69. Option A.
70. Option B.
71. Option C.
72. Option B.
73. Option B.
74. Option D.
75. Option A.
76. Option B.
77. Option D.
78. Option C.
79. Option D.
80. Option A.
81. Option A.
82. Option B.
83. Option D.
84. Option A.
85. Option A.
86. Option B.
87. Option A.
88. Option B.

- 89. Option C.
- 90. Option D.
- 91. Option B.
- 92. Option B.
- 93. Option D.
- 94. Option C.
- 95. Option A.
- 96. Option A.
- 97. Option B.
- 98. Option B.
- 99. Option A.
- 100. Option A.

UTME 2010

Questions - Type C

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

PASSAGE I

One of the interesting things to me about our spaceship is that it is a mechanical vehicle, just as is an automobile. If you own a car, you realize that you must put oil and gas into it, and you must put water in the radiator and take care of the car as a whole. You begin to develop quite a *little thermodynamic sense*. You know that you are either going to have to keep the machine in a good order or it is going to be in trouble and fail to function. We have not been seeing our Spaceship Earth as an integrally-designed machine which to be persistently successful, must be comprehended and serviced in total.

Now there is one outstanding important fact regarding Spaceship Earth, and that is that no instruction book on our ship, in view of the infinite attention to all other details displayed by our ship. It must be taken as deliberate and purposeful that an instruction book was omitted. Lack of instruction has forced us to find out that there are two kinds of mangoes - unripe mangoes that will kill us and ripe mangoes which will nourish us. And we had to find out ways of telling which-was-which mangoes before we ate it or otherwise we would die. So we were forced, because of this to devise scientific experimental procedures and to interpret effectively the

significance of the experimental findings. Thus, because the instruction manual was missing, we are learning how we can safely survive on the planet.

Quite clearly, all living beings are utterly helpless at the moment of birth. The human child stays helpless longer than the young of any species. Apparently, it is part of the 'invention' that man is meant to be utterly helpless through certain anthropological phases. When he begins to be able to get on a little better, he is meant to discover some of the physical principles inherent in the universe as well as the many resources around him which will further multiply his knowledge. Designed into this Spaceship Earth's total wealth was a big safety factor. This allowed man to be very ignorant for a long time until he had amassed enough experiences from which to extract progressively the system of generalized principles governing increase of energy. The designed omission of the instruction book forced man to discover retrospectively just what his most important capabilities are. He learned to generalize fundamental principles of universe.

Adapted from Olukpe, B. O. et al (2005): *Intensive English for Senior Secondary School 2*, Onitsha: AFP

1. Which Use of English Question Paper Type is given to you?
A. Type A B. Type B
C. Type C D. Type D
2. According to the writer, the exciting thing about Spaceship Earth is that it
A. is not difficult to maintain
B. is peculiar to other automobiles
C. is relatively easy to operate
D. has no instruction manual.
3. The absence of instruction manual in Spaceship Earth has
A. forced man to devise other means of travelling in spacecraft
B. challenged man's inquisitiveness.
C. made man helpless
D. made the operation of the Spaceship Earth difficult
4. From the passage, it can be deduced that man

- A. learns by chance and accidentally
 - B. is incapable of solving all his problems
 - C. by his nature is in constant search of knowledge
 - D. learns by experiment and deduction.
5. The writer's mood in the passage is that of
- A. pessimism B. optimism
 - C. frustration D. non-committal.

PASSAGE II

Stress is by far the most common cause of ill health in our society, and may be the underlying cause as many as 70-80% of all visits to family doctors. It is also the problem that every doctor shares with patients. Experts note that *stress is an issue everyone can relate to experientially*. In studying and better understanding about stress, we can derive personal as well as professional benefits.

Stress can be overcome without undergoing duress. They often say anyone who wants to help someone deal with his/her stress should learn to handle his/hers first. The manifestations of stress are legion. It can contribute or mimic just about any symptom you can think of. However, the main symptoms are physical, mental, emotional and behavioural. The causes of stress are multiple and varied or dying, jobs being lost or people criticizing or one becoming angry. However, most of the stress people experience is self-generated.

Experts tell us that we create the majority of our upsets indicating that because we cause most of our own stress, we can do something about it. This gives us a measure of choice and control that we do not always have when outside forces act on us. This also leads to a basic premise about stress reduction. To master stress-change, you have to figure out what you are doing that is contributing to your problem and change it. These changes fall into behaviour, thinking, lifestyle choices and/or situations you are in. By getting to the root causes of your stress, you can prevent recurrences.

As a way of draining off stress energy, nothing beats aerobic exercise. To understand why, we need to review what stress is; People often think of stress as pressure at work, a demanding boss, a sick child or rush-hour traffic. These may be

triggers but stress is actually the body reaction to factors such as these: Stress is the fight-or-flight response in the body, mediated by adrenaline and other stress hormones, and comprised such physiologic changes as increased heart rate and blood pressure, faster breathing, muscle tension, dilated pupils, dry mouth and increased blood sugar. In other words, stress is the state of increased arousal necessary for an organism to defend itself at a time of danger.

Exercise is the most logical way to dissipate the excess energy. It is what our bodies are trying to do when we pace around or tap our legs and fingers. It is much better to channel it into a more complete form of exercise like a brisk walk, a run, a bike ride, or a game of squash.

Just as we are all capable of mounting up and sustaining a stress reaction, we have also inherited all the physiologic events in the stress reaction are reversed. Pulse slows, blood pressure falls, breathing slows and muscles relax.

Adapted from VANGUARD, 19th March, 2008.

6. The expression, ... *stress is an issue everybody can relate to experientially*., means that
- A. its problem can be solved by everybody
 - B. everybody avoids it
 - C. everybody encounters it
 - D. it is better understood when experienced.
7. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Stress can only be avoided during relaxation
 - B. Stress is better handled by the individual.
 - C. The issue of stress can be solved with no effort.
 - D. Stress is mostly caused by internal factors.
8. According to the passage, the major step in controlling stress is
- A. understanding the history of the disease
 - B. visiting family doctors for check-up and treatment
 - C. constant exercise to dissipate every energy
 - D. changing one's attitude to stressors.

9. The experts feel one can control one's stress because
 - A. it is not difficult to control
 - B. external factors contribute less to stress
 - C. it is individual initiated
 - D. its causes are understandable.
10. From the passage, it can be deduced that stress is
 - A. individually induced problems
 - B. bodily reaction to internal factors
 - C. bodily reaction to external factors
 - D. hormonal disorder in the body system.

PASSAGE III

There are many indicators with which to assess or measure corruption. One of them is the affluent living habit of the public official compared to his/her declared income. Corruption occurs when a public official expects to be induced to perform an act which that public official is ordinarily required to do by law.

Corruption can slow down development. One of the most widely discussed consequences of corruption is the distortion of governmental expenditure. This often results in public money being wasted on white elephant projects, rather than people-oriented services such as health and education. As a result, more opportunities are presented for corrupt use or diversion of funds. Raising the ethical standards of governance can lead to many benefits especially for the economic, political and social development of a country.

Fighting corruption and promoting good governance is therefore crucial to developing an environment that facilitates the social, political and economic development of the people. However, while there are often general statements made about the effect of corruption on poverty and development, there is not an explicit recognition that corruption is more than just wealth misappropriation or abuse of power. Corruption impoverishes countries and deprives their citizens of good governance. It destabilizes economic systems. When organized crime and other illegal activities flourish, basic public functions are eroded and the quality of life of the

people is reduced. Bribery, for example, is universally regarded as a crime, but it also reflects socio-economic problems that require broad-based preventive measures, and the involvement of the society at large.

Another implication of global measures against corruption is making government work better by improving the economy. Finally, redesigning political and regulatory structures will reduce corruption and other anti-system players that encourage corrupt practices.

Adapted from This Day Newspaper, 28th October, 2007

11. According to the writer, corruption is triggered off by
 - A. Selfish interests
 - B. private officials
 - C. public officers
 - D. unnecessary affluence
12. From the passage, one of the consequences of corruption is that
 - A. it is beneficial to wealthy people who stole public wealth
 - B. it impedes the progress of a nation
 - C. people get what they want with so much money to spend
 - D. large projects are executed.
13. Who, according to the writer, should prevent corruption?
 - A. Corrupt public officers
 - B. The government
 - C. The people
 - D. Lawyers and police
14. Which of the following is an indication of ethical standard of governance?
 - A. Socio-economic instability.
 - B. Democratic governance.
 - C. Bloated expenditure.
 - D. Fundamental human right.
15. The essence of fighting corruption, according to the passage, is to
 - A. promote good governance
 - B. punish corrupt politicians
 - C. make people richer
 - D. send the corrupt to gaol.

PASSAGE IV

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

Drought is a word that invokes strong emotions. This is not surprising as the ... 16... [A. **Phenomenon** B. **Idea** C. **component** D. **ideology**] is usually accompanied by a number of unpleasant developments. These developments have ...17... [A. **results** B. **implication** C. **outcomes** D. **feedback**] for all citizens, starting from the peasant farmers to the state and federal governments which may be plunged into emergency and crisis situations which, if not successfully ... 18... [A. **Manipulated** B. **examined** C. **studied** D. **managed**] could result in social unrest. The timeliness of the onset of the rains in various regions of the country and their adequate distribution thereafter have become ...19... [A. **subjects** B. **issues** C. **topics** D. **objects**] of considerable anxiety to all people. The fact, however, is that periodic reduction in the normal ...20... [A. **supply** B. **size** C. **flood** D. **amount**] of rainfall in the country is not new.

Since large areas of the country are drought prone, the consequence are ...21... [A. **disastrous** B. **evident** C. **inevitable** D. **effective**]. Dry spells could be very severe. There are two aspects of coping with drought. One has to do with emergency measures and the other with ...22... [A. **organized** B. **urgent** C. **delayed** D. **routine**] measures. An immediate consequence of any drought would be famine. In addition, where whole populations are forced to abandon, their lands or pastures in search of food, there are bound to be other lasting and ...23... [A. **objective** B. **simultaneous** C. **parallel** D. **longitudinal**] consequences such as distress, sales of cattle by livestock owners in order to buy food.

Government should provide farmers with agricultural inputs and ensure that they have easy access to these inputs under the relief ...24... [A. **process** B. **scheme** C. **plan** D. **action**]. Emergency measures will be much more ... 25 ...

[A. **correct** B. **idealistic** C. **effective** D. **normal**] if a mechanism is established to ensure adequate preparedness and defence against the occurrence of drought.

Adapted from Olukpe, B. O. et al (2005): *Intensive English for Senior Secondary Schools*, Onitsha: AFP

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 35, select the option that **best explains** the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

26. Though Mr Iro is our new chairman, he views other members with jaundiced eye.
A. He takes an unfavourable position concerning his members.
B. He takes a sickly view of his members.
C. He takes a rather hazy view of his members.
D. He takes a rather forceful position on dealing with his members.
27. People are not interested in who rules
A. People are not concerned about who rules them.
B. The rulers are not concerned about the people.
C. People who rule are not interested in the ruled.
D. People are not ruled by the leaders they want.
28. It is always good to steer a middle course in whatever one does.
A. It is always good to act with moderation.
B. It is always good to move away from the forefront.
C. It is always good to work very hard.
D. It is always good to get midway in anything one does.
29. The witness said he had no axe to grind with his brothers.
A. He had no axe and therefore stole the matchet.
B. He had no axe and therefore borrowed their matchet.
C. He had no vested interest in the brothers.
D. He had no hatred for the brothers.
30. The footballers moved with their tails between their legs.

- A. They were unhappy because they had been despised by their opponents.
 - B. They were ashamed because they had been defeated.
 - C. They moved with their tails between their legs.
 - D. They moved happily because they won the match.
31. The headmaster managed to talk his way out of having to give a speech.
- A. He managed to give a speech out of a difficult situation.
 - B. He managed to get himself out of a difficult situation.
 - C. He managed to talk on his way.
 - D. He delivered a speech despite the difficulty.
32. As regards the matter, we have crossed the rubicon.
- A. We are irrevocably committed.
 - B. We are already qualified.
 - C. We are perfectly committed.
 - D. We are completely at a loss.
33. Uche is full of himself
- A. He is complete.
 - B. He is a rich man.
 - C. He is careful.
 - D. He is conceited.
34. As Debutants in that tournament, the Super Eagles were up against their first opponents by three goals to nil.
- A. Though the Super Eagles were rated as the weakest side in the tournament, they won their first match by three goals to nil.
 - B. Even though the Super Eagles were playing without some of their regulars, they won their match by three goals to nil.
 - C. As the best attackers in the match, the Super Eagles easily defeated their opponents by three goals to nothing.
 - D. The Super Eagles were playing in the tournament for the first time, but they won their match by three goals to nothing.
35. The woman was mournful as her husband was found dead drunk.

- A. She was apprehensive that her husband would drink again as soon as he recovered from the drunken stupor.
- B. She was sad because her husband was drunk and always as helpless as a dead man.
- C. She was mourning because her husband drank and died
- D. She was sad because her husband was absolutely drunk.

In each of questions 36 to 50, choose the option *opposite in meaning* to the word or phrase in *italics*.

36. I am optimistic about the interview though it was a *mind-bending* exercise.
- A. a debilitating B. a difficult
 - C. an easy D. an enervating
37. The trader was amused by the *cut-throat* rush for the goods.
- A. strange B. lacklustre
 - C. mad D. worrisome
38. The teacher said that Ali's essay was full of many *redundant* details.
- A. strange B. necessary
 - C. useful D. unexplained
39. His father surmounted the *myriad* of obstacles on his way.
- A. few B. all
 - C. many D. most
40. Her *ingenuous* smile drew our attention.
- A. naive B. clever
 - C. arrogant D. witty
41. Ndeni gave a *flawless* speech at the party.
- A. a careless B. an interesting
 - C. an imperfect D. a wonderful
42. Beneath Ado's *guff* exterior, he's really very kind-hearted.
- A. harsh B. rough
 - C. gentle D. nice
43. The captain says sports is being *debased* by commercial sponsorship.
- A. perverted B. elevated
 - C. overvalued D. localized
44. Governing a country is not always as *straightforward* as people sometimes imagine.

- A. troublesome B. untoward
B. irksome D. complicated
45. The crowd was very *receptive* to the speaker's suggestion.
A. repellent B. alert
C. hostile D. disobedient
46. There was a general *acquiescence* on the new drug law.
A. discrepancy B. compromise
C. agreement D. resistance
47. Aisha seems to feel *ambivalent* about her future.
A. anxious B. ambitious
C. inconsiderate D. decisive
48. The report of the committee contained a *plethora* of details.
A. simplicity B. multitude
C. spectrum D. shortage
49. The weather was still very *heavy and sultry*.
A. cold and friendly
B. cloudy and thundery
C. hot and uncomfortable
D. wintry and shadowy
50. Ada gave her husband a look that made words *superfluous*.
A. spurious B. unnecessary
C. scanty D. redundant

In each of questions 51 to 65, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

51. A political *impasse* does not offer the best opportunity for merrymaking.
A. party B. gridlock
C. rally D. manifesto
52. We were all *enthusiastic* as we awaited the result of the election.
A. agitated B. elated
C. nervous D. bemused
53. The uniform makes the guards look *absurd*.
A. smart B. sensible
C. ridiculous D. dirty
54. The law is often *tardy* in reacting to changing attitudes.
A. slow B. exclusive
C. generous D. quick
55. Isa and Ilu ate *sumptuous* meals on their brother's wedding day.
A. foreign B. insipid
C. cheap D. expensive
56. Kaltume *crouched over* the papers on her desk.
A. stood on B. walked over
C. bent over D. wrote on
57. The *panacea* for a country's economic mess lies in systematic planning and hardwork.
A. foresight B. hope
C. trouble D. cure
58. Thousands of workers have been victims of *retrenchment* since the military came back to power.
A. trench mentality
B. suffering
C. increase in penury
D. unemployment
59. The principal gave his speech *offhand* at the sports meeting..
A. beautifully B. unconcerned
C. unprepared D. calmly
60. Jankoli was dressed in an old *assortment* of clothes.
A. homogeneity B. sameness
C. mélange D. avalanche
61. The girl's father was *astounded* to see her appear from the shrine.
A. overwhelmed B. embarrassed
C. astonished D. collected
62. The director's remark was extremely *apposite* to the issue being discussed.
A. inconsequential B. emphatic
C. adequate D. appropriate.
63. Her reputation is without a *blemish*.
A. problem B. fault
C. blessing D. struggle
64. Ugo is *eligible* for the post of secretary.
A. invited B. qualified
C. intelligent D. nominated
65. This is an *abridged* version of No Longer at Ease.
A. an enlarged B. an illustrated
C. a shortened D. an outdated

In each of questions 66 to 85, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

66. Lemoti ... as a painter, but also as a sculptor
 A. is only not gifted
 B. is gifted not only
 C. is only gifted
 D. is gifted only not
67. He can recall the important dates in the nation's history, it is interesting to listen as he rattles
 A. over B. up C. out D. off
68. The boy told his mother
 A. that was the girl I told you about her
 B. that was the girl I told her about
 C. that is the girl he told her about
 D. that was the girl he told her about
69. Last Monday his father asked me
 A. if I had come the day before
 B. did you come yesterday
 C. had I come yesterday
 D. if I had come some days before
70. His wife was badly injured in the fracas, but I think she will pull
 A. over B. through C. back D. up.
71. A wide range options ... made available to students in their final year last year.
 A. were B. are C. was D. is
72. One of the women who ... in the premises, ... been ordered to quit.
 A. sell/has B. sell/have
 C. sells/has D. sells/have
73. The new trade agreement should facilitate
 A. economic more rapid growth
 B. rapid economic more growth
 C. more rapid economic growth
 D. more economic rapid growth
74. The principal said that he was pleased ... my effort.
 A. of B. with C. about D. on
75. Paper is made ... woodpulp.
 A. of B. from C. with D. on
76. Long after everyone ... the hall, Obi still sat inside.
 A. is leaving B. has left
 C. had left D. left
77. They are the ... dresses.
 A. baby B. babies
 C. babies' D. babys'
78. The politician was sent ... exile.
 A. into B. on C. to D. onto
79. When we looked up, we ... the plane some miles away.
 A. cited B. sited C. sighted
 D. site
80. Vital ... is still spread ... word of mouth in most villages in Africa.
 A. information/with
 B. information/by
 C. information/through
 D. information/from
81. Western education is one of the ... of colonial rule.
 A. evidence B. remnants
 C. inheritance D. legacies
82. The Federal Government has ... child trafficking.
 A. projected B. prescribed
 C. proscribed D. postulated
83. The man was happy that his son confessed his guilt and so the others were
 A. accused B. punished
 C. exonerated D. implicated
84. Based on the facts before me, I have no alternative ... to hold you responsible.
 A. as B. than C. but D. only
85. Many people would always find reasons to ... the law
 A. debase B. circumvent
 C. circumspect D. arrogate
- In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that has the *same vowel sound* as the one represented by the letters underlined.**
86. coup
 A. hoot B. couple
 C. scout D. whup
87. indict
 A. fish B. pick
 C. brick D. bright
88. roared
 A. coast B. brought
 C. rod D. towered
- In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the option that has the *same consonant sound* as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**

89. sheath
 A. length B. months
 C. paths D. bathe
90. high
 A. honest B. who
 C. vehicle D. what
91. of course
 A. dough B. over
 C. orphan D. plough

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that *rhymes* with the given word.

92. boys
 A. moist B. noise
 C. elbows D. stays
93. shine
 A. fine B. machine
 C. lain D. clean
94. seer
 A. spare B. spear
 C. square D. snare

In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the most *appropriate stress pattern* from the options. The stressed syllable is written in capital letter(s).

95. political
 A. poliTlcal B. POLlitical
 C. poLltical D. politiCAL
96. satisfactory
 A. saTISfactory B. SATisfactory
 C. satisFACtory D. satisfacTORY
97. captivity
 A. captiVlty B. capTlvity
 C. CAPtivity D. captiviTY

In each of questions 98 to 100, the word in capital letters has the *emphatic stress*. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

98. EMEKA finished his home work yesterday
 A. Did Emeka do his home work yesterday?
 B. When did Emeka finish his home work?
 C. Who finished his home work yesterday?
 D. Was Emeka helped to do his home work?

99. Taiwo SAILED to London.
 A. Did Taiwo sail to Brazil?
 B. Did Taiwo sail to London?
 C. Where did Taiwo sail to?
 D. Did Taiwo fly to London?
100. My bag is made of LEATHER .
 A. Is my bag made of polythene?
 B. Is Abu's bag made of leather?
 C. Is my bag made of leather?
 D. Whose bag is made of leather?

2010 Answers

1. Option C
2. Option B
3. Option B
4. Option C
5. Option B
6. Option C
7. Option B
8. Option D
9. Option C
10. Option D
11. Option A
12. Option B
13. Option C
14. Option D
15. Option A
16. Option A
17. Option B
18. Option D
19. Option B
20. Option D.
21. Option C
22. Option D.
23. Option C
24. Option B
25. Option C
26. Option A
27. Option A
28. Option A
29. Option D
30. Option B
31. Option B
32. Option A
33. Option D
34. Option D
35. Option D
36. Option C

37. Option B
38. Option B
39. Option A
40. Option A
41. Option C
42. Option C
43. Option B
44. Option D
45. Option C
46. Option D
47. Option D
48. Option D
49. Option A
50. Option C
51. Option B
52. Option B
53. Option C
54. Option A.
55. Option D.
56. Option C
57. Option D
58. Option D
59. Option C
60. Option C
61. Option C
62. Option D
63. Option B
64. Option B
65. Option C
66. Option B
67. Option D
68. Option D
69. Option A
70. Option B
71. Option C
72. Option A
73. Option C
74. Option B
75. Option B
76. Option C
77. Option C
78. Option A
79. Option C
80. Option B
81. Option D
82. Option C
83. Option C
84. Option C

85. Option B
86. Option A
87. Option D
88. Option B
89. Option A
90. Option B
91. Option B
92. Option B
93. Option A
94. Option B
95. Option C
96. Option C
97. Option B
98. Option C
99. Option D
100. Option A

UTME 2012 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Questions - Purple

PASSAGE I

Religion in its various forms is very strong in Nigeria. In other words, Nigerian people are very religious. Most of them believe that there is an unseen supernatural world, apart from the natural world we see around us. This other world is inhabited by beings who are the source of our knowledge of good and evil. They watch and judge us, and if we offend them they may have to be appeased with prayer and sacrifices. Certain individuals in the natural world – priests, prophets and diviners – are believed to be endowed with special powers to make contact with the other world.

These individuals lay down ceremonies or rituals which must be observed if due honour is to be paid to the unseen beings. The religious beliefs and practices of Nigerians can be classified under three main headings: Traditional religion, Islam and Christianity. In this Passage, our focus is on traditional religion.

Traditional or Indigenous religion continues to exert a strong influence on many people's minds partly because of its association with their birth places and families. Each ethnic group has its own religious traditions, and these are often linked to some sacred spots in the ethnic homeland. Yet

the various traditional religions have much in common: a remote but benevolent high god; under him, a number of lesser gods who interact with mankind; and below them various spirits who inhabit natural objects (trees, streams, rocks, etc); below them again, and closest to living men and women, the spirits of the ancestors.

In the Yoruba tradition, for example, there are more than 400 lesser deities presided over by the high god, *Olorun*.

Because he is remote from mankind, shrines are not built to him and worship is not offered to him directly. The lesser gods, on the other hand, are the subject of special cults, each with its own priest and devotees. *Eshu*, the messenger of the gods; *Ifa*, the god of divination; *Shango*, the god of thunder, and so on. Traditional religion was also strong in other parts of Nigeria. In Igbo Traditional religion, there were fewer gods. Although there was a remote high god, the most important figure was *Ala* or *Ani*, the goddess of the earth. In Hausaland, traditional religion has largely gone underground owing to the influence of Islam, but belief in the existence of '*Bori*' spirits and their power to possess people, especially women, is strong in some areas. Each spirit is associated with certain type of behavior, which is manifested by the possessed individual.

Divination – the discovery of what is unknown or is yet to happen by supernatural or magical means – is an important element of traditional religion. It is often one of the functions of 'medicine-men' or herbalists. In Igboland, there also used to be several oracles which people consulted in order to seek solutions to their problems. With the coming of Christianity, their influence has however waned, but in areas like Arochukwu and Okija, the influence of such oracle is strongly felt.

Adapted from Grant, Nnamonu and Jowitt (1997), *Senior English Project: For Senior Secondary School Students*

1. Which Question Paper type of Use of English as indicated above is given to you?

- A. Type Green
- B. Type Purple
- C. Type Red
- D. Type Yellow

2. From the passage, one can say that all the ethnic groups have
 - A. different traditional religions with some elements of similarities
 - B. completely different religious practices
 - C. the same traditional religion
 - D. the same religious manifestation with common deities.
3. According to the first paragraph, Nigerians believe that the
 - A. supernatural and natural worlds co-exist
 - B. natural and supernatural worlds are antagonistic
 - C. supernatural world controls the natural world
 - D. supernatural world exploits the natural world.
4. Traditional religion has waned in Nigeria owing to the
 - A. influence of Islam over *Bori* spirits
 - B. influence of Christianity over local oracles
 - C. decline of interest in traditional religions
 - D. influence of non-traditional religions.
5. Which factor is common to all traditional religions as mentioned in the passage?
 - A. Prayer only
 - B. Divination
 - C. Sacrifice
 - D. Ritual.

PASSAGE II

Recent literary researches reveal that Nigerians hardly have time to read. In essence, the reading culture in Nigeria is now at a low ebb. It is disturbing, however, that the few Nigerians that read concentrate more on foreign books than indigenous productions. Most Nigerian authors of novels, story books, fictions and non-fiction series have decried, on different occasions, their woes. They were bitter at the way most owners of bookshops and publishers treat them. It was gathered that most renowned bookshops in Nigeria hardly sells books written by indigenous authors. They preferred to stock foreign books.

When contacted by DAILY INDEPENDENT, the general manager of a popular bookstore on Lagos Island declared that most of the bookshops preferred to stock foreign books because of higher demands for them. The question that bothers most Nigerian authors is, while their overseas counterparts are being rewarded with great international honours, why are Nigerians not according them such recognition in their own country?

Recently, Nigerian novelist Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, won 2007 Orange Prize Award, the literary world's top award for fiction in English written by women. The award carries a prize tag of \$30,000. It was reported in *Publishers Weekly*, *Half of a Yellow Sun*, the book that earned her the award, was profoundly gripping. According to the reviewer, the book is a 'transcendent novel of many descriptive triumphs, most notably its diction of the impact of war brutalities on peasants and intellectuals alike. It is a searing history in fictional form, intensely evocative and immensely absorbing.' Chinua Achebe, 'Father of Modern African Literature', also won the second ever Man Booker International Prize of £60,000 with his first novel *Things Fall Apart* published in 1958. When Professor Wole Soyinka won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986, the fame confirmed the relevance of Nigerians in the world of classical excellence. Ben Okri won the 1991 Booker Prize with his work. *The Famished Road*, and the world celebrated Nigeria as the giant of Africa.

It was also gathered that most of the publishers hurriedly produce books and in the process marred their good contents. Most of the books are not properly edited and eventually become substandard when compared with foreign products. The extent to which book publishing standard has fallen in Nigeria is alarming. Often Nigerian Publishers have been blamed for this. It is instructive that that none of the books mentioned had been published in Nigeria. It was discovered that most students in tertiary institutions depend on dictations from their lecturers and/or handouts. A science lecturer in

one of the Nigerian universities, who had been a victim of handout sales scandal, told DAILY INDEPENDENT the reality of campus challenges in relation to books: 'I was forced to dictate notes slowly to students who hung on my every word in the absence of textbooks in a library that had, to all intent and purpose, stopped buying new books when the local currency was devalued. But what other alternative does one have?

Adapted from DAILY INDEPENDENT,
Monday, 20 August, 2007

6. It can be inferred from the passage that
 - A. Nigerians have access to foreign books only
 - B. Nigerian undergraduates do not read textbooks
 - C. Nigerians read foreign and indigenous books alike
 - D. Nigerians read mostly foreign books
7. The reason for lack of indigenous books in most renowned bookshops, according to the passage, is
 - A. Nigerians prefer reading foreign books
 - B. foreign books attract more buyers
 - C. indigenous books are sometimes not available
 - D. the low quality of indigenous books.
8. The expression*that earned her the award is profoundly gripping*, as used in the passage means that the book
 - A. is highly interesting and captures attention
 - B. is of high quality to the writer
 - C. attracts many indigenous and foreign readers
 - D. is widely acknowledged by many authors.
9. The university science lecturer gives his reason for issuing handouts as
 - A. lack of teaching aids among students
 - B. low purchasing power
 - C. low quality of books
 - D. lack of sufficient time.
10. A suitable title for this passage is
 - A. Nigerian Literary Writers
 - B. Nigerian Publishers and International Awards

- C. Poor Reading Culture in Nigeria
- D. Why Nigerian Lecturers Sell Handouts.

PASSAGE III

It is said that experience is the best teacher, but to learn consciously through wisdom may even be a better and more convenient way. To learn by experience is to learn from mistakes. It means you have burnt your fingers and now 'your eyes are open'. This is a tough, costly and inconvenient way to learn. Rather than leaving our learning to experience, why do we not learn consciously through wisdom? We can learn by consciously going out of our way to acquire knowledge and wisdom rather than leave our learning to chance. Surely, we can learn from mistakes but why wait till when we make mistakes before we learn? We should give more premium to learning by wisdom than by experience.

This will involve one making up one's mind to be decisive in learning. We must decide to learn consciously and not necessarily from negative experiences. The first step is to realize that life is simply the outcome and outplay of decisions. Our life now is the sum total of our decisions and our future will be determined by our decisions of today.

If we decide to learn today we are not likely to make mistakes and when we do not make mistakes, experience need not be our best teacher.

To avoid making experience our best teacher will take more than a decision. We must couple our decision with *a complete and wholehearted devotion*. We must be resolved, resolute and resilient in our bid to learn by wisdom and not necessarily by experience. This is crucial because situations and circumstances will want us to make a detour and leave our learning and life to chance. We must therefore be disciplined to remain with our resolve to make a clean break with experience as our best teacher. Discipline in this regard means learning something new every day by wisdom rather than experience. It means consciously getting better by the day in your

chosen field. Discipline will demand taking advantage of every learning opportunity that comes our way. It will mean we must pay the price for learning by wisdom – invest in books, magazines, seminars and other means by which we may become wiser.

It is much easier and cheaper to learn consciously by wisdom than to learn by experience. When we learn by experience the deed is done and we are just picking up pieces – learning in regret how to avoid such predicament next time. Consider the Child who grasps a burning a burning coal, he has learned the hard way through painful experience, but his fingers will remain burnt. Thus, the saying, that experience is the best teacher, may not be justifiable after all.

11. The attitude of the writer of the passage can best be described as
 - A. objective
 - B. critical
 - C. non-committal
 - D. emotional
12. It can be deduced from the passage that
 - A. all experiences are best teachers
 - B. learning through pains is better
 - C. experience is superior to wisdom
 - D. wise thoughts are more desirable than experience.
13. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Man must make mistake in order to survive
 - B. The totality of our actions should be decided by our judgment.
 - C. If we do not make mistakes, experience must be our teacher.
 - D. Our future would be judged by our past mistakes.
14. According to the passage, we must be disciplined to
 - A. make experience our best teacher in reality
 - B. learn from our experiences in future
 - C. choose the learning opportunity that comes our way

- D. decide against making experience our teacher.
15. The phrase *a complete and wholehearted devotion* as used in the passage means
- acting without doubts
 - learning with tension
 - learning without pains
 - teaching with ease.

PASSAGE IV

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

The medical definition of miscarriage is the spontaneous loss of a pregnancy before twenty-four weeks. Miscarriage is very common, occurring in ten to twenty percent, of confirmed pregnancies. Most of these feature ...16... [A. *in the penultimate* B. *in the first* C. *around* D. *for*] twelve weeks of pregnancy. The most common ...17... [A. *type* B. *cause* C. *period* D. *symptom*] is vaginal bleeding which can range from light spotting to heavier than a period. You may see blood clots, brown discharge or other tissues that are not ...18... [A. *clearly* B. *naturally* C. *directly* D. *medically*] identifiable. Sometimes a sac-like structure is seen. Often, there is cramping with pelvic or back pain. You may find that the usual symptoms of pregnancy, such as breast tenderness, feeling sick and having to pass urine more ...19... [A. *painfully* B. *frequently* C. *gradually* D. *commonly*] than usual stop unexpectedly. Sometimes there are no signs or symptoms of miscarriage and pregnancy symptoms continue, and the miscarriage is only ...20... [A. *prevented* B. *managed* C. *discovered* D. *stopped*] in a routine scan. About half of all early miscarriages happen because of a problem in the way the genetic material from the egg and sperm have combined during ...21... [A. *pregnancy* B. *incubation* C. *mating* D. *fertilization*]. It can be difficult to find out why this has ...22... [A. *occurred* B. *enlarged* C. *continued* D. *emerged*], but it is more like likely to be due to random chance than

to any underlying problem with either parent. Imbalances in pregnancy hormones, problems in the immune ...23... [A. *syndrome* B. *process* C. *response* D. *system*], and some serious infections are also thought to make miscarriages more likely. The risk of miscarriage ...24... [A. *increases* B. *starts* C. *reduces* D. *appears*], with age because the quality of eggs deteriorates. If a woman drinks too much of alcohol or smokes heavily, the risk of miscarriage is higher. It is also increased with [A. *complicated* B. *advanced* C. *multiple* D. *confirmed*] pregnancies such as twins.

Adapted from *Saturday Punch*, 13 October 2007.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 35, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

26. Hard working students should not have a finger in every pie at school.
- Hardworking student must have a role to play in most activities in the school
 - Only hardworking students must participate in all activities in the school
 - Hardworking students do not participate in all activities in the school
 - Hardworking students must ask others to participate in school activities.
27. The vice chancellor is riding the crest of the last quarter of his administration.
- The vice chancellor enjoys the acknowledgement of the success of his administration.
 - The vice chancellor does not enjoy people's criticism of his administration
 - The chancellor hopes to overcome soon, the poor comments on his administration.
 - The vice chancellor does not talk of his success in office.
28. She was absolved by the court from the charge.
- She was convicted for the charge

- B. She was blamed and charged to court
C. Her case was resolved by the court
D. She was declared free from the charge.
29. The landlord is fond of throwing his weight about.
A. The landlord likes healthy exercise
B. The landlord is overweight
C. The landlord gives orders to people
D. The landlord is respected by his tenant
30. The company ought to have issued a warrant arrest for one billion shares.
A. The company has issued one billion shares.
B. The management expected the company to issue more than one billion shares
C. Members of the company bought less than one billion shares
D. The company did not issue one billion shares.
31. He needed not to have played in the position of quarterback in volley ball.
A. He participated in the game in his unusual position
B. Nobody expected him to have participated in the game
C. He wanted to play in a position other than the one he was offered
D. Someone did not want him to play in the position that he played
32. I wouldn't have responded to his rude talk, if I were you.
A. The advice was taken by the respondent, so he did not respond to the talk.
B. The adviser put himself in the respondent's position, so he did not respond to the talk
C. The respondent replied to the speaker's talk, although he ought not have done so.
D. What was advisable was that the respondent gave it back to the speaker.
33. He could not speak out because he had feet of clay.
A. His feet was muddy
B. He was weak and cowardly
C. He was clumsy and lazy
D. He was shy and timid
34. The player wasted a golden opportunity during the penalty shoot-out
A. The player first hit the bar
B. The player did not score the shot
C. The player scored the shot that made them win the gold cup
D. Instead of a silver cup, they received the golden one
35. As far as Abu is concerned, Mero should be given fifty naira at the most.
A. All Abu is saying is that Mero probably deserves more than fifty naira or less
B. All Abu is concerned with is that Mero should be given nothing more than fifty naira.
C. In Abu's estimation, Mero merit not more than fifty naira.
D. In Abu's opinion, Mero deserves fifty naira or probably more.
- (Questions 36 to 100 carry 1 mark each)**
In each of the questions 36 to 50, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.
36. As *an Idiot*, the boy is weak in the class.
A. a deviant C. an expert
B. a dunce D. a genius
37. We were *shocked* by the news that he had lost the money.
A. astonished C. unconcerned
B. disconcerted D. surprised
38. The principal was advised to be *flexible* on critical issues.
A. livid C. evasive
B. cautious D. rigid
39. Bola always looks *sober*
A. excited C. worried
B. serious D. hapless
40. Dupe was promoted by her *efficiency*.
A. ability C. inconsistency
B. incompetence D. rudeness
41. The management wants to consider her *reticent* behaviour in due course.
A. disapproving C. contemplative
B. disciplinarian D. loquacious
42. Election process always becomes *volatile*

- A. calm C. sudden
B. strange D. latent
43. Oche entered the principal's office in a rather *abrasive* manner.
A. gentle C. lackadaisical
B. rude D. indifferent
44. Otokpa is a member of the *ad hoc* committee on stock acquisition.
A. improvised C. temporary
B. formal D. fact-finding
45. His gift to the poor was always *infinitesimal*.
A. large C. supportive
B. small D. shameful
46. The economist concluded that several factors have been *adduced* to explain the fall in the birth rate.
A. affirmed C. mentioned
B. diffused D. refuted
47. The presidential system is *an antidote* to some political ailments.
A. an answer C. an inquiry
B. a reply D. an obstacle
48. Ola thought that her father was very *Callous*.
A. parlous C. wicked
B. compassionate D. cheerful
49. He was very much respected, though he had no *temporal* power.
A. spiritual C. permanent
B. mundane D. ephemeral
50. The way the workshop was organized rather *hit-and-miss*.
A. systematic C. slow
B. hasty D. funny
- In each of the questions 51 to 65, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.**
51. Some men will continue to cause offenses until they are *given a taste of their own medicine*.
A. placated C. recompensed for
B. revenged on D. cured
52. Okibe was *rusticated* from his *derogatory* remark about the principal.
A. complimentary C. unwarranted
B. unsavoury D. lackluster
53. Justice is difficult to enforce because people are unwilling to accept any loss of *sovereignty*.
A. autonomy C. leadership
B. position D. kingdom
54. There are still *virtuous* women in our society today.
A. clever C. devilish
B. upright D. intelligent
55. The type of is *typical* of a lazy teacher.
A. symptomatic C. universal
B. characteristic D. incontestable
56. Akin is an *invertebrate* gambler
A. a selfish and self-centred
B. an extremely unlucky but popular
C. an incurable but fearful
D. a long time and incorrigible
57. He was too *petrified* to give the closing remarks at the conference.
A. frightened C. agitated
B. delighted D. happy
58. During a particular time of the day, the road *shimmers* in heat.
A. darkens C. shines
B. lightens D. beams
59. Every human being is *vulnerable* to communicable diseases.
A. liable C. immuned
B. lifted D. closed
60. Mariam looks rather *furtive* to Shehu.
A. intoxicated C. sad
B. unfriendly D. sly
61. The student's union leader delivered his speech *extempore*
A. out-of-hand C. accurately
B. off the cuff D. courageously
62. His story gave us an *inkling* of what he passed through during the strike.
A. a possible idea C. a summary
B. a taste D. the right view
63. The policy has been *espoused* by the ruling party.
A. condemned C. supported
B. rejected D. outlined
64. We must not *foreclose* reconciliation as the purpose of his trip.
A. exclude C. underestimate
B. consider D. forgo

65. Her findings exploded widely held beliefs about learning.

- A. challenged C. projected
B. debunked D. confirmed

In each of questions 66 to 85, choose the option that **best completes the gap(s)**.

66. He was both a writer and a politician, but he was better....**[A. as if B. like C. as D. to be]** a singer.

67. Vacancies in the company will be notified by.....

- [A. bulletin B. publication C. publicity D. advertisement]**

68. The driver was short of petrol, so he ... **[A. glided B. coasted C. wheeled D. taxied]** down the hills with the engine switched off.

69. He started his career as an... **[A. auxillary B. auxilliary C. auxiliary D. auxiliary]** teacher

70. His many years of success in legal practice... **[A. indeed B. but C. in spite of it all D. however]** didn't come without challenges.

71. One should be careful how....behaves in public, shouldn't.....**[A. one/one B. he/he C. she/one D. one/he]**

72. ...**[A. First and foremost B. First and formust C. First and farmost D. First and foremost]**, a good leader must have two characteristics.

73. We visited his house... **[A. like B. for like C. about D. for about]** three times.

74. She was ... **[A. at B. on C. by D. with]** the verge of tears.

75. Everyone makes mistakes occasionally, nobody is ... **[A. incorrigible B. imperfect C. infallible D. indestructive].**

76. The woman would not part with her... **[A. discarded earthen black B. discarded black earthen C. earthen discarded black D. black discarded earthen]** pot.

77. We stood up when the principal came in, **[A. isn't it B. didn't we C. not so D. did us]?**

78. This professor of ...medicine has... **[A. vetinary/unraveled B. vetrinary/unravelled**

C. veterinary/unraveled

D. veterinary/unravelled] the mystery of bird flu.

79. Her mother brought her some ... **[A. clothes B. yards C. cloth D. clothing]**

80. Many workers were ... **[A. laid down B. laid off C. laid out D. laid up]** as a result of the textile closure.

81. The driver died in the ... **[A. fatal B. brutal C. serious D. pathetic]** road accident.

82. ... your parents frown... **[A. Because/over B. Since/at C. Although/at D. As/upon]** our friendship, we shouldn't see each other anymore.

83. For more productivity, the company is focusing attention on the possible ... **[A. synergy B. tapping C. alignment D. arrangement]**

84. ... **[A. After B. Much as C. Since D. Though]** she didn't trust him, she married him.

85. I wanted to know his political beliefs, so I asked him what ... **[A. this was B. these are C. this is D. these were]**

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

86. book
A. cool C. fool
B. cook D. tool

87. village
A. page C. made
B. pig D. came

88. patch
A. starch C. mad
B. pig D. brave

In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the option that has the **same consonant sound** as the one represented by the letter (s) underlined.

89. tangerine
A. gear C. girl
B. danger D. ignore

90. hair
A. heir C. honest

- B. hour
91. edition
A. bash
B. catch
- D. house
C. bastion
D. rating

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

92. demarcation
A. demarCation C. deMARcation
B. DEmarcation D. demarcaTION
93. impossible
A. imPOSSible C. imposSIble
B. IMpossible D. impossIBLE
94. imperialism
A. IMperialism C. imperIALism
B. imPErialism D. imperialism

In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the option that has the stress on the first syllable.

95.
A. madam C. invent
B. eighteen D. command
96.
A. nineteen C. estate
B. mother D. announce
97.
A. commute C. intend
B. import (verb) D. export (noun)

In each of questions 98 to 100, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

98. The traditional chief NARRATED the story to the children.
A. The children heard the story from the traditional chief.
B. Who narrated the story to the children?
C. The children could not listen to the story by the traditional chief.
D. Did the chief hide the story from the children?
99. The ACCOUNTANT paid the workers' July salary in September.
A. When were the workers paid?

- B. Did the cashier pay the workers' July salary in September?
C. Workers received their July salary in September?
D. The September salary was paid in July?
100. The cat DEVoured the rat.
A. Did the rat devour the cat?
B. What devoured the rat?
C. Did the cat pet the rat?
D. Is this the rat that the cat devoured?

2012 Answers - Purple

1. Option B.
2. Option C.
3. Option C.
4. Option D.
5. Option B.
6. Option D.
7. Option B.
8. Option A.
9. Option B.
10. Option C.
11. Option B.
12. Option D.
13. Option B.
14. Option D.
15. Option A.
16. Option B.
17. Option D.
18. Option A.
19. Option B.
20. Option C.
21. Option D.
22. Option A.
23. Option D.
24. Option A.
25. Option C.
26. Option C.
27. Option A.
28. Option D.
29. Option C.
30. Option D.
31. Option A.
32. Option C.
33. Option B.
34. Option B.
35. Option C.
36. Option D.

37. Option C.
38. Option D.
39. Option A.
40. Option B.
41. Option D.
42. Option A.
43. Option A.
44. Option B.
45. Option A.
46. Option D.
47. Option D.
48. Option B.
49. Option A.
50. Option A.
51. Option B.
52. Option B.
53. Option A.
54. Option B.
55. Option B.
56. Option D.
57. Option A.
58. Option C.
59. Option A.
60. Option D.
61. Option B.
62. Option A.
63. Option A.
64. Option A.
65. Option B.
66. Option C.
67. Option D.
68. Option A.
69. Option D.
70. Option D.
71. Option D.
72. Option D.
73. Option C.
74. Option B.
75. Option C.
76. Option B.
77. Option B.
78. Option D.
79. Option C.
80. Option B.
81. Option A.
82. Option D.
83. Option A.
84. Option D.

85. Option D.
86. Option B.
87. Option B.
88. Option C.
89. Option B.
90. Option D.
91. Option A.
92. Option A.
93. Option A.
94. Option B.
95. Option A.
96. Option B.
97. Option D.
98. Option D.
99. Option B.
100. Option C.

2013 ENGLISH - Question Paper Type: I Questions

Comprehension

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

PASSAGE I

In 1951, the Government decided to start a pottery Training Centre where new and more advanced technical methods, especially glazing, could be taught. The centre was intended to serve the whole of the defunct Northern Region, and there were several reasons for choosing Abuja. The first was the excellence of the traditional pottery made in the Emirate. Secondly, firewood is plentiful; this is a most important consideration, because in the making of glazed pottery, more firewood than clay is required. Thirdly, there are good clays, and good local sources for the raw materials needed for the glazes. Fourthly, water, which is another important material, is plentiful. Finally, Abuja is in a central position for the whole region and is a town where learners from many different parts can find a *congenial* temporary home, and where the Emir and his Council are actively interested in the project.

Nearly all the making is done by a process called 'throwing', so called because the lumps of clay are thrown by the potter onto a wheel-head.

They are weighed out so that each pot will be roughly the same size; for example, for making pint-sized jugs, the lumps of clay will be one and a half kilogrammes. The potter sits on the saddle of the wheel and spins it by pushing a pedal with his left foot. He has a bowl of water, a loofah, a bamboo knife, a pointed stick or porcupine quill, a wooden-smoothing tool which potters call a rib, an a piece of wire-like object that is used for wedging. He makes the wheel-head slightly damp, and throws the lumps into the middle. The first work is to force the lump to the centre, then he presses his thumbs into the middle of the lump, using water to keep it slippery. When the bottom is of the right thickness, he begins to draw up the walls until they are of the right height. Then he shapes the belly and shoulder of the pot. He *trims off any waste clay*. In this way, a small and medium sized pot can be made more quickly and accurately.

Adapted from Robert, J. M. E and Smith, L. E. M (1978) *Tests in English Language*, AUP

1. Which Question Paper Type of Use of English is given to you?
 - A. Type D
 - B. Type I
 - C. Type B
 - D. Type U
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Anyone, with almost no training, can run pots on a wheel.
 - B. Pots can be made quickly and correctly.
 - C. A pot thrown on a wheel is less likely to break.
 - D. The potter does not have to work hard if he uses the wheel.
3. From the passage, how does a potter make several pots of almost identical size?
 - A. By having the knowledge of different pots.
 - B. By weighing the lumps of clay.
 - C. By having the right tools.
 - D. By knowing what to do from experience.
4. The phrase *trims off any waste clay*, as used in the passage, means to
 - A. cut away unnecessary parts.
 - B. force the clay to the centre.
 - C. divide the clay into two.
 - D. wash away different colours.
5. The word *congenial*, as used in the passage, means
 - A. congested.
 - B. precise.
 - C. similar.
 - D. nice.

PASSAGE II

Music plays a vital role in human society. Good music provides entertainment and emotional release, and it accompanies activities ranging from dances to religious ceremonies. Music is heard everywhere; in auditoriums, homes, elevators, schools, sports arenas and on the streets. Recorded performance is a sensational innovation of the twentieth century. Thanks to modern technology like compact disc (CD), digital video disc (DVD), and the MP3 player, music can now be heard in diverse places. Such places include living rooms and cars. Jogging paths can also function as new kinds of concert halls where we can hear what we want as often as we want.

Live performances provide a special excitement. In a live performance, *artistes put themselves on the line*. To avoid embarrassment, the artiste must train beforehand and ensure that technical difficulties are avoided and that the listeners are actively involved. What is performed, how it sounds and how the artistes feel that evening exist for a fleeting moment and can never be repeated. An audience responds to the excitement of such a moment and feelings are exchanged between *stage and hall*.

Our response to a musical performance or an artiste is subjective and rooted in deep feelings. Even professional critics can differ strongly in their evaluations of a performance. There is no one 'truth' about what we hear and feel. Does the performer project a concept, an overall idea, or an emotion? Do some sections of

a piece, but not others, communicate something to you? Can you figure out why? It is up to us as listener to evaluate performances of music. Alert and repeated listening will enhance our ability to compare performances and judge music so that we can fully enjoy it. People listen to music in many different ways. For instance, music can be a barely perceived background as in a film or a totally absorbing experience as in a concert.

Adapted from Roger, K. (1990)

An Appreciation Music:

Fourth Brief Edition, McGraw-Hill Higher Education

6. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Music can enhance evaluation performance.
 - B. All listeners are music makers.
 - C. All artistes are objective in their feelings.
 - D. Music influences feelings at different levels.
7. The expression ... *stage and hall*, as used in the passage, means the
 - A. artiste and his music
 - B. artiste and the audience
 - C. producer and the director
 - D. director and the audience.
8. From the passage, it can be deduced that music is
 - A. appreciated as the environment dictates
 - B. better appreciated in a crowd
 - C. better appreciated when we are happy
 - D. better appreciated by professional critics.
9. According to the writer, live performances provide a special excitement because they are
 - A. stage-managed
 - B. interactive
 - C. error-free and original
 - D. educative.

10. According to the passage, music plays a vital role in human society because
 - A. music provides enjoyment and relief
 - B. it is easy to appreciate music
 - C. stage performance is the most popular music opportunity
 - D. everybody can listen to music through the CD, MP3 and DVD.

PASSAGE III

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

Whatever may be its wider implications, the explosion of hydrogen bomb is, for the meteorologist, simply another atmospheric disturbance. It should therefore be classed with certain rare natural ...11... [A. **programmes** B. **occurrences** C. **resources** D. **laws**], such as volcanic ... 12... [A. **insurrection** B. **exhaustion** C. **eruption** D. **expulsion**]. But there are certain features of a man-made disturbance that requires special examination. As with all events on this ... 13 ... [A. **scanner** B. **skate** C. **snow** D. **scale**], it is impossible to describe what happens in details. However, we can be reasonably sure of the main effects, and the most impressive of these arises from ... 14 ... [A. **pressure waves** B. **pressure volume** C. **pressure air** D. **pressure guage**]. The immediate result of the ... 15 ... [A. **reduction** B. **commotion** C. **detonation** D. **distortion**] is that the air surrounding the bomb is raised very rapidly to an enormously high ... 16 ... [A. **way** B. **temperature** C. **class** D. **profile**]. The hot gases expand violently as great ... 17 ... [A. **firearms** B. **fireballs** C. **fireworks** D. **firesmokes**], compressing the air around them into what is called ... 18 ... [A. **shockjocks** B. **shocktherapy** C. **shockwaves** D. **shocktroops**], or the blast wave that is responsible for much of terrible destructive power of the weapon.

Another kind of wave arises because of the weight of the air. The f

Adapted from Ayoola K. (2007)

University English for All Students,

Lagos, Nigeria: Olive Free venture

Questions 21 to 30 are based on Chukwuemeka Ike's *The Potter's Wheel*.

21. In their preparation for the masquerade, David and others agreed to exercise extra caution in their dealings with Samuel because he would
 - A. force them to dance with the masquerade
 - B. try his tricks on them to know their secrets
 - C. prepare well ahead of them
 - D. put them to shame.
22. In the novel, Nwomiko was famous for her
 - A. lack of fighting spirit
 - B. spiritual powers
 - C. political struggles
 - D. lack of spiritual values.
23. *With remarkable agility, he mounted the Fallen Goliath and went on to stuff his mouth with earth.*
Who was the *Fallen Goliath* in the excerpt above?
 - A. Cromwell.
 - B. David.
 - C. Polycarp.
 - D. Samuel.
24. *If you have not beheld your chi in his stark nakedness, be prepared to do so as soon as you set foot in that man's house.*
From the excerpt above, whose house was being referred to?
 - A. Mazi Nwokike.
 - B. Teacher Zaccheus.
 - C. Mazi Okeke.
 - D. Mazi Laza.
25. In the novel, the people of Umuchukwu likened Samuel to
 - A. a swimmer
 - B. an ancestral spirit
 - C. a chief priest
 - D. a fisherman.

26. Obu dashed out of the school building because
 - A. he was given a prize by the headmaster
 - B. his teacher wanted to flog him
 - C. he came top of Standard I
 - D. his teacher sent him on an errand
27. In the novel, Bright lived with Teacher because
 - A. his father has gone on a long journey
 - B. he was Teacher's nephew
 - C. his father was indebted to Teacher
 - D. he wanted to become a teacher.
28. According to the novel, Obu was good at
 - A. jokes
 - B. cricket
 - C. proverbs
 - D. games.
29. Uke was conscripted into the military because
 - A. he wanted to travel to Burma
 - B. he was a social nuisance
 - C. he loved the British soldiers
 - D. his grandfather was a military man.
30. In the novel, the 'pad' was a symbol of
 - A. love
 - B. success
 - C. unity
 - D. failure.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on Jerry Agada's *The successors*.

31. It can be inferred from the novel that Mr. Eze was Terkura Atsen's
 - A. business partner
 - B. uncle
 - C. role model
 - D. boss.
32. From the novel, David thought Ifenne should be involved in politics because he wanted him to
 - A. make a 'name' for posterity

- B. rig the election for someone
C. take part in the election process
D. extort money from the people.
33. The civil war created business opportunities for people like Owoicho because
A. he became the supplier of all essential commodities
B. the ibos were conscripted into the army
C. the exit of the ibos created a vacuum
D. the ibos ventured into other businesses.
34. *My boy, your future is bright, you can be anything you want to be ...*
The statement above was made because ifenne had
A. purchased his first bus
B. been working for others to make more profit
C. been planning to excel
D. proven himself faithful and committed
35. The departure of Ibo competitors to the East had favoured
A. Okoh's marriage
B. Mama Okoh's business
C. Torkwase at Otukpo
D. Sgt. Onyilo in the war front.

LEXIS STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 36 to 45, select the option that *best explains* the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2marks.

36. The team's poor performance at the tournament plumb the depths of horror.
A. The team's performance took them to the next round.
B. The team's performance was enjoyed by all.
C. The team's performance was full of disappointment.
D. The team's performance was rewarded.
37. Tolu and Chinedu live in each other's pockets.
A. They are long-term business partners.
B. They steal from each other.
C. They blackmail each other.
D. They are very close to each other.
38. As the drama unfolded, Olatinuke was advised to keep her shirt on.
A. She was advised to wear her shirt.
B. She was advised to commit herself.
C. She was advised to stay calm.
D. She was advised to join the club.
39. He is a clinging child.
A. He is a handsome young man.
B. He is possessive.
C. He likes to cling with his sister.
D. He is a bully.
40. Zinana's examination result was not unfavourable.
A. She failed her examination.
B. Her examination did not meet her expectation.
C. She was successful in the examination.
D. Her result could not earn her admission.
41. You need to brush up on your Spanish.
A. You need to study the history of Spain.
B. You need to improve your skills.
C. You need a brush from Spain.
D. You need to learn to play with a Spaniard.
42. Amaka would pass for a beauty queen.
A. She would pass the drink to the queen who is sitting next to her.
B. She would be accepted by all as a beauty queen.

- C. She walked past the beauty queen.
D. She was acting as a beauty queen.
43. I can't wait to become a mother,' the new bride declared.
A. She sees motherhood as a burden.
B. She is excited about motherhood.
C. She is not keen on becoming a mother.
D. She will be patient as a mother.
44. Usman needs to get his act together if he wants to pass the examination.
A. He needs to put all points down in the examination.
B. He needs to organize himself.
C. He needs to be fast when writing the examination.
D. He needs to put on his stage costume.
45. Ramatu expressed her feelings in no uncertain terms.
A. She expressed it clearly and strongly.
B. She expressed it secretly and courageously.
C. She expressed it quickly and cautiously.
D. She expressed it feebly and sickly.

In each of questions 46 to 55, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

46. Chibuzor gave a *curt* nod and walked away.
A. gentle B. rude
C. polite D. Shocking.
47. The girl took a *cursory* glance at the letter and hid it.
A. sententious B. concise
C. brief D. lasting.

48. The relationship between the couple has been *frosty*.
A. fraudulent B. cordial
C. amenable D. frugal.
49. The Nobel laureate's activity in the field of science is *heinous*.
A. indelible B. laudable
C. deplorable D. forgettable.
50. The accused was *eventually* convicted.
A. initially B. consequently
C. subsequently D. finally.
51. The *plebs* can be found in every society of the world.
A. masses B. elite
C. middle class D. politicians.
52. Everyone's condition was *appalling*.
A. simple B. cloudy
C. pleasant D. complex.
53. The man's *mordant* wit is apparent to the entire village.
A. kind B. scathing
C. caustic D. withering .
54. The war against malaria keeps *waxing*.
A. happening B. decreasing
C. increasing D. wavering.
55. The soldiers tried in their *dogged* defence of the city.
A. indifferent B. strong
C. miserable D. classical.

In each of questions 56 to 65, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

56. Ayodeji is an *ardent* supporter of education for the girl child.
A. an optimistic B. a cogent
C. a passionate D. an ignorant.
57. The scholar's *epitaph* was demolished.

- A. monument B. embodiment
C. farmland D. book.
58. Mohammed does his work with so much *ardour*.
A. enthusiasm
B. discouragement
C. knowledge
D. indifference.
59. The athlete is proud to be in the *vanguard* of sports development.
A. unforgettable position
B. leading position
C. destructive position
D. emerging position.
60. Nwankwo was on the *verge* of signing a two-year contract with the club.
A. shore B. summit
C. brink D. height.
61. I am tired of your *eternal* argument.
A. strong B. constant
C. useless D. open.
62. The lamb is a *feeble* little animal.
A. quite B. loving
C. weak D. fat.
63. The actress *screamed* when she notice an object behind her.
A. protested B. waded in
C. stormed out D. wailed.
64. The *exhibition* was an eye opener to all.
A. display B. style
C. examination D. dispatch
65. As a journalist, Bala has always has a *nose* for stories.
A. cynical Statement
B. an instinct
C. a command
D. soft comment.
66. The girl says she is averse... what others admire.
A. from
B. to
C. with
D. for
67. Our teacher defined...in his introductory lesson.
A. onomatopaeia
B. onomatopoeia
C. onomatopeia
D. onomatopia
68. The philanthropist devoted himself...the poor
A. in helping
B. by helping
C. to be helping
D. to helping
69. Tinu likes apples...she does not like oranges
A. for
B. so
C. but
D. or
70. The students had a...on Independence Day
A. match pass
B. march pass
C. match past
D. march past
71. Do you mind...another hour or two?
A. to have waited
B. wait
C. waiting
D. to wait
72. The continuous rain has really ... the soil
A. mopped up
B. satiated

In each of question 66 to 85, choose the option that *best complete* the gap(s).

- C. saturated
D. melted up
73. The police described the boy as being ... hand.
A. up to
B. over at
C. out of
D. on by
74. It was very easy for the two political parties to form a ... government.
A. colonial
B. collusion
C. coalition
D. co-operative
75. All farmers were encouraged ... carry out fumigation on their farms.
A. from
B. in
C. with
D. to
76. There are lots of ... in the park
A. luxury buses fast moving
B. moving fast luxury buses
C. fast-moving luxury buses
D. luxury buses moving fast
77. Yours is to command,... is to obey
A. theirs
B. theirs'
C. their's
D. their
78. Local government are authorized to pass ...
A. bye-law
B. bye-laws
C. byes'- law
D. bye's- law
79. Umar, I have never visited the dentist. Aliyu: ...
A. I also never
B. neither myself
C. I myself haven't
D. neither have I
80. Usman would have won the race...
A. although he ran faster
B. only if he could run fast
C. if he had run faster
D. if he can run faster
81. My father told me to take the money from... it.
A. whoever offers
B. whomever offers
C. whomsoever offer
D. ever who offers
82. Our teacher defined... as the killing of one's mother
A. matricide
B. matriarch
C. patricide
D. patriarch
83. If you are confused ... anything, phone my office.
A. for
B. of
C. with
D. about
84. We have a family mutiny..... our hands.
A. of
B. on
C. for
D. from
85. We should try to help....
A. this less fortunate
B. the less fortunate
C. less fortunate
D. the less fortunate
- In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that has the *same vowel sound* as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**
86. glasier

A. flat
C. glass

B. feign
D. gleam

87.

laud
A. loud
C. core

B. lathe
D. lavatory

88.

coma
A. cogent
C. comma

B. come
D. colonel

In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the option that has the *same consonant sound* as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

89.

lose
A. nurse
C. horse

B. noise
D. mouse

90.

guitar
A. strange
C. rogue

B. judge
D. jam

91.

loose
A. fuse
C. rouse

B. close
D. sell

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that *rhymes* with the given word.

92.

rite
A. wit
C. rim

B. wright
D. list

93.

joys
A. pots
C. stays

B. boys
D. elbow

94.

call
A. quail
C. slate

B. dull
D. wall

In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the most *appropriate stress pattern* from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letters.

95.

dedication

A. deDication
C. DEducation

B. dediCation
D. dedicaTION

96.

international
A. internaTIONal
B. International
C. inTERnational
D. interNAtional

97.

information
A. informaTION
C. INformation

B. inFORmation
D. inforMAtion

In each of questions 98 to 100, the word in capital letters has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

98.

Adamu is leaving a CAR behind.
A. Is Adamu driving the car in front?
B. Who is leaving a car behind?
C. Where is Adamu leaving a car?
D. What is Adamu leaving behind?

99.

Lambusa TOOK OFF the wig
A. What did Lambusa do?
B. Did Lambusa take off a wig?
C. Did Lambusa take off the ring?
D. Who took off the wig?

100.

The bed is IN the room.
A. Was the bed in the room?
B. What is in the room?
C. Where is the bed?
D. Is the bed in the parlour?

2013 English Answers

1. Option B.
2. Option B.
3. Option B.
4. Option A.
5. Option D.
6. Option D.
7. Option B.
8. Option A.
9. Option B.
10. Option A.

11. Option B.
12. Option C.
13. Option D.
14. Option A.
15. Option C.
16. Option B.
17. Option B.
18. Option C.
19. Option B.
20. Option C.
21. Option B.
22. Option B.
23. Option D.
24. Option B.
25. Option B.
26. Option C.
27. Option C.
28. Option B.
29. Option B.
30. Option D.
31. Option C.
32. Option C.
33. Option C.
34. Option D.
35. Option B.
36. Option C.
37. Option D.
38. Option C.
39. Option B.
40. Option C.
41. Option B.
42. Option B.
43. Option B.
44. Option B.
45. Option A.
46. Option C.
47. Option D.
48. Option B.
49. Option B.
50. Option A.
51. Option B.
52. Option C.
53. Option A.
54. Option B.
55. Option A.
56. Option C.
57. Option A.
58. Option A.

59. Option B.
60. Option B.
61. Option B.
62. Option C.
63. Option D.
64. Option A.
65. Option B.
66. Option B.
67. Option B.
68. Option D.
69. Option C.
70. Option D.
71. Option C.
72. Option C.
73. Option C.
74. Option C.
75. Option D.
76. Option C.
77. Option A.
78. Option B.
79. Option D.
80. Option C.
81. Option A.
82. Option A.
83. Option D.
84. Option B.
85. Option D.
86. Option B.
87. Option C.
88. Option A.
89. Option B.
90. Option C.
91. Option D.
92. Option B.
93. Option B.
94. Option D.
95. Option B.
96. Option D.
97. Option D.
98. Option D.
99. Option A.
100. Option C.