

USE OF ENGLISH 2024 MODEL QUESTIONS COMPREHENSION

USE OF ENGLISH, 2024

PASSAGE 1

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gender equality, a concept that should be self-evident, remains a persistent and pressing issue worldwide. It is not merely a matter of fairness; it is a fundamental human right and a catalyst for societal progress. The pursuit of a world where everyone, regardless of gender, has equal opportunities to thrive is a moral imperative that underpins economic growth, social justice, and global stability.

At the heart of gender inequality lies the *systemic devaluation* of women and girls. This manifests in various forms, including discriminatory laws, limited access to education and healthcare, economic disparities, and violence against women. The consequences of such inequality are far-reaching, affecting not only women but also men, children, and communities as a whole.

Economically, gender equality is a powerful driver of growth. Studies have shown that countries with higher levels of gender equality tend to have stronger economies. When women are empowered to participate fully in the workforce, they contribute to innovation, entrepreneurship, and overall productivity. Moreover, investing in women's education and health leads to higher incomes, reduced poverty rates, and improved child outcomes.

Beyond economic prosperity, gender equality is essential for social progress. It is inextricably linked to issues such as poverty, health, education, and political participation. When women are denied equal opportunities, it perpetuates cycles of poverty and marginalization. Conversely, empowering women leads to stronger families, healthier communities, and more stable societies.

Gender-based violence is a pervasive human rights violation that has devastating consequences for individuals and communities. It hinders women's ability to participate fully in society, undermines their physical and mental health, and perpetuates gender inequality. By challenging harmful gender norms and promoting gender equality, we can create safer environments for all.

Achieving gender equality requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses both underlying causes and immediate challenges. It involves enacting and enforcing laws that protect women's rights, investing in education and healthcare for girls and women, promoting women's leadership, and

challenging harmful gender stereotypes. It also necessitates engaging men and boys as partners in creating a more equitable world. While progress has been made, there is still much work to be done. We must continue to advocate for policies and practices that promote gender equality at all levels of society. This includes ensuring equal pay for equal work, increasing women's representation in leadership positions, and providing access to quality education and healthcare for all.

In conclusion, gender equality is not a luxury but a necessity. It is a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of a just, equitable, and sustainable world. By working together to dismantle the barriers that prevent women and girls from reaching their full potential, we can create a brighter future for all.

1. Which of the following titles best reflects the main idea of the passage?

- A. The Global Struggle for Women's Right
- B. Gender Equality: A Foundation for Human Progress
- C. Women and Economic Development
- D. The Impact of Gender-Based Violence

2. How does the author illustrate the far-reaching consequences of gender inequality?

- A. By focusing solely on the economic impact.
- B. By emphasizing the physical and mental health consequences for women.
- C. By highlighting the effects on both women and men, as well as children and communities.
- D. By primarily discussing the issue of gender-based violence.

3. What is the main argument presented about the economic implications of gender equality?

- A. Women are solely responsible for economic growth.
- B. Gender equality is essential for achieving economic prosperity.
- C. Economic disparities between genders are inevitable.
- D. Investing in men's education is more beneficial for the economy.

4. What does the term "systemic devaluation" imply in the context of gender inequality?

- A. Individual acts of discrimination against women.
- B. Widespread and institutionalized undervaluing of women.
- C. The economic consequences of gender inequality.
- D. The psychological impact of gender inequality.

5. How does the word "imperative" emphasize the importance of gender equality?

- A. It suggests that gender equality is optional.
- B. It indicates that gender equality is a matter of urgency and necessity.

C. It implies that gender equality is a personal preference.

D. It emphasizes the economic benefits of gender equality.

PASSAGE 2

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In the bustling marketplace of ideas and information, the dictionary stands as a silent, yet invaluable companion. More than a mere compendium of words, it is a portal to precision, clarity, and intellectual growth. From the budding scholar to the _____ 6 _____ writer, the dictionary serves as a cornerstone of effective communication and lifelong learning.

At its core, the dictionary is a repository of language. It codifies the ever-evolving lexicon, preserving the nuances and subtleties of expression. By defining words, providing synonyms and _____ 7 _____, and illustrating usage through examples, it empowers individuals to articulate their thoughts with clarity and precision. A well-chosen word can illuminate an idea, persuade an audience, or evoke a powerful emotion. The dictionary, in this sense, is a tool for _____ 8 _____ language that resonates.

Beyond its role in communication, the dictionary is a key to unlocking knowledge. It is a gateway to diverse fields of study, from science and technology to history and _____ 9 _____. Through its definitions and _____ 10 _____, the dictionary reveals the origins and evolution of words, offering glimpses into the cultural and intellectual heritage of humanity. For instance, the word "_____ 11 _____" traces its roots to the ancient Greek concept of "rule by the people," providing a rich historical context for understanding this fundamental political system.

Moreover, the dictionary fosters critical _____ 12 _____ and problem-solving skills. When encountering an unfamiliar word, the reader is compelled to analyze its components, consider its _____ 13 _____, and deduce its meaning. This process of intellectual _____ engagement _____ enhances _____ 14 _____ abilities and cultivates a lifelong love of learning. By encouraging curiosity and _____ 15 _____ exploration, the dictionary empowers individuals to become independent thinkers and lifelong learners.

8	mending	Forming	crafting	generating
9	philosophy	Psychology	politics	visual art
10	philologies	Lexicologies	typologies	etimologies
11	plutocracy	theocracy	democracy	aristocracy
12	reading	Thinking	learning	writing
13	content	Intent	pretext	context
14	evaluative	Cognitive	emotive	intuitive
15	intellectual	scholastic	individual	collective

Questions 16 to 25 are based on *The Life Changer* by Khadijat Abubakar Jalli

16. "He never raised his voice on anyone. That was how he got the appellation of the quiet one." The expression describes.
A. Ummi B. Lafayette C. Hakimi D. Talle
17. Zaki is _____ in the novel.
A. a drug dealer B. an accomplice C. a customer D. a ringleader
18. Talle and his conspirators are sentenced to some years of imprisonment for _____ and _____
A. murder and drug dealing B. smuggling and stealing C. kidnapping and extortion D. raping and kidnapping
19. _____ is a fair-complexioned girl, tall, slim and rather busty.
A. Salma B. Ngozi C. Teemah D. Tomiwa
20. "Please. God, let this cup pass over me. Please God, let her not talk." Who is thinking here?
A. Dr. Dabo B. Habib C. Dr. Samuel Johnson D. Labaran
21. "'You look beautiful and decent in your attire,' he said and stood up to sit on the sofa near to the visitor's chair, where I was seated." The expression records _____
A. Ummi's experience B. Salma's experience C. Tomiwa's experience D. Ada's experience
22. Who is described as quiet, reticent and generous to a fault?
A. Ngozi B. Ada C. Tomiwa D. Ummi
23. EMEC means _____.
A. Exams Malpractice and Executive Committee B. Executives of Malpractice and Exams Committee C. Examinations Malpractice Executive Chair D. Exams Malpractice and Ethics Committee
24. _____ was the very last paper that got Salma implicated in examination malpractice.

- A. Ethics of Philosophy B. Moral Philosophy C. Philosophy of Religion D. Developmental Psychology
25. How many children does Ummi have? A. 5 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 35, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word in italics.

26. The lifespan of a mayfly is *ephemeral*.
A. permanent B. fleeting C. momentary D. transitory
27. After winning the lottery, she felt *euphoric* and couldn't stop smiling.
A. ecstatic B. elated C. despondent D. joyful
28. He was a *taciturn* man who rarely spoke.
A. reticent B. loquacious C. reserved D. quiet
29. The politician's *veracity* was questioned after several lies were uncovered.
A. truthfulness B. honesty C. deception D. sincerity
30. The philanthropist was known for her *magnanimous* donations.
A. generous B. benevolent C. petty D. altruistic
31. She maintained her *equanimity* during the crisis.
A. composure B. serenity C. agitation D. calmness
32. The meaning of the ancient text was *obscure* to most scholars.
A. clear B. vague C. hidden D. ambiguous
33. The writer was *prolific*, producing several novels a year.
A. fruitful B. abundant C. sparse D. fertile
34. The soup was *insipid* and lacked flavour.
A. tasteless B. bland C. savoury D. dull
35. The *audacious* thief robbed the bank in broad daylight.
A. bold B. daring C. timid D. courageous
- In each of questions 36 to 45, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word in italics.
36. The politician's *eloquent* speech captivated the audience.
A. articulate B. verbose C. hesitant D. mumbled
37. She was *overwhelmed* by grief after losing her loved one.
A. delighted B. inundated C. indifferent D. calm
38. The detective's *intuition* led him to the culprit. A. ignorance B. certainty C. hunch D. evidence
39. The company's *prosperity* was evident in its new headquarters.
A. failure B. wealth C. poverty D. decline
40. The novel's *complex* plot kept readers engaged. A. simple B. obvious C. intricate D. clear
41. The doctor's *diagnosis* was accurate.

S	A	B	C	D
6	periodic	Seasoned	eloquent	avid
7	homonyms	meronyms	antonyms	eponyms

A. prediction B. treatment C. examination
D. assessment

42. The child's *innocence* was heartwarming.
A. guilt B. purity C. experience D.
knowledge

43. The hiker's *tenacity* helped her reach the
summit. A. weakness B. laziness C.
determination D. doubt

44. The professor's *erudite* lecture fascinated
the students. A. ignorant B. uneducated C.
knowledgeable D. simple

45. The company's *merger* with its competitor
created a larger firm.

A. separation B. division C. combination D.
disagreement

In each of questions 46 to 55, choose the
word(s) or phrase(s) which best fill(s) the
gap(s).

46. The bus was travelling at a high _____
when the accident occurred.

A. acceleration B. speed C. velocity D.
rapidity.

47. Our English teacher taught us _____.

A. Pronunciation B. Pronounciation C.
Pronouneation D. Pronunceation

48. The old man, together with his children,
_____ appreciation for the gift.

A. show B. shows C. showing D. are
showing

49. The police are _____ an investigation into
the robbery.

A. doing B. making C. organising D.
conducting

50. A vote of confidence was passed
_____ the president

A. over B. in C. on D. upon

51. The professor gave an _____ approach
to teaching phonetics.

A. eclectic B. eletic C. eclektic D. eceletik

52. I would be happy if you _____ attend to
me first.

A. may B. can C. could D. will

53. If only I _____ what was good
for him he could easily have avoided the
tragedy. A. have known B. had known C. has
known D. knew

54. The boy who stole the mango was
given _____ by an eye witness.

A. out B. in C. away D. up

55. How I wish I _____ my father's advice.

A. had heeded B. have heeded C. heed D. will
heed.

In questions 56 to 57, identify the word that
has the the stress on the second syllable.

56. A. madam B. always C. result D. biscuit

57. A. tomato B. photograph C. yesterday D.
tranquil

In each of questions 58 to 60, select the word
that has the same pattern of stress as the
given word.

58. REFUSE (noun)

A. reform B. intact C. obscure D. phantom

59. APPARENT

A. telephone B. arrested C. paragraph D.
appetite

60. REPRISAL

A. entourage B. attendant C. testify D.
register

ANSWERS

1. B.

Gender Equality: A Foundation for
Human Progress

The passage comprehensively covers the
various aspects of gender equality, from its
economic implications to its impact on
social progress and human rights. It
emphasizes that gender equality is not just
a women's issue but a fundamental
building block for a just and equitable
society. Option B encapsulates this broad
perspective effectively.

2. C.

By highlighting the effects on both women
and men, as well as children and
communities.

The passage explicitly states that the
consequences of gender inequality affect
not only women but also men, children,
and entire communities. It discusses
economic, social, and health impacts,
demonstrating a comprehensive
understanding of the issue's far-reaching
consequences.

3. B.

Gender equality is essential for achieving
economic prosperity.

The passage clearly states that countries
with higher levels of gender equality tend
to have stronger economies. It emphasizes
the contributions of women to innovation,
entrepreneurship, and overall productivity,
supporting the argument that gender
equality is a driver of economic growth.

4. B.

Widespread and institutionalized
undervaluing of women.

The term "systemic" suggests that the
devaluation of women is embedded within
societal structures and institutions. This
implies a broader and more pervasive issue
than individual acts of discrimination.

5. B.

It indicates that gender equality is a matter
of urgency and necessity.

The word "imperative" conveys a sense of
urgency and compulsion. In this context, it
highlights the critical importance of
gender equality for societal progress and
human rights.

6. B. seasoned

The context suggests someone with
experience in writing. A "seasoned" writer

implies someone who has been writing for
a while and has developed their skills.

7. C. antonyms

Synonyms are words with similar
meanings, so the opposite would be
antonyms, which are words with opposite
meanings.

8. C. crafting

Crafting implies skillfully constructing or
creating something. In this context, it
suggests carefully choosing and using
words to create effective language.

9. A. philosophy

The passage discusses diverse fields of
study, and philosophy aligns with the
intellectual and conceptual nature of the
text. Philosophy is about asking big
questions about life, the universe, and
everything. Philosophers think deeply
about concepts like truth, beauty, and
morality.

10. D. etimologies

Etymologies refer to the study of word
origins, which aligns with the idea of
revealing the origins and evolution of
words. Etymology is like tracing a word
back to its roots to understand how it came
to mean what it means today. For example,
the word "knight" comes from the Old
English word "cniht", meaning "boy" or
"servant."

11. C. democracy

The definition provided matches the
concept of democracy, which is "rule by
the people." Democracy is a form of
government where the power to make
decisions rests with the people. People can
either vote directly on issues or elect
representatives to make decisions on their
behalf.

12. B. thinking

Critical thinking involves analyzing
information and making logical
conclusions, which aligns with the process
of deducing word meanings.

13. D. Context

Context refers to the circumstances that
form the setting for an event, statement, or
idea, and in terms of which it can be fully
understood and assessed. In simpler
terms, context is the background
information or environment that helps one
understand something better. For instance,
the meaning of a word can change based
on the context it's used in.

14. B. cognitive

Cognitive abilities refer to mental
processes such as thinking, understanding,
and reasoning. The word "cognitive"
refers to how your mind works, including
things like thinking, learning,

remembering, and problem-solving. For instance, cognitive skills help you understand and respond to information.

15. A. intellectual

Intellectual exploration implies seeking knowledge and understanding through thinking and reasoning. The word "Intellectual" refers to one's ability to think critically, analyze information, and solve problems. An intellectual person is someone who enjoys learning and thinking deeply about things.

16. D

Talle is described as the quiet one in the text. He gets the name "Talle" on account that shortly after his birth, his mother died. His father remarries but later dies in a car accident with his stepmother. Talle is reticent and quiet, a kind of self-reclusivity which makes him unsuspected when he secretly engages in criminal activities (p21)

17. B

Zarki is Talle's accomplice or fellow conspirator in the text. He and Talle engage in extortion and kidnap (p25).

18. C

Talle and Zaki are sentenced to years of imprisonment for kidnapping and extortion. (p25)

19. A

Salma is a fair-complexioned girl, tall, slim and rather busty. Salma is attractive and this gets Dr. Dabo and other men swooned. She is pretty and at the same time saucy. (p12)

20. A

The expression is made by Dr. Dabo. Dr. Dabo is a lecturer who is known for frowning against immorality and being too serious and strict. However, he almost falls for Salma's beauty and when he finds out that he has been given out, he fears that the secret will not be divulged by Salma (p30).

21. A

This expression describes Ummi's experience on her visit to Dr. Samuel Johnson's office. (p16)

22. A

Ngozi, a friend of Salma is described as quiet and reticent and generous to fault. She is also described as a good cook. She comes from the eastern part of Nigeria. The three friends are Salma, Ngozi, Tomiwa and Ada. Salma is from the North, Tomiwa is from the West, Ngozi is from the East and Ada is from Benue or Middle Belt (31, 32).

23. D

EMEC means Exam Malpractice and Ethics Committee. This committee sees to the proper punishment of culprits in examination malpractice as can be seen in the case of Salma (p55).

24. B

The very last paper that Salma sits which gets her implicated in examination malpractice is Moral Philosophy. According to Ummi, Moral Philosophy is such very easy course but Salma finds it easy because she doesn't go to class (p46).

25. C

Ummi has four children namely Omar, Bint, Jamila and Teemah. Omar has just got admission to study Law. He is congratulated by his sisters. The admission is celebrated merely with five bottles of zobo which are to be shared by Ummi (their mother) and the remaining four children (p7).

26. A. permanent

Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time. Its opposite is **permanent**, which means lasting indefinitely or for a long time.

27. C. despondent

Euphoric means feeling intense excitement and happiness. Its opposite is **despondent**, which means feeling very sad and without hope. Options a, b, and d are synonyms for euphoric.

28. B. loquacious

Taciturn means reserved or reluctant to speak. Its opposite is **loquacious**, which means tending to talk a great deal. Options a, c, and d are synonyms for taciturn.

29. C. deception

Veracity means truthfulness or accuracy. It implies honesty and reliability. **Deception** is the opposite of **veracity**. It involves misleading or deceiving others intentionally. In the sentence, the politician's veracity is questioned, suggesting that their truthfulness is doubted. This is because several lies were uncovered, which is a form of deception. Therefore, deception is the word that is opposite in meaning to veracity in this context.

30. C. petty

Magnanimous means very generous or forgiving. Its opposite is ***petty***, which means of little importance; trivial. Options a, b, and d are synonyms for magnanimous.

31. C. agitation

Equanimity means mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper. Its opposite is **agitation**, which means a state

of anxiety or nervous excitement. Options a, b, and d are synonyms for equanimity.

32. A. clear

Obscure means not clearly understood or expressed. Its opposite is **clear**, which means easy to perceive, understand, or define. Options b, c, and d are synonyms or related to obscure.

33. C. sparse

Prolific means producing a large amount of something. Its opposite is **sparse**, which means thinly scattered or distributed. Options a, b, and d are related to producing something, but not necessarily in a small quantity.

34. C. savoury

Insipid means lacking flavor or interest. Its opposite is **savoury**, which means having a pleasant taste or smell. Options a, b, and d are related to lack of interest or excitement, not taste.

35. C. timid

Audacious means showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks. Its opposite is **timid**, which means showing lack of courage or confidence. Options a, b, and d are synonyms or related to audacious.

36. A. eloquent

Eloquent is the most similar synonym to **articulate** because they both focus on the clarity and effectiveness of communication.

Eloquent: the speaker is able to express themselves clearly and effectively.

Verbose: Using or containing more words than necessary.

Hesitant: Pausing or stopping in uncertainty, typically while speaking.

Mumbled: To speak in a low, indistinct voice.

37. C.

Overwhelmed means to be burdened with so much that you cannot cope. **Indifferent** is the most similar choice because it means not having any particular interest or sympathy for something.

38. C.

Intuition is a feeling that something is true without knowing why. **Hunch** is the most similar choice because it also refers to a feeling or suspicion without proof.

Intuition: It was a feeling or suspicion without proof.

Ignorance: A lack of knowledge or information.

Certainty: A strong belief that something is true.

Evidence: Information that shows something exists or is true.

39. B.

Prosperity is the state of being successful, especially financially. **Wealth** is the most similar choice because it refers to having a lot of money or possessions.

40. C.

Complex means having many different parts that are connected in a complicated way. **Intricate** is the most similar choice because it also refers to something that is complex and difficult to understand.

41. D.

Diagnosis is the identification of the nature and cause of a disease. **Assessment** is the most similar choice because it refers to the process of making a judgment about something.

Prediction: A statement about what will happen in the future.

Treatment: The act of treating a disease or illness.

Examination: A close look at someone or something.

42. B.

Innocence means freedom from guilt or wrong. **Purity** is the most similar choice because it refers to the state of being free from anything that is bad or harmful.

43. C.

Tenacity means the quality of persisting in difficult situations. **Determination** is the most similar choice because it refers to the quality of being determined to do something.

44. C.

Erudite means having or showing great knowledge or learning. Therefore, the professor is described as being **knowledgeable**. Options A, B, and D are opposites of erudite.

45. C.

A **merger** is the combination of two or more companies into a single entity. Therefore, the result of a merger is a **combination** of the two companies. Options A, B, and D are opposites of the concept of merger.

46. B. speed

Speed refers to how fast something is moving, without considering its direction. **Acceleration** is the rate at which an object changes its velocity with respect to time. **Velocity** is similar to speed, but it also includes the direction of movement.

Rapidity is a general term that means quickness or speed, but it's not as specific as speed in this context.

In this sentence, we are simply describing how fast the bus was moving without mentioning its direction, so "speed" is the correct choice.

47. A. Pronunciation

Pronunciation is the correct spelling of the word.

48. B. shows

The subject of the sentence is "the old man," which is singular. Although "together with his children" is added, it does not change the fact that the main subject is singular. Therefore, the verb should also be singular, which is "shows."

Example: The teacher, along with her students, **appreciates** the school's efforts.

49. D. conducting

"Conducting an investigation" is a common phrase that means carrying out or performing an investigation.

Example: The detectives are conducting a thorough investigation into the murder case.

50. C on

The phrase **"passed on"** is used to indicate that something is given or transferred to someone. In this case, the vote of confidence is being given to the president.

Example: The award was passed on to the deserving student.

51. A. eclectic

The word "eclectic" means deriving ideas from a variety of sources. The other options are incorrect spellings of the word.

Example:

A professor who uses an **eclectic** approach to teaching phonetics might incorporate elements from different methods, such as auditory training, articulatory phonetics, and acoustic phonetics, to cater to different learning styles and enhance students' understanding.

52. C. could

The word "could" is used to express a polite request or possibility in the past or present. The sentence implies a desire for something that might happen in the future, but the polite tone is conveyed by using "could". **Example:**

The speaker is expressing a wish for preferential treatment and is being polite by using "could" instead of a more direct form like "will". **Other options:**

May is used to express permission or possibility.

Can is used to express ability or possibility.

Will is used to express future tense or determination.

None of these options fits the context of a polite request.

53. B. had known

This sentence uses the past perfect tense to express a hypothetical situation in the past.

"Had known" is the correct form for this tense.

54. C. away

The phrase "given away" means to reveal information about someone, which is what an eyewitness does when they identify a person.

55. had heeded

This sentence expresses a wish about something that did not happen in the past. We use the past perfect tense to express such wishes, so "had heeded" is the correct choice.

56. C. result

The word "result" has stress on the second syllable: re-SULT

The other options have stress on the first syllable: MAD-am, AL-ways, BIS-cuit

57. A. tomato

The word "tomato" has stress on the second syllable: to-MA-to.

The other options have stress on the first syllable: PHO-to-graph, YES-ter-day, TRAN-quit

58. D. phantom

The word "refuse" has stress on the first syllable: RE-fuse.

The word "phantom" also has stress on the first syllable: PHAN-tom.

The other options have stress on the second syllable: re-FORM, in-TACT. ob-SCURE.

59. B. arrested

The word "apparent" has stress on the second syllable: ap-PA-rent

The word "arrested" also has stress on the second syllable: ar-REST-ed

The other options have stress on the first syllable: TE-le-phone, PA-ra-graph, AP-pe-tite

60. B. attendant

The word "reprisal" has stress on the second syllable: re-PRIS-al

The word "attendant" also has stress on the second syllable: at-TEND-ant

The other options have stress on the first syllable: EN-tou-rage, TEST-i-ty, RE-gist-er

USE OF ENGLISH 2023 MODEL QUESTIONS COMPREHENSION

USE OF ENGLISH, 2023
PASSAGE

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

The importance of reading cannot be overemphasized. Reading is the key to knowledge and understanding. It helps us to learn about the world around us, to develop our minds, and to expand our horizons. Reading also helps us to connect with others and to build relationships.

There are many different types of reading material available, from fiction to non-fiction, from newspapers to magazines. There is something for everyone to enjoy. It is important to find reading material that you are interested in and that you can relate to. This will make reading more enjoyable and you will be more likely to stick with it.

Once you have found some reading material that you enjoy, it is important to make time to read regularly. Even if you can only read for a few minutes each day, it will make a difference. Reading can be a great way to relax and de-stress after a long day. It can also help you to learn new things and to improve your vocabulary.

If you are not a regular reader, there are a few things you can do to make it easier to start reading. First, find a quiet place where you will not be interrupted. Second, make sure you have comfortable seating. Third, set a timer for a specific amount of time, such as 15 or 20 minutes. This will help you to stay focused and to avoid getting sidetracked.

Once you have started reading, try to immerse yourself in the book or article. Imagine yourself as the main character or try to understand the author's point of view. If you come across a word you do not know, look it up in the dictionary. This will help you to improve your vocabulary and to better understand the text.

Reading is a lifelong skill that can benefit you in many ways. It is important to make time for reading every day, even if it is just for a few minutes. With a little effort, you can become a more avid reader and reap the many benefits that reading has to offer.

QUESTIONS

- What is the main topic of the passage?
 - The benefits of reading
 - The different types of reading materials
 - How to make time to read
 - The importance of reading
- Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
 - Find a quiet place where you will not be interrupted.
 - Make sure you have comfortable seating.
 - Set a timer for a

- specific amount of time. D. Find a quiet place if you are not interrupted.
- Why is it important to immerse yourself in the book or article you are reading?
 - It helps you to imagine yourself as the main character.
 - It helps you to improve your vocabulary.
 - It helps you to understand the text better.
 - It helps you to approach the text from a different angle.
- According to the passage, which of the following is not a benefit of reading?
 - It helps you to learn about the world around you.
 - It helps you to develop your mind.
 - It helps you to expand your horizons.
 - It helps you to be creative.
- According to the passage, which word captures the writer's idea of understanding a book?
 - comprehend
 - imagine
 - engage
 - immerse

Questions 6 to 10 are based on *The Life Changer* by Khadija Abubakar Jalli.

- Ummi described the way girls in the University dressed.
 - completely naked
 - well covered
 - leaving a lot to the imagination
 - leaving little to the imagination
- Whom did Salma compare the University lecturers to?
 - soldiers
 - drivers
 - police
 - thieves
- According to Salma, _____ moves mountains.
 - faith
 - power
 - authority
 - money
- The HOD was from which tribe?
 - Yoruba
 - Igala
 - Hausa
 - Igbo
- What was the name of the HOD?
 - Samuel Jackson
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Samuel Jameson
 - Samuel Jefferson

In each of the questions 11 to 20, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase underlined.

- He deprecatd the attempts made to unseat him.
 - despised
 - resisted
 - challenged
 - condemned
- The movie features a poignant moment of departure between husband and wife.
 - alarming
 - scary
 - touching
 - unavoidable
- Things may change soon, but at the moment our economic situation is precarious.
 - redeemable
 - buoyant
 - uncertain
 - unattractive
- As it stands, military intervention is imminent.
 - avoidable
 - certain
 - achievable
 - undeserving

- She is such an inrascible young boss.
 - a preppy
 - a jittery
 - a temperamental
 - unapproachable
- Deji is an auspicious young man.
 - an attractive
 - an unfortunate
 - fortunate
 - an ambitious
- The young officer was reprimanded for his misconduct.
 - praised
 - scolded
 - sacked
 - exonerated
- His success was a fortuitous one. He did not prepare for it.
 - lucky
 - tangible
 - special
 - uncommon
- The essay is full of superfluous idiomatic expressions.
 - bombastic
 - redundant
 - errotic
 - archaic
- He looked comical in that dress.
 - ridiculous
 - satirical
 - dirty
 - shabby

In each of questions 21 to 30, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase underlined.

- Good students can easily identify spurious arguments.
 - genuine
 - interesting
 - false
 - illogical
- Many species in creation have mutated over the years into new forms of life.
 - stabilized
 - manifested
 - transformed
 - standardized
- In spite of many days of fasting, Danladi is still fastidious about his food.
 - particular
 - undecided
 - indifferent
 - unmindful
- We watched in wonder as she rattled away in that esoteric language.
 - inscrutable
 - familiar
 - secret
 - obscure
- Since mortality is the lot of man, argued the preacher, we must all accept death with equanimity.
 - concern
 - uncertainty
 - serenity
 - anxiety
- Some travellers unwittingly render themselves open prey to questionable characters.
 - genuinely
 - wholesomely
 - knowingly
 - inadvertently
- The Lionesses of England are an indomitable team.
 - a powerful
 - a prominent
 - a weak
 - a cowardly
- It was a Herculean task for me to do.
 - a strenuous
 - an easy
 - an odious
 - an uncommon
- Some have said that Marx lived an impecunious life.
 - a fulfilled
 - a frustrated
 - a wealthy
 - a lonely

30. The corpulent dark woman is a contrast to her _____ husband.
A. opulent B. lean C. tall D. bold
In each of questions 31 to 35, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

31. Sidi was cajoled into calling the boss. This means that Sidi was _____
A. persuaded into calling the boss. B. bribed into calling the boss C. threatened into calling the boss D. tricked into calling the boss

32. Hundreds of used items will go under the hammer during the weekend. A. Unserviceable goods will be publicly destroyed at the weekend. B. Impounded household items will be sold to the public before the weekend. C. Damaged items will be sold next weekend. D. Many old items will be auctioned this weekend.

33. If I went to London I would watch football at Stamford Bridge. A. I will definitely go to London. B. I had gone to London but I had not watched football at Stamford Bridge. C. It is not likely that I will go to London and it is not likely that I will watch football at Stamford Bridge. D. I went to London but I did not watch football at Stamford Bridge.

34. If he were here it would be more fun. A. He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun B. He was being expected to supply more fun C. There was not fun because he was not present D. He was expected but did not show up to liven up the occasion

35. The events of last Monday show that there is no love lost between the President and the Vice-President. A. They like each other. B. They work independently C. They cannot part company D. They dislike each other.

In each of questions 36 to 50, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

36. I read novels on relationships as _____. A. past time B. pastime C. pass time D. part time

37. The _____ to the book was written by Wole Soyinka. A. forward B. forword C. foreword D. fore-word

38. The examination _____ is out.
A. timestable B. time-table C. time'stable D. timetable

39. The students have all submitted their _____. A. thesis B. theasis C. theses D. teases

40. I like the character that played the role of a political _____ at the last convention of our party. A. thorncoat B. torncoat C. turncoat D. turnedcoat

41. Without our relentless campaigns we might _____ sure of victory in the race for the National Assembly. A. never have been B. have never be C. never had been D. be never

42. We are _____ the train to Kaduna. A. in B. on C. inside D. with

43. The ball ricocheted _____ the goal post. A. on B. off C. through C. along

44. The man _____ in suit. A. turned out B. turned around C. turned up D. turned away

45. The new school is not provided with _____. A. enough equipment B. equipments C. an equipment D. enough equipments.

46. The Principal, together with the Vice-Principals, _____ guilty of misconduct. A. is B. are C. were C. are being D. is being

47. By this time next year, he _____ the project. A. would have completed B. will have completed C. shall have completed D. might have completed

48. You are free to solicit _____ support from the Board. A. by financial B. for financial C. financial D. a financial

49. We _____ of our results. A. demand for the release B. demand the release C. demand for the releasing D. demand the releasing

50. We look forward to _____ with you. A. work B. working C. be working D. have worked

In each of questions 51 to 52, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from others.

51. A. there B. dear C. fair D. bear

52. A. surge B. surf C. scourge D. clerk

In each of questions 53 to 54, choose the option that has a different consonant sound from others.

53. A. orchard B. orchid C. crib D. cream

54. A. chef B. chief C. shoe D. ocean

In each of questions 55 to 58, choose the option that has the same stress pattern as the given word.

55. maintenance
A. satisfy B. industrious C. lugubrious D. important

56. criticize
A. interesting B. loquacious C. aquatic D. combative

57. calendar
A. intimate B. addicted C. musician D. accuser

58. apparent
A. arrested B. telephone C. paragraph D. appetite

In each of the questions 59 and 60, choose the word that has appropriate stress pattern from the options.

59. apathetic
A. AP-a-thet-ic B. ap-a-thet-IC C. ap-a-THET-ic D. ap-A-thet-ic

60. effeminate
A. e-FFEM-i-nate B. e-ffem-i-NATE C. E-ffem-i-nate D. e-ffem-I-nate

ANSWERS

61. D.
The main topic of the passage is **the importance of reading**. The passage discusses the benefits of reading, such as how it can help you learn about the world around you, develop your mind, and expand your horizons. It also provides tips on how to make time to read and how to immerse yourself in the book or article you are reading. The statement "Find a quiet place where you will not be interrupted" is true according to the passage.

62. D.
The statement "Find a quiet place if you are not interrupted" is not true according to the passage. The passage says to find a quiet place, even if you are not interrupted. This is because it is important to be able to focus on the book or article you are reading without distractions.

63. C.
The reason it is important to immerse yourself in the book or article you are reading is that it helps you to understand

the text better. When you are immersed in the text, you are more likely to pay attention to the details and to follow the plot. You are also more likely to be able to relate to the characters and to understand their motivations.

64. D.

The statement "It helps you to be creative" is not a benefit of reading that is mentioned in the passage. The passage does mention that reading can help you to learn about the world around you, develop your mind, and expand your horizons. However, it does not specifically state that reading can help you to be creative.

65. D.

The word that captures the writer's idea of understanding a book is "immerse". The passage says that you should be immersed in the book or article you are reading. This means that you should interact with the text by asking questions, making connections, and imagining yourself as the characters. When you engage with the text in this way, you are more likely to understand it.

66. D

Ummi describes the way ladies dress in the university as leaving little to the imagination. The novel *The Life Changer* by Khadija Abubakar Jalli is a didactic novel. It is also known as campus novel. The novel reveals what happens in the university as it affects learning, moral and dressing. According to Ummi, the ladies in the university dress scantily, revealing what should be covered in their bodies.

67. C

Salma compares the lecturers to the police. The lecturers' corrupt practices and excessive desire for money make Salma to compare them to the police who 'rob' on the highway. The slovenliness in the conduct of the lecturers makes Salma to compare them to the police.

68. D

According to Salma, money moves mountain. One of the themes of the novella is excessive love for money or materialism and its consequences. Salma's flirtatious displays in the novella are motivated by the desire to get money. The bane of corruption in the novella is money as can be seen in the conducts of Labaran, Habib, Salma and some other characters.

69. B

The H.O.D Samuel Johnson, is from Igala tribe in Nigeria.

70. B

The name of the Head of Department is Samuel Johnson. Ummi displays an unwelcomed gesture towards Dr. Samuel Johnson's hospitality when she visits his office to get her matriculation number. She later learns from her husband that Dr. Samuel Johnson is a good friend of his and the one who helps him to sort her admission out at the University. Ummi feels bad and requests that her husband visit Dr. Samuel Johnson to tender an apology on her behalf.

71. D.

Deprecating something means expressing disapproval or criticism. "Condemned" is the option closest in meaning, as it implies a strong disapproval. The word "deprecate" means to express disapproval of, criticize, or discourage the use of something. Example: The company decided to **deprecate** the older version of their software, encouraging users to upgrade to the new version due to improved features and security.

72. C.

The word "poignant" refers to something emotionally moving or affecting. The word "touching" best captures this emotional aspect. The word "poignant" means something that evokes a strong sense of sadness, empathy, or emotional impact. Words that are similar in meaning to this are "touching" and "moving." Example: The movie's **poignant** ending left the audience in tears, as the main character's sacrifice deeply touched their hearts.

73. C.

The word "precarious" as used in the given expression means unstable or uncertain. The word "precarious" means unstable, uncertain, or risky, often implying a situation that can easily become dangerous or difficult. Example: The hikers found themselves in a **precarious** situation when they got stuck on a narrow ledge halfway up the mountain, with no way to proceed safely.

74. B.

The word "imminent" means about to happen soon. The word "imminent" refers to something that is about to happen very soon or is likely to occur in the near future. Example: The weather forecast warned of an **imminent** thunderstorm, prompting people to take shelter and prepare for heavy rain and lightning. The word "imminent" means "likely to happen very soon." It is often used to describe something bad or unpleasant that is about to happen. For

example, you might say that "an attack is imminent" or that "a storm is imminent." In other words, the word "imminent" comes from the Latin word "imminere," which means "to overhang." This suggests that something that is imminent is hanging over you, waiting to happen. The word "imminent" is often used in a negative context, but it can also be used in a more neutral way. For example, you might say that "the arrival of spring is imminent" or that "the end of the workday is imminent."

In general, the word "imminent" suggests that something is about to happen, and it is often used to describe something bad or unpleasant. However, it can also be used in a more neutral way to describe something that is about to happen, regardless of whether it is good or bad.

Here are some synonyms for the word "imminent":

- * impending
- * looming
- * pending
- * inevitable

75. C.

The word "irascible" describes someone who is easily angered. "Temperamental" is the option nearest in meaning, as it refers to someone who is prone to moodiness or irritability. The words "irascible" and "temperamental" are both adjectives that describe someone who is easily angered or upset. However, there are some subtle differences between the two words.

Irascible refers to someone who is quick to anger and who is often irritable or grouchy. An irascible person may fly off the handle at the slightest provocation, and they may be difficult to get along with.

Temperamental refers to someone who is moody or unpredictable in their behavior. A temperamental person may be calm and easygoing one moment, and then angry and frustrated the next. They may also be prone to sudden outbursts of emotion.

Here are some synonyms for the word "irascible":

- * irritable
- * grouchy
- * hot-tempered

76. C.

The word "auspicious" typically means favorable or conducive to success. Therefore, the appropriate word choice is "a fortunate young man." The words "auspicious" and "fortunate" are both adjectives that describe something that is likely to bring success or good fortune.

However, there are some subtle differences between the two words.

Auspicious refers to something that is favorable or propitious. It suggests that the conditions are right for success or good fortune. For example, you might say that "the stars were auspicious for the new business venture" or that "the timing of the announcement was auspicious."

Fortunate refers to something that is lucky or fortunate. It suggests that success or good fortune has come about through chance or good luck. For example, you might say that "it was fortunate that the rain stopped before the wedding" or that "she was fortunate to get the job."

Here are some examples of how to use the words "auspicious" and "fortunate" in a sentence:

- i. The company chose to launch its new product on an **auspicious** day, believing that the timing would bring them good luck.
- ii. The couple was **fortunate** to find a house in their price range in such a competitive market.
- iii. The team was grateful for the **auspicious** start to the season, winning their first three games.
- iv. The woman was **fortunate** to survive the car accident with only minor injuries.

In general, the word "auspicious" is more formal than the word "fortunate." It is also more likely to be used in a context where there is a belief in fate or destiny. The word "fortunate," on the other hand, can be used in a more casual way, and it does not necessarily imply a belief in fate or destiny.

Here are some synonyms for the word "auspicious":

- * promising
- * hopeful
- * optimistic

77. B.

The words "reprimand" and "scold" are both verbs that can be used to describe the act of criticizing someone for their behavior. However, there are some subtle differences between the two words.

Reprimand is a more formal word than "scold." It is often used in a professional or academic setting, and it can be used to describe a formal punishment or censure. For example, a teacher might reprimand a student for talking in class, or a boss might reprimand an employee for making a mistake.

Scold is a more informal word than "reprimand." It is often used in a personal or domestic setting, and it can be used to describe a verbal rebuke or a harsh criticism. For example, a parent might scold a child for misbehaving, or a spouse

might scold their partner for being forgetful.

In general, the word "reprimand" is used to describe a more formal and serious act of criticism, while the word "scold" is used to describe a more informal and mild act of criticism.

Here are some examples of how to use the words "reprimand" and "scold" in a sentence:

- i. The teacher **reprimanded** the student for talking in class.
- ii. The boss **reprimanded** the employee for making a mistake.
- iii. The parent **scolded** the child for misbehaving.
- iv. The spouse **scolded** their partner for being forgetful.

78. A.

The word "fortuitous" means happening by chance or luck. The statement mentions that the success was not prepared for, so the correct choice is "a lucky one." The words "fortuitous" and "lucky" are both adjectives that describe something that happens by chance or good luck. However, there are some subtle differences between the two words.

Fortuitous refers to something that happens by chance, but that is also beneficial or advantageous. It suggests that the chance event has led to a positive outcome. For example, you might say that "it was fortuitous that the two met, as they ended up getting married" or that "the company's fortuitous discovery of a new market led to its rapid growth."

Lucky refers to something that happens by chance, but that is not necessarily beneficial or advantageous. It simply suggests that the chance event has occurred. For example, you might say that "it was lucky that he found his wallet after he thought he had lost it" or that "she was lucky to win the lottery."

Here are some examples of how to use the words "fortuitous" and "lucky" in a sentence:

- i. The company's **fortuitous** acquisition of a new competitor gave it a major boost in market share.
- ii. The couple's **lucky** meeting in a coffee shop led to a long and happy marriage.
- iii. The hiker was **lucky** to survive the avalanche, as he was only slightly injured.
- iv. The student was **fortuitous** to get the last seat in the class, as it was her dream class.

In general, the word "fortuitous" is more formal than the word "lucky." It is also more likely to be used in a context where there is a belief in fate or destiny. The word "lucky," on the other hand, can be used in a more casual way, and it does not

necessarily imply a belief in fate or destiny.

Here are some synonyms for the word "fortuitous":

- * fortunate
- * serendipitous
- * propitious

79. B

The word "superfluous" means unnecessary or excessive. The essay is described as having too many unnecessary idiomatic expressions, which makes the correct choice "full of redundant idiomatic expressions." The word "superfluous" means "more than is necessary or required; excessive." It is often used to describe something that is unnecessary or unneeded. For example, you might say that "the extra chair at the table is superfluous" or that "the long introduction to the book was superfluous."

The word "superfluous" comes from the Latin word "superfluum," which means "overflowing." This suggests that something that is superfluous is more than is needed, and that it is overflowing or spilling over.

Here are some examples of how to use the word "superfluous" in a sentence:

- * The **superfluous** details in the report made it difficult to read.
- * The **superfluous** furniture in the room made it feel cluttered.
- * The **superfluous** information in the email was unnecessary.
- * The **superfluous** words in the poem detracted from its beauty.

In general, the word "superfluous" is used to describe something that is unnecessary or unneeded. It can be used to describe objects, words, actions, or even people.

Here are some synonyms for the word "superfluous":

- * unnecessary
- * excessive
- * redundant

80. A.

The word "comical" means funny or amusing. When describing someone's appearance as "comical" in a certain dress, it typically implies that the appearance is amusingly ridiculous. Therefore, the correct choice is "ridiculous." The words "ridiculous" and "comical" are both adjectives that can be used to describe something that is funny or absurd. However, there are some subtle differences between the two words.

Ridiculous is a more negative word than "comical." It suggests that something is so funny that it is also absurd or nonsensical. For example, you might say

that "the idea of a flying pig is ridiculous" or that "the politician's speech was ridiculous."

Comical is a more neutral word than "ridiculous." It simply suggests that something is funny, without implying that it is also absurd or nonsensical. For example, you might say that "the clown's act was comical" or that "the dog's antics were comical."

In general, the word "ridiculous" is used to describe something that is so funny that it is also absurd or nonsensical, while the word "comical" is used to describe something that is simply funny.

Here are some examples of how to use the words "ridiculous" and "comical" in a sentence:

* The politician's ridiculous claim that he could solve all of the country's problems in one term was met with laughter from the audience.

* The comical sight of the dog chasing its tail made everyone laugh.

* The ridiculous idea of a flying pig is something that only a child would believe.

* The comical antics of the clown had everyone in stitches.

21. A.

The word "spurious" means something that is not genuine or true. The opposite of this would be "genuine." The words "spurious" and "genuine" are antonyms, meaning that they have opposite meanings.

Spurious means false, fake, or not genuine. It can also mean not resulting from a genuine cause. For example, a spurious claim is a false or misleading statement. A spurious relationship is one that is not based on genuine feelings or emotions.

Genuine means real, authentic, or not false. It can also mean sincere or honest. For example, a genuine diamond is a real diamond, not a fake one. A genuine friendship is one that is based on genuine feelings of friendship.

Here are some examples of how the words "spurious" and "genuine" can be used in sentences:

* The police arrested the man on spurious charges of theft.

* The company's financial statements were found to contain spurious data.

* The doctor diagnosed the patient with a spurious illness.

* The politician's claims of innocence were met with widespread skepticism, as many people believed them to be spurious.

* The couple's marriage was based on a genuine love for each other.

* The artist's paintings were praised for their genuine expression of emotion.

* The businessman's success was due to his genuine hard work and dedication.

22. A.

The word "mutated" indicates a change or transformation into a new form. The opposite of this would be to remain unchanged or "stabilized."

Mutate means to change or alter something, especially in a way that is not normal or expected. In biology, it refers to a change in the genetic material of an organism. This can happen spontaneously or be caused by environmental factors. Mutations can be harmful, beneficial, or neutral.

Stabilized means made stable or unchanging. In biology, it refers to a mutation that has become fixed in a population of organisms. This means that the mutation is passed on to offspring and will not change over time. Stabilized mutations can be harmful, beneficial, or neutral.

Here are some examples of how the words "mutate" and "stabilized" can be used in sentences:

* The virus mutated and became more contagious.

* The mutation in the gene caused the child to be born with a rare disease.

* The scientists stabilized the mutation so that it could be studied further.

* The company stabilized its financial situation after a period of turbulence.

* The government stabilized the economy by introducing a series of austerity measures.

23. C.

The word "fastidious" means being very careful about details and cleanliness. The opposite of this would be "indifferent," meaning not caring about details.

Fastidious means paying great attention to detail; hard to please; excessively concerned with cleanliness. A fastidious person is someone who is very particular about their surroundings and the way things are done. They may be fussy about their food, their clothes, or their personal hygiene. They may also be very critical of others, and they may have a hard time accepting anything that is not up to their standards.

Indifferent means having no interest or concern; apathetic. An indifferent person is someone who does not care about anything. They may be apathetic about their surroundings, their work, their relationships, or even their own life. They may not be motivated to do anything, and they may not be bothered by anything that happens to them.

Here are some examples of how the words "fastidious" and "indifferent" can be used in sentences:

i. The fastidious chef refused to serve food that was not prepared to his exacting standards.

ii. The indifferent student didn't care if he passed or failed his exams.

iii. The fastidious housekeeper dusted every surface in the house every day.

iv. The indifferent waiter didn't even notice that the customer's food was cold.

v. The fastidious artist spent hours perfecting her painting.

vi. The indifferent politician didn't seem to care about the needs of his constituents.

24. B

The word "esoteric" refers to something understood by only a small group with specialized knowledge. The opposite of this would be something that is known to many, or "familiar."

The words "esoteric" and "familiar" are often used in contrast to each other.

Esoteric means intended for or understood by only a small number of people. It can also mean mysterious or obscure. Esoteric knowledge is typically hidden from the general public, and it may be communicated in coded language or symbols.

Familiar means well-known or commonly encountered. It can also mean close or intimate. Familiar knowledge is typically shared by a large number of people, and it is communicated in plain language.

Here are some examples of how the words "esoteric" and "familiar" can be used in sentences:

i. The esoteric teachings of the Kabbalah are only accessible to initiates.

ii. The familiar story of Cinderella is told to children all over the world.

iii. The esoteric meaning of the painting is revealed only to those who are initiated into the mysteries.

iv. The familiar sight of the family dog greeted me at the door.

v. The esoteric language of the poem made it difficult to understand.

25. D.

The word "equanimity" means mental calmness and composure, especially in difficult situations. The opposite of this would be "anxiety," which is a state of worry or unease.

Equanimity is a state of mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, especially in difficult circumstances. It is the ability to

remain calm and collected, even in the face of stress or adversity.

Anxiety is a state of worry, nervousness, or unease, typically about an impending or uncertain event. It is a feeling of apprehension, often accompanied by physical symptoms such as a racing heart, sweating, or difficulty breathing.

Equanimity and **anxiety** are two very different states of mind. Equanimity is characterized by calmness, composure, and acceptance, while anxiety is characterized by worry, nervousness, and unease. People who are equanimous are able to remain calm and collected, even in difficult circumstances. They are not easily rattled or upset, and they are able to see things clearly and make rational decisions. People who are anxious, on the other hand, are often overwhelmed by their emotions. They may worry about things that are out of their control, and they may have difficulty making decisions.

Equanimity is a desirable state of mind, as it can help us to cope with stress and adversity. It can also help us to be more productive and creative. Anxiety, on the other hand, can be debilitating. It can interfere with our ability to function in our daily lives, and it can make it difficult to enjoy life.

26. C

The words "unwittingly" and "knowingly" are adverbs that describe how someone does something.

Unwittingly means without knowing or intending to do something. For example, you might unwittingly say something offensive if you are not aware of the cultural context.

Knowingly means with knowledge or awareness of something. For example, you might knowingly break the law if you are aware that you are doing something wrong.

The difference between unwittingly and knowingly is that unwittingly implies that someone did not know or intend to do something, while knowingly implies that someone did know and intend to do something.

Here are some examples of how the words "unwittingly" and "knowingly" can be used in sentences:

- i. I unwittingly offended the person by making a joke about their culture.
- ii. The thief knowingly stole the car, even though he knew it was wrong.
- iii. The child unwittingly spilled the milk because he was not paying attention.
- iv. The politician knowingly lied to the public about his campaign finances.

27. C

The word "indomitable" describes something that cannot be subdued or conquered. The opposite of this would be "weak." Example: Despite facing numerous challenges, the indomitable spirit of the team led them to victory against all odds. The words "indomitable" and "weak" are antonyms, meaning that they have opposite meanings.

Indomitable means impossible to defeat or conquer. It is a word that is often used to describe someone's strength of will or determination. For example, Nelson Mandela was an indomitable leader who never gave up fighting for the rights of his people.

Weak means lacking in physical or moral strength. It is a word that is often used to describe someone who is easily defeated or overcome. For example, a weakling is someone who is physically frail and easily bullied.

28. B

The word "Herculean" suggests a task that requires great strength, effort, or difficulty. The opposite of this would be "easy." The word **Herculean** means extremely difficult or requiring great strength or effort. It is often used to describe tasks that are so challenging that they seem superhuman. The word comes from the Greek hero Hercules, who was known for his strength and his ability to complete seemingly impossible tasks.

The word **easy** means not requiring much effort or skill. It is often used to describe tasks that can be accomplished with little difficulty.

Here are some examples of how these words can be used in sentences:

- I. The climber faced a Herculean task in scaling the sheer cliff face.
- ii. The marathon runner completed the race with Herculean effort.
- iii. The teacher gave the students an easy test.
- iv. The child found the puzzle easy to put together.

29. C

The word "impecunious" means having little or no money, essentially describing a lack of wealth. The opposite of this would be "a wealthy." Example: Although Marx's ideas gained prominence, he lived an impecunious life, often struggling to make ends meet.

The words "impecunious" and "wealthy" are antonyms, meaning that they have opposite meanings. **Impecunious** means lacking money or

having very little money. It is often used to describe people who are struggling to make ends meet. **Wealthy** means having a lot of money or possessions. It is often used to describe people who are financially secure and have a comfortable lifestyle.

Here are some examples of how these words can be used in sentences:

- * The impecunious student struggled to pay for tuition.
- * The wealthy businessman donated a million dollars to charity.

30. B. lean.

The word "corpulent" refers to being overweight or having a large body, so the opposite of this would be "lean," which means having a slim or slender physique. Example: The corpulent woman stood next to her lean husband, highlighting the stark contrast between their body sizes.

31. A.

"Sidi was cajoled into calling the boss." This means that Sidi was persuaded into calling the boss. The verb "cajole" means to persuade someone through flattery or gentle urging, so in this context, Sidi was convinced to call the boss. The word **cajole** means to persuade someone to do something by using gentle persuasion, flattery, or promises. It is often used to describe someone who is trying to get someone else to do something that they may not want to do.

Here are some examples of how the word **cajole** can be used in sentences:

- * The mother cajoled her child into eating his vegetables.
- * The salesman cajoled the customer into buying a new car.
- * The politician cajoled the voters into supporting her campaign.

In general, the word **cajole** is used to describe a gentle and persuasive approach to getting someone to do something. It is often used in a positive way, but it can also be used in a negative way to describe someone who is trying to manipulate someone else.

32. D.

"Hundreds of used items will go under the hammer during the weekend." This means that many old items will be auctioned this weekend. The phrase "go under the hammer" is an idiom that means to be put up for auction, and the sentence indicates that many used items will be sold in an auction over the weekend.

33. C.

"If I went to London I would watch football at Stamford Bridge." This

means that it is not likely that I will go to London and it is not likely that I will watch football at Stamford Bridge. The sentence is a conditional statement suggesting that the speaker doesn't have high chances of going to London and if they did go, they wouldn't likely watch football at Stamford Bridge.

34. A.

"If he were here it would be more fun." This means that he did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun. The sentence indicates that the absence of the person led to a lack of fun, implying that his presence would have made things more enjoyable.

35. D.

"The events of last Monday show that there is no love lost between the President and the Vice-President." This means that they dislike each other. The phrase "no love lost" is an idiom that implies a mutual dislike or animosity between two individuals, which indicates that the President and the Vice-President do not get along well.

36. B.

The word **pastime** means an activity that someone does for enjoyment or relaxation in their free time. It is often used to describe activities that are not necessary or productive, but that people enjoy doing anyway. Some common pastimes include reading, watching movies, listening to music, playing sports, playing video games, and spending time with friends and family. Pastimes can be solitary or social, and they can be active or passive. The word **pastime** comes from the French word **passe-temps**, which literally means "passing of time." This is a good way to think about pastimes, as they are activities that we do to pass the time in a enjoyable way. Here are some examples of how the word **pastime** can be used in sentences:

- * Her favorite **pastime** is reading.
- * We went to the park for a leisurely **pastime**.
- * The **pastime** of gardening is very relaxing.

In general, the word **pastime** is used to describe an activity that someone does for enjoyment or relaxation in their free time. It is a neutral word that can be used to describe any activity, regardless of its value or purpose.

37. C.

A **foreword** is a short piece of writing that introduces a book or other piece of literature. It is usually written by someone other than the author, and it often serves to praise the book, the

author, or both. Forewords can also be used to provide context for the book, to explain the author's motivations, or to introduce the reader to the book's subject matter. **Forewords** are typically placed at the beginning of a book, before the introduction. They are usually short, no more than a few pages, and they are often signed by the author of the foreword.

Here are some examples of how forewords can be used:

- * A famous author might write a **foreword** to a book by a new author, in order to help introduce the new author to the public.

- * A scholar might write a **foreword** to a book on a historical topic, in order to provide context for the book and to explain the author's research methods.

- * A friend or family member might write a **foreword** to a book by a deceased author, in order to share personal stories about the author and to reflect on the author's impact on their life.

Forewords can be a valuable addition to a book, as they can help to increase the book's credibility and to make it more appealing to readers. If you are considering writing a foreword for a book, it is important to make sure that you are familiar with the book and that you have something meaningful to say about it.

38. D

A **timetable** is a plan or schedule that shows the times when particular events are to take place. It is often used to organize and manage events where lots of things happen over time. For example, a school timetable shows the times when classes are held, a train timetable shows the times when trains depart and arrive, and a sporting event timetable shows the times when matches are played.

39. C.

The words **theses** and **thesis** are both nouns that refer to a long piece of writing that presents an argument or theory. However, they have different meanings in academic settings.

In an academic setting, a **thesis** is a long piece of writing that is submitted as part of a master's degree program. It is typically around 50-100 pages long and presents the student's original research on a specific topic. The thesis is usually supervised by a faculty advisor, who provides guidance and support to the student throughout the writing process.

A **theses** is the plural form of **thesis**. It can refer to a collection of theses, or it

can refer to the fact that a student has completed a thesis. For example, you might say "The student submitted her theses to the graduate school" or "The department had a record number of theses submitted this year."

In some academic settings, the term **dissertation** is used instead of thesis. A dissertation is a longer and more in-depth piece of writing that is submitted as part of a doctoral degree program. It is typically around 100-200 pages long and presents the student's original research on a specific topic. The dissertation is usually supervised by a committee of faculty advisors, who provide guidance and support to the student throughout the writing process. In general, a thesis is a shorter and less in-depth piece of writing than a dissertation. However, both theses and dissertations are important academic achievements that require a great deal of research, writing, and revision.

40. C.

A **turncoat** is a person who changes their allegiance from one side to another, especially in a way that is considered disloyal or deceitful. The word comes from the practice of wearing a badge or pin on one's coat signifying the party or leader you supported. By "turning your coat" you quite literally hid your allegiance to others.

Turncoats are often seen as untrustworthy and unreliable. They may be accused of being traitors or opportunists. In some cases, turncoats may be rewarded for their betrayal, but they are also likely to be met with suspicion and hostility from their former allies.

Here are some examples of turncoats in history:

- * Benedict Arnold, a general in the American Revolutionary War, switched sides to the British in 1780.

- * Judas Iscariot, one of Jesus' twelve apostles, betrayed Jesus to the Romans for thirty pieces of silver.

- * Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union, purged his own party of suspected enemies in the 1930s.

- * Oskar Schindler, a German businessman, saved the lives of over 1,000 Jews during the Holocaust by employing them in his factories.

41. A. never have been

Explanation: The correct option is "never have been." This structure is used in conditional sentences to indicate a hypothetical situation that didn't happen. "Might never have been" indicates that there was a possibility of not achieving victory in the race for the National Assembly. Here's an example: "Without our relentless campaigns,

we might never have been sure of victory in the race for the National Assembly."

42. B. on

Explanation: The correct preposition is "on." We use "on" to indicate that we are physically located on the surface of the train. For example: "We are on the train to Kaduna."

43. B. off

Explanation: The correct word is "off." "Ricocheted off" means the ball bounced off the goal post. For example: "The ball ricocheted off the goal post."

44. A. turned out.

Explanation: The correct phrase is "turned out." This phrase, as used in the expression, means to appear in a particular kind of dress. The phrasal verb "turn out" also means something becomes evident or has a certain result. For example: "The man turned out to be the CEO of the company."

45. A. enough equipment

Explanation: The correct option is "enough equipment." In this case, "equipment" is an uncountable noun, so it doesn't take the plural form "equipments." The correct phrase is "enough equipment." For example: "The new school is not provided with enough equipment."

46. A.

The Principal, together with the Vice-Principals, is guilty of misconduct.

Explanation: In this sentence, "together with the Vice-Principals" is a prepositional phrase that does not affect the subject-verb agreement. The subject "The Principal" is singular, so the correct verb form is "is."

47. B.

By this time next year, he will have completed the project.

Explanation: This sentence is in the future perfect tense, indicating an action that will be completed before a specified future time. "Will have completed" is the correct form, indicating that he will finish the project by the given time.

48. C.

You are free to solicit financial support from the Board. The word "solicit" does not attract the preposition "for", therefore it is wrong to say "solicit for". In the same vein, the word "demand" does not attract the preposition "for." The correct expressions are given below:

I. We will solicit some financial support.

II. We demand your support.

49. B. We demand the release of our results.

Explanation: The correct choice is "demand the release." In this context, the correct preposition to use is "of," and the verb "demand" should be followed by the direct object "the release."

50. B

We look forward to working with you.

Explanation: The correct choice is "working." In this sentence, "look forward to"

is followed by a gerund (verb form ending in -ing) to indicate an action that is anticipated in the future.

51. B. dear

The vowel sound in "dear" is /ɪə/ while the vowel sound in the other options is /eə/ as in "fair", "bear" and "there".

52. D. clerk

The vowel sound in the word "clerk" is /ɑ:/ (British English) while the vowel sound in "surge", "bird" and "scourge" is /ɜ:/.

53. A. orchard - The consonant sound in "orchid", "crib" and "cream" is /k/ while the consonant sound in "orchard" is /tʃ/.

54. B. chief - The consonant sound in chief is /tʃ/ while the consonant sound in "ocean", "shoe" and "chef" is /ʃ/.

55. A. satisfy

The word "satisfy" is stressed on the first syllable as in "SAT-is-fy" just like the word "MAIN-ten-ance" while others are stressed on the second syllable.

56. A. interesting

The words "interesting" is stressed in the first syllable (INT-eres-ting) just like the word "criticize" (CRIT-i-ciz-e) while others are stressed on the second syllable.

57. A. intimate

Both "calendar" and "intimate" have the stress pattern on the first syllable as in "CAL-en-dar" and "IN-ti-mate". They share the same stress pattern.

58. A. arrested

The words "arrested" and "apparent" are stressed on the second syllable while others are stressed on the first syllable. The analysis is give thus:

ar-RES-ted

ap-PA-ment

59. C.

The word "apathetic" is stressed on the third syllable as in ap-a-THET-ic. The following words have the same stress pattern:

pho-to-GRAPH-ic

dem-o-CRAT-ic

tel-e-GRAPH-ic

ac-ro-BAT-ic

tel-e-PATH-ic

60. A.

The word "effeminate" is stressed on the second syllable as in e-FFEM-i-nate.

USE OF ENGLISH

2022 MODEL

QUESTIONS

COMPREHENSION

PASAGE 1

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education.

Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in *The Republic* (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of "Perennialism" was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work *De Magistro*. Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom

of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

A. Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned.

B. Aristotle felt the need for rote-learning; Socrates emphasized on dialogic learning

C. There was no difference.

D. Aristotle emphasized on the importance of paying attention to human nature; Socrates emphasized upon science.

2. Why do educationists consider philosophy a "weak and woolly" field?

A. It is not practically applicable.

B. Its theoretical concepts are easily understood.

C. It is irrelevant for education.

D. Its tenets are not educative enough.

3. What do you understand by the term "Perennialism", in the context of the given comprehension passage?

A. It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance.

B. It refers to something which is quite unnecessary.

C. It refers to something which is abstract and theoretical.

D. It refers to something which existed in the past and no longer exists now.

4. What were Plato's beliefs about education?

A. He believed that only the rich have the right to acquire education.

B. He believed that education should be holistic.

C. He believed that only a select few are meant to attend schools.

D. He believed that not all pupils are talented.

5. Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

A. Facts are not important.

B. Facts do not lead to holistic education.

C. Facts change with the changing times.

D. Facts are frozen in time.

PASSAGE 2

The passage below has gaps numbered 6 to 17. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate options for each gap.

It is interesting watching a modern6..... [A. construction B. building C. erection D. superstructure] springing up and getting completed in a matter of months. A few months ago, a building company brought some7..... [A. bulldozers B. trailers C.

tractors D. machines] to the virgin forest next to our school. The trees were felled, the ground was cleared and8..... [A. paved B. demolished C. leveled D. destroyed], and the workers brought out various9..... [A. apparatus B. materials C. furniture D. equipment] with which they measured and marked the10..... [A. plan B. trenches C. surface D. ground]. Then the11..... [A. bottom B. basis C. platform D. foundation] was dug. The12..... [A. blocks B. plywood C. lintel D. planks] were brought from somewhere else; the13..... [A. solidification B. concrete C. mixture D. steel] was made from a mixture of sand, cement and water, and the walls were growing before our very eyes. Before the end of the second month, we realized it was not going to be a14..... [A. skyscraper B. basement C. bungalow D. mansion], it was a storey building. The15..... [A. roofing B. pillar B. beam C. lintel] was cast in only one day by workers who16..... [A. struggled B. suffered C. fought D. toiled] for the whole day. Thereafter, things moved even faster. By the end of the third month, the17..... was in place [A. roof B. cover C. super-structure D. thatch].

Questions 18 to 25 are based on *The Life Changer* by Khadija Abubakar Jalli

18. Who is described as meddlesome in the story?

A. Daddy B. Ummi C. Bint D. Malam Salihu

19. What position is Bint in the family?

A. last born B. first child C. second child D. third child

20. Which of the following best describes the story?

A. political B. apolitical C. didactic D. amoral

21. The significance of Omar's admission is that it _____

A. begins the storytelling B. is a life-changing experience C. is a mark of being a learned person D. is an insignia of community's appraisal

22. Talle was charged with?

A. murder B. kidnapping and robbery C. kidnapping and extortion D. smuggling

23. The title of the head of the village of Lafayette is _____

A. Madaki B. Maji C. Mai Gari D. Hakimi

24. Who has flair for music?

A. Tomiwa B. Salma C. Ada D. Ngozi

25. Ummi is translated in Arabic as _____

A. my mentor B. my mother C. my morning star D. my muse

In questions 26 to 30, choose the option nearest in meaning to the underlined.

26. The governor asked the corrupt official to leave the public service forthwith.

A. immediately B. willy-nilly C. compulsorily D. unprepared

27. The meeting was cancelled because of the protest.

A. called up B. called off C. cut off D. phased out

28. The word is stressed on the penultimate syllable.

A. last B. second C. second to the last D. first

29. He was simultaneously a director of cultural affairs and a visiting lecturer.

A. incessantly B. consecutively C. contemporaneously D. alternately

30. The only impediment to the project is finance.

A. disturbance B. hindrance C. advantage D. difficulty

31. His remarks were pejorative.

A. imperative B. complimentary C. complementary D. derogatory

32. The ostensible reason for his resignation is lack of interest in the job, but it is beyond that.

A. main B. apparent C. remote D. absolute

33. The sailor inadvertently killed the albatross.

A. deliberately B. accidentally C. carefully D. stealthily

34. It was a deluge of blessing.

A. rain B. flood C. surplus D. bombardment

35. The student had to perform the herculean task of digging trenches as punishment of his offence.

A. arduous B. stimulating C. wounding D. provoking

In each of the questions 36 to 40, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

36. Habib: Do you mind if I sit down here? Umana: Well, yes I do actually.

A. Umana is reluctantly granting the request B. Umana is willingly accepting the request C. Umana is certainly rejecting the request D. Umana is objecting to the request

37. The Governor held forth for several minutes on the need to fight corruption in the state.

A. The Governor was silent for minutes when corruption was being discussed.

B. The Governor whispered a few things about corruption.

C. The Governor spent time saying a few things about corruption.

D. The Governor gave a rather long speech on the need to fight corruption.

38. The boss is fond of throwing his weight about.

A. The boss is overweight B. The boss likes healthy exercise. C. The boss gives orders to people D. The boss is respected by his employees.

39. Ronaldo is the live wire of the team.

A. Ronaldo's absence is rarely felt B. Ronaldo is the captain of the team. C. Ronaldo is the most energetic in the team. D. Ronaldo's absence is hardly felt.

40. If I were in London I would have watched the game.

A. I did not watch the game although I was in London. B. I was in London and I did not watch the game. C. I did not watch the game

so I hope to travel to London D. I was not in London and I did not watch the game.

In questions 41 to 45, choose the option opposite in meaning to the underlined.

41. The student gave evasive answers to the questions being asked by her teacher.

A. direct B. appropriate C. clever D. indirect

42. The increase in transport fares deterred our school from planning an excursion this year.

A. deferred B. encouraged C. restricted D. irritated

43. Abu is naturally taciturn. A. friendly B. cheerful C. quiet D. garrulous

44. The corpulent woman is his mother. A. fat B. obese C. slender D. ugly

45. He describes his wife as pusillanimous. A. brave B. cowardly C. wild D. immoral

In each of the questions 46 to 55, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list following the gap.

46. Our _____ are the teenagers. A. targeted audience B. targetted audience C. target audience D. targeted audiences

47. Babajide deceived my father; Babajide is a _____. A. cheat B. dupe C. cheater C. cheetah

48. He is an _____ liar. A. inverterate B. invertebrate C. inveterate D. iveterate

49. The teacher told the students to _____ the girl for her brilliant performance.

A. clap with B. clap for C. clap D. clap to

50. The man teaches in the university, so he is _____. A. an academic B. an academician C. an academia D. an academics

51. The old man, with his wives, _____ guilty. A. is B. are C. were D. being

52. The novel _____ twenty five chapters. A. comprises of B. comprises C. consists D. consists in

53. He sold me a _____ radio. A. doff B. duff C. dope D. dwarf

54. His eldest sister is instrumental _____ his success. A. to B. for C. in D. at

55. The interpreter was wrong because he gave the congregation a _____ translation of the pastor's statement. A. lateral B. literary C. literal D. unilateral

In each of the questions 56 to 57, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from the others.

56. A. foal B. foe C. fowl D. mow

57. A. spoon B. put C. cook D. good

In each of questions 58 to 60, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

58. beige A. goal B. jeep C. genre D. yes

59. renege A. revenge B. big C. journey D. camouflage

60. house A. honour B. honest C. who D. hauteur

ANSWERS

1. A:

Socrates and Aristotle's approaches were different and this difference is quite explicitly explain ed in the fourth paragraph: "Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas".

2. A

Educationists believe that philosophical abstractions are not suitable for practical application: "Many educationalists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful" (Paragraph 2, sentence 1).

3. A

The term comes from the root word "perennial" which means ceaseless (unending). "Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere..." (Paragraph 5, sentence 2).

4. B

Plato believed that education should be holistic including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art (Paragraph 3).

5. C

Aquinas proposed a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts because facts do change with the changing times and they are not of the utmost importance when aiming for holistic education. One should teach first about people, not machines and techniques (Paragraph 5).

6. B:

A building is a structure with walls and a roof (a walled roofed structure). Types of building include bungalow, condominium, skyscraper, block of flats, mansion, palace, chalet, detached house, thatched cottage, apartment building, villa, igloo, maisonette (BrE), to mention but a few.

7. A

A bulldozer is a construction vehicle. It is a construction vehicle with tracks or large wheels and a wide blade used for moving earth or debris (fragments of a demolished building).

8. C

To level something (such as structure) is to completely destroy it by leaving it flattened.

1. The ground was cleared and leveled.

2. The village had been leveled by the hurricane.

9. D

Equipment refers to necessary items: the tools or other items needed for a particular activity or purpose. Note that the word "equipment" does not attract 's'. It is an uncountable noun.

10. D

The workers brought out various equipment with which they measured and marked the ground. The ground is the land surface on which the building is constructed. In other words, it is the earth or soil that covers the land.

11. D

The foundation is the support for building: a part of building, usually below the ground, that transfers and distributes the weight of the building onto the ground. It is not part of the superstructure (other parts of the building, above the foundation, that can be seen).

12. A

Blocks in building are large flat-sided piece of hard material such as stone or wood, used in building.

13. B

Concrete is hard construction material: a mixture of cement, sand, aggregate, and water in specific proportions, that hardens to a strong stony consistency over varying lengths of time.

14. C

A bungalow is a single-storey or one-storey house. Note that a 'storey' refers to floor or level in a building.

15. B

The pillar was cast...

Pillar is the column used for support or decoration. It is a vertical column that is part of a building or other structure and can be either a support or decoration. Casting is an act of forming something using mold.

16. D

To toil is to work long and hard.

The workers toiled all day.

We have been toiling digging the well.

17. A

The roof is the upper covering of a building: the outside covering of the top of a building, or the framework supporting this.

18. D

Malam Salihu is the meddlesome Social Studies teacher who raises the French question in the story. Malam Salihu has an encounter with Bint, Umami's last born and daughter. Bint proves more brilliant than Malam Salihu thinks. The encounter between Bint and Malam Salihu dominates the first part of the story as it is related to the readers by Umami, the narrator.

19. A

Bint is the last born of Umami. She is an intelligent daughter of Umami whose encounter with the Social Studies teacher characterises the first few pages of the story. She is the third daughter of Umami while Omar is the only son.

20. C

The story can be described as didactic. A didactic piece teaches morals. The story teaches moral conducts as they apply to higher institution of learning. As Omar prepares to go to the university, Umami gives him moral education based on her own experience and

how Omar should conduct himself when he gets to the higher institution of learning (university).

21. B

The significance of Omar's admission is that it is a life-changing experience. The title of the story consists in the fact university experience is a life-changing experience for every teenager or young adult as this is a world marked by freedom.

22. C

Tale was charged with kidnapping and extortion. Talle and Zaki collude to kidnap a son of a rich man and demand a huge sum of money as ransom. The two are arrested and imprisoned by the local policemen.

23. D

The title of the head of the village of Lafayette is Hakimi. Hakimi is the village head in the Hausa-Fulani political structure.

24. A

Tomiwa has flair for music. She is friends with Ngozi, Ada and Salma. They are four friends who live in one room in Queen Amina hostel. Tomiwa hails from South West. Ngozi is from South East, Salma is from the core North while Ada is from North Central. The three friends represent the theme of unity in diversity.

25. B

Ummi is translated in Arabic as my mother.

26. A

The word **forthwith** (adverb) means immediately or without delay.

i. The corrupt official was asked to resign **forthwith**.

In the example given above, the adverb "forthwith" modifies the verb "resign" (adverb modifies verb).

27. B

The phrasal verb **call off** means to stop or cancel an event.

i. The ASUU strike will soon be **called off**.

ii. The match was **called off** due to the unfavourable weather.

28. C

The word **penultimate** (adjective) means second to last: second to last in a series or sequence.

i. I am in the **penultimate** chapter of the novel.

ii. The **penultimate** room is the principal's office.

29. C

The word **contemporaneously** (adv.) also means simultaneously. The word 'contemporaneous' (adj.) means happening or existing at the same time: existing, occurring, or beginning at the same time or during the same period of time as something else.

30. B

The word **impediment** (noun) means hindrance. It means obstacle or something that hinders

i. The only **impediment** to scoring the goal is the defense of the opposing team.

ii. Mayweather is no **impediment** to Joshua winning the game.

31. D

The word **derogatory** (adj.) has the same meaning as **pejorative**. They both mean expressing criticism and disapproval.

i. His remarks are **derogatory** for my liking.

ii. The principal's complimentary remark contrasts the **derogative** one by her subordinate.

32. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "ostensible" is **apparent**. Both words mean clearly seen or understood or that which can be noticed but far from being genuine.

i. Beyond her **apparent** hatred is the love for the man.

ii. His **ostensible** reason for leaving the job is long distance whereas he was sacked for misconduct.

33. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "inadvertently" as used in the expression is "accidentally". Both words mean unintentionally or in careless manner. Other words that are similar in meaning to word "inadvertent" are careless, unintended, involuntary, unplanned, accidental, etc.

i. The taxi driver claimed to have **inadvertently** hit the girl.

34. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "deluge" as used in the given sentence is "surplus". The word "deluge" as used in the sentence means a vast quantity or an overwhelming amount of something. However, the literal meaning of the word "deluge" is heavy downpour as in sudden heavy downpour of rain or torrent. The word **surplus** (noun) means abundance or excess amount.

35. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "herculean" as used in the sentence is "arduous". The word **arduous** (adj.) means difficult and tiring: requiring hard work or continuous physical effort. Other words with similar meaning are strenuous, demanding, grueling, onerous, toilsome, tiring, taxing, etc.

36. D

The expression "I don't mind" means "I don't think it is bad" whereas the expression "I mind" means "I think it is bad".

Consider the following expressions:

Category 1

Sola: Do you mind a cup of tea?

Sade: No, I don't mind (I don't think it is bad if you give me a cup of tea).

Sade's expression shows willingness.

Category 2

Sola: Do you mind a cup of tea?

Sade: Yes, I mind (I think it is bad if you give me a cup of tea).

Sade's expression shows objection.

37. C

To **hold forth** means to speak at length about something, often in a boring manner, with few substantial things to say.

i. The debater **held forth** for minutes, trying to remember cogent points.

38. C

To **throw one's weight** about is to demonstrate one's influence or give order in an annoying manner. It is an idiomatic expression and should not be interpreted

i. The boss is fond of **throwing his weight** about.

39. C

A **live wire** (idiomatic) is an energetic and enthusiastic person. If one is regarded as a live wire of a team it means one is the most energetic and enthusiastic in that team. It also means one plays crucial role in the team.

i. Ronaldo is the **live wire** of the team.

40. D

The expression is a conditional or 'if' clause that expresses what did not happen because a condition was not met. It is evident from the expression "If I were in London I would have watched the game" that the person was not in London and so did not watch the game. The only condition that would have made the person to watch the game was if he were in London. Take note of the expressions "if I were" and "would have watched" (simple past tense + future perfect tense).

41. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word **evasive** as used in the sentence is **direct**. The word "evasive" (adj.) means avoiding an issue: not giving a direct answer to a direct question, usually in order to conceal the truth.

i. Only dubious persons give **evasive** answers to direct questions.

ii. The director gave **evasive** response contrary to the staff's expectation of **direct** answer.

42. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word **deterred** as used in the given sentence is **encouraged**. To be deterred is to be discouraged from taking action or prevent something from happening.

i. The students were **deterred** by the principal's message of failure.

ii. Rather than being **deterred**, we will draw courage from our past victories.

43. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word **taciturn** as used in the given sentence is **garrulous**. A taciturn person is habitually silent and uncommunicative in manner while a garrulous person is excessively talkative in manner.

i. Taiwo is **garrulous** while Kenny is **taciturn**.

ii. My mother's **taciturnity** contrasts my father's **garrulosity**.

44. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word **corpulent** as used in the given sentence is **slender**. The word "corpulent" (adj.) means obese or overweight while the word "slender" (adj.) means slim or gracefully and attractively thin.

i. I prefer slender people to corpulent ones.
45. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word **pusillanimous** as used in the given sentence is **brave**. The word "pusillanimous" (adj.) means weak spirited: showing a contemptible lack of boldness and resolve while the word "brave" (adj.) means having or showing courage, especially when facing danger, difficulty, or pain.

i. He is such a **pusillanimous** sissy; he has to grow up to become a **brave** man.
46. C

"Our **target audience** are the teenagers". In the expression above, the word "target" is a noun meaning somebody or something aimed at, therefore it is not a verb and does not attract the particle "ed". The word "audience" is a noun in plural form and does not attract the particle "s".

The following expressions are correct:

- The **target** audience are the teachers.
- Our **targets** are the teachers.
- The missiles were **targeted** on the enemy capital (used as verb).

47. A
A **cheat** (noun) is a deceitful person: a deceiver who uses trickery to gain an unfair advantage while a **dupe** (noun) is the person cheated: a victim or object of trickery or deceit. If somebody deceives or tricks you to take an unfair advantage of you, the person is a cheat while you are the dupe.

48. C
The word **inveterate** (adj.) means habitual: fixed in a habit or practice, especially a bad one.

i. He is an inveterate liar (habitual liar).

49. C
The word "**clap**" has both noun and verb form. The word "**clap**" (noun) means the sound made by striking palms together or an expression of approval by loud continuous clapping. When used as a verb, the word "**clap**" means to hit hands together repeatedly to express approval. It does not attract the preposition **for** when used as a verb. Therefore it is wrong to say "Clap for the girl". The correct expression is "Clap the girl" which by interpretation means "Applaud the girl".

Examples are given below:

- Clap the girl for that performance (applaud the girl for that performance).
- Give the girl a clap (used as noun).

50. A
An **academic** (noun) is a university teacher: somebody teaching or conducting research in an institution of higher learning.

i. My father is an academic in the university.

However, the word **academic** can be used as an adjective to qualify a noun to mean relating to education or educational studies.

i. Plagiarism is an academic theft.

51. A

In accompaniment concord, a phrase is used to accompany a noun or subject but such phrase doesn't determine the verb in terms of number (singular or plural).

i. The old man, **with his wives**, is guilty. In the expression above, the phrase "with his wives" is a phrase accompanying the subject "the man" (which is singular). It does not determine the verb. It is the subject "the man" (which is singular) that determines the choice of the verb "is".

More examples are given below:

ii. The man, together with his sons, is to blame.

iii. The teacher, alongside the students, is wrong.

52. B

The word **comprise** is a verb which means to incorporate or contain something. It does not attract the preposition "of".

i. The book **comprises** five chapters (correct).

ii. The book **comprises of** five chapters (wrong).

53. B

The word **duff** (adj.) means, useless, broken or of very low quality.

i. He sold me a **duff** radio.

54. C

The word **instrumental** (adj.) means making something happen: playing an important part in achieving a result or accomplishing a purpose. The word "instrumental" does not attract the preposition "for". The appropriate preposition that goes with it is "in".

i. She was **instrumental** in getting the legislation passed.

55. C

The word **literal** (adj.) means word for word: exactly following the order or meaning of a word or text. It should not be confused with the word **literary** (adj.) which means relating to literature.

i. He gave a boring and **literal** interpretation of the comedian's speech.

ii. Poetry must not be interpreted **literally**.

56. C

The word **fowl** has a vowel sound different from others. It contains the vowel sound /au/ while others contain the vowel sound /əʊ/.

We have the following transcription:

Fowl /faʊl/

Foal /fəʊl/

Foe /fəʊ/

Mow /məʊ/

57. A

The word **spoon** has a vowel sound different from others. It has a long vowel sound /u:/ while others have a short vowel sound /ʊ/.

We have the following transcription:

Spoon /spu:n/

Put /pʊt/

Cook /kʊk/

Good /gʊd/

58. C

The word **genre** has the same consonant sound as the word **beige**. We have the consonant sound /ʒ/.

59. B

The word **big** has the same consonant sound as the word **renew**. We have the consonant sound /g/.

60. C

The word **who** has the same consonant sound as the word **house**. We have the consonant sound /h/. Note that the consonant sound /h/ is silent in the words such as **honour**, **honest** and **hauteur**.

USE OF ENGLISH 2021 MODEL QUESTIONS COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

For African American critics of Anita Hill—male and female—the situation was more complicated than this, of course. In the face of pervasive ideology that stereotypes black males as oversexed animals, many felt that to support Hill was to lend credence to racist mythologies. Some African American women, while believing Hill's charges, were furious at her for publicly exposing a black man as she did. Leaving aside the question of to what degree these criticisms were just, what they seem to overlook, is the fact that the racist ideology and imagery that construct non-European "races" as "primitive," "savage," sexually animalistic, and indeed more *bodily* than the white "races" extends to black women as well as black men. Corresponding to notions that all black men are potential rapists by nature are stereotypes of black women as amoral Jezebels who can never truly be raped, because *rape* implies the invasion of a personal space of modesty and reserve that the black woman has not been imagined as having. Corresponding to the popular sexual myth that black men are genetically over-endowed are notions, harking back to the early nineteenth century, that African women's sexual organs are more highly developed than (and configured differently from) those of European women, explaining their greater "voluptuousness" and "lascivity".

"Scientific" representations of the black woman's body, like evolutionists' comparisons of the skull shapes of African males and orangutans, exaggerated (and often created) relations of similarity to animals, particularly monkeys. The "Hottentot Venus," a South African woman who was exhibited in London and Paris at the end of the eighteenth

century, was presented as a "living ethnographic specimen" of the animal-like nature of the black woman. Several commissioned portraits depict her with grotesquely disproportionate buttocks, as though she were in a permanent bodily state of "presenting" to the male.

(Adapted from Bordo, S. (1993), *Unbearable Weight: Feminism, Western Culture, and the Body*, University of California Press)

- Which of the following is not true about the perception of the black men in the passage? A. They are more sexually active than their European counterparts. B. Their sexual organs are not fully developed as their European counterparts'. C. They are oversexed and sexually virile than their European counterparts D. They are sexually animalistic and more physically grown than their European counterparts
- According to the author, the perception of the black men and women in the passage is A. mythical but not racist B. stereotypical but not racist C. racist but not stereotypical D. racist and stereotypical
- The two words that can replace *bodily* and *rape* as used in the first paragraph are A. physical and invade B. fleshly and frustrate C. agile and violate D. hefty and trespass
- The black women, according to the passage, can never truly be raped because A. Their awareness of their right to sexual modesty is low B. They hardly prosecute when such act is performed on them C. Their sexual organs are more highly developed D. Their sense of morality is very low.
- Corresponding to the popular sexual myth that black men are genitally over-endowed are notions that A. African women's sexual organs are more highly developed than those of European women B. African women can never truly be raped C. African women are amoral Jezebels who cannot truly be raped D. "Scientific" representations of the black woman's body and exaggerated relations of similarity to animals.

PASSAGE II

Use the passage below to answer questions 11 to 20. The passage has gaps numbered 6 to 15. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap.

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of _____ 6 _____ (A. consuming B. eating C. swallowing D. taking) good food. The major reason for this lack of _____ 7 _____ (A. awareness B. seriousness C. sense of responsibility D. determination) is to be _____ 8 _____ (A. seen B. acknowledged C. discovered D. found) in the pattern of spending _____ 9 _____ (recurring B. usual C. frequent D. common) among the people of this country. This

pattern is characterised by lack of _____ 10 _____ (A. thinking B. saving C. planning D. controlling), which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite _____ 11 _____ (A. arrogant B. stingy C. crazy D. extravagant) when it comes to buying clothes. This _____ 12 _____ (A. desire B. anticipation C. aversion D. regret) for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that _____ 13 _____ (A. produces B. records C. determines D. decides) the type of person one is. But it is important to realise that good food _____ 14 _____ (A. lends B. gives C. makes D. rewards) one _____ 15 _____ (A. immunization B. immunity C. release D. retreat) from diseases.

Questions 16 to 25 are based on Khadijat Abubakar Jalli's *The Life Changer*

- "Look here young lady, call me with respect. To you, and everyone in this house except mum and dad, all of you should call me 'My Learned brother'". The speaker made this statement when he _____ A. was called to bar. B. given admission to study C. checked his SSCE result and passed D. was graduating from the university
- Young lady refers to A. Salma B. Teemah C. Bint D. Jamila
- "He was dressed in blue jeans and white shirt. His skin cut hair style contrasted beautifully with his side burns which he kept clean and trim". The expression describes A. Ummi's husband B. Salim C. Kolawole Abdul D. Omar
- How old is Bint? A. five years B. six years C. four years D. eight years
- "You don't know those people as I do. If you wait here that is how they would keep you till dusk doing nothing. They have nothing to do but to frustrate." Who are the people being referred to? A. secretaries B. lecturers C. attendants D. policemen
- The offence for which Talle and Zaki were arrested in the text is _____ A. rape B. theft C. abduction D. murder
- Which of the following characters came from the Middle Belt? A. Tomiwa B. Ngozi C. Ada D. Salma
- "They are like a spindle. Nobody knows the direction they are facing. They lie a lot." The description refers to A. lawyers B. lecturers C. men D. politicians
- Why did Dr. Samuel Johnson offer Ummi a drink and fair treatment in his office? A. He was interested in Ummi B. He was Ummi's husband's friend C. He only pretended to love Ummi D. He was Ummi's old friend
- The level coordinator in the text was A. Dr. Samuel Johnson B. Doctor Dabo C. Dr. Mohammed Kabir D. Dr. Samuel James
- Who was the head of thugs and gambling game in the text? A. Adamu B. Kartagi C. Kabir D. Zaki

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of the questions 27 to 33, choose the option NEAREST IN MEANING to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

- The accident victims bled *profusely*. A. diffusely B. clearly C. slowly D. excessively
- Although our leader preached *egalitarianism*, he could not match it up with action. A. salvation B. dedication C. kindness C. equality
- My sister married a *doting* husband. A. a fun-loving B. an uncaring C. a nagging D. a loving
- Okolo played the piano with great *dexterity*. A. wisdom B. power C. force D. skill
- They have tried to *circumvent* the restriction on the importation of the commodities. A. bypass B. confront C. oppose D. challenge
- Linguistic Stylistics is an *eclectic* course. A. a simple B. a broad C. a restricted D. a clumsy
- His *ambivalence* towards the offer pissed the manager off. A. uncertainty B. certainty C. determination D. inquisitiveness

In each of the questions 33 to 40, choose the most appropriate option OPPOSITE IN MEANING to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

- The chairman's verdict *redressed* the injustice mete out by the secretary. A. restored B. corrected C. aggravated C. addressed
- Sola could not travel yesterday because of the *severity* of the weather. A. cold B. mildness C. warmth D. moderation
- He devoted much time to the *peripheral* aspect of the topic. A. unimportant B. superficial C. minor D. main
- Laide is *immune* to the flattery of young men. A. resistant B. susceptible C. insensible D. unresponsive
- The chairman advised every member of the group to tolerate *disparate* dispositions. A. converging B. accommodating C. conflicting D. opposing
- The gubernatorial aspirant warned of the political *catastrophe* that would follow if the elections were rigged. A. problem B. conflagration C. success D. turmoil
- Aliwalua is a *garrulous* type I would not want to engage in conversation. A. quite B. pompous C. quiet D. talkative

In each of the questions 40 to 55, fill each gap with the MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION from the list following the gap.

- Three-quarters of the house _____ painted by the man yesterday A. was B. were C. are D. is
- One of the women who _____ corns by the road _____ been arrested. A. sells/have B. sell/has C. sell/have D. sells/has
- Amaka is now a _____ student but it took her years to _____ A. matured/mature B.

- mature/mature C. mature/matured D.
matured/matured
44. The argument between the two neighbours resulted _____ a fight. A. to B. into C. in C. at
45. The thief _____ and could not be found. A. bolted away B. bolted out C. bolted D. bolted on
46. The class _____ more boys than girls this session. A. comprised B. comprises of C. comprising D. comprises
47. A number of goods _____ carted away by the robbers last night. A. was B. were C. are D. is
48. I have already _____ the picture on the sitting-room wall. A. hanged B. hang C. hung D. hang
49. His aversion _____ the boy made us more curious. A. to B. for C. at D. with
50. We can no longer _____ his behaviour. A. put off with B. put up with C. put off to D. put up to
51. The professors complained that they were hemmed _____ and could do little in the face of oppressive government. A. in B. on C. with D. at
52. I was disgusted _____ the sight of the ghetto scenes in the film. A. at B. with C. on D. to
53. There is no need ingratiating ourselves _____ the chairman for the success of the project. A. to B. with C. at D. before
54. My mother is instrumental _____ my success as a lawyer. She deserves to be celebrated. A. to B. with D. in D. at
55. We had a busy day staying _____ the queue to cast our votes. A. in B. on C. at D. along
- In the questions 56 to 60, identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.*
56. A. interrupt B. contribute C. harmattan D. entertain
57. A. interlocutor B. opportunity C. ambiguity D. actualization
58. A. problematic B. unfamiliar C. ambidextrous D. anticipatory
59. A. calibrate B. syndicate C. simplify D. intestate
60. A. cultivate B. motivate C. realize D. novitiate

ANSWERS

Passage 1

1. B: What is not true about the passage is that their sexual organs are not fully developed as their European counterparts. The black men according to the passage possess the following attributes:
- They are more sexually active than their European counterparts;
 - They are oversexed and sexually virile than their European counterparts;
 - They are sexually animalistic and more physically grown than their European counterparts.

2. D: According to the author, the perception of black men and women in the passage is racist and stereotypical. The perception is based on racist and stereotypical perception of black men; it is not a true reflection of what black men and women really are.
3. A: The two words that can replace "bodily" and "rape" as used in the first paragraph are physical and invade. "Physical" refers to the body of the blacks which are perceived more built and stronger than the Europeans' while "invade" is another word for rape as used in the passage.
4. A: The black women, according to the passage, cannot truly be raped because their awareness of their right to sexual modesty is low. According to the passage, what a white woman would consider as rape or invasion of her modesty might not be given such serious attention or consciousness by a black woman. Black women are hardly aware of rape as an invasion of one's sexual modesty.
5. A: Corresponding to the popular sexual myth that black men are genitally over-endowed are notions that African women's sexual organs are more highly developed than those of European women. The answer to this can be found in the last four lines of the first paragraph of the passage.

Passage 2

6. B: Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of eating good food. The appropriate word in the expression is "eating". Consuming, swallowing and taking do not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
7. A: The major reason for this lack of awareness... The appropriate word in the expression is "awareness". Seriousness, sense of responsibility and determination do not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
8. A: ...is to be seen in ... The appropriate word in the expression is seen. Acknowledged, discovered and found do not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
9. D: ...in the pattern of spending common among the people of this country. The appropriate word in the expression is common. Recurring, usual and frequent do not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
10. C: This pattern is characterized by lack of planning, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians... The appropriate word in the expression is planning. Thinking, saving and controlling don't collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
11. D: ...a good number of whom are quite extravagant when it comes to buying clothes. The appropriate word into the expression is extravagant. Arrogant, stingy and crazy do

- not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
12. A: This desire for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that... The appropriate word in the expression is desire. Anticipation, aversion and regret don't collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
13. C: ...it is the appearance that determines the type of person one is. The appropriate word in the expression is determines. Produces, records and decides do not collocate or fit perfectly into the expression
14. B: But it is important to realise that good food gives one... The appropriate word in the expression is gives. Lends, makes and rewards don't collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.
15. B: But it is important to realise that good food gives one immunity from diseases. The appropriate word in the expression is immunity. Immunization, release and retreat don't collocate or fit perfectly into the expression.

The Life Changer by K. A. Jalli

16. B: The statement was made by Omar, the eighteen year old son and the first born of the narrator of the story Umami. Omar gained admission to study law in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Due to the fact that he has been given admission to study law, Omar demands more respect from his sisters or siblings in the family.
17. B: Young lady in the extract refers to Teemah, Omar's immediate younger sister who has been a rival in the home. The relationship between the two oscillates between rivalry and admiration. As siblings, they engage in minor rivalry which is characterized by joke and anger.
18. D: The expression "He was dressed in blue jeans and white shirt. His skin cut hair style contrasted beautifully with his side burns which he kept clean and trim" describes Omar. Umami, the narrator and the mother of Omar in the story admires her son and describes him fondly.
19. A: Bint is five years old. Umami makes reference to this at the beginning of the story. Bint is smart and inquisitive. She challenges her meddlesome Social Studies teacher when he asks him what "that is very good" means in French.
20. B: In the expression "You don't know those people as I do. If you wait here that is how they would keep you till dusk doing nothing. They have nothing to do but to frustrate," the people being described are lecturer. Salma made the statement while the students have to queue before the office of a lecturer to get their course registration done.
21. C: The offence for which Talle and Zaki are arrested in the text is abduction. Frustrated and financially broke, Talle and

Zaki agree to abduct the son of a wealthy man in the neighbouring community. They charge a sum of 200 naira ransom and while waiting for the ransom to be paid they get arrested.

22. C: Ada came from Middle Belt. Ada, Salma, Tomiwa and Ngozi are good friends and roommates in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Ada is from the Middle Belt, Salma is from the core North, Tomiwa is from the West while Ngozi is from the East. The four characters are symbolic of unity in diversity in the text.

23. D: The expression "They are like a spindle. Nobody knows the direction they are facing. They lie a lot" describes the politicians in the text. Habib is a politician and speaker of House of assembly in the text. Politicians are generally believed to be deceitful and unpredictable.

24. B: Dr. Samuel Johnson gives Ummi fair treatment on her visit to his office during her course registration process because the former is a friend to Ummi's husband. In fact, he was instrumental in the admission of Ummi to Ahmadu Bello University.

25. B: Dr. Dabo is the level coordinator in the text. Dr. Dabo is believed to have been a disciplined man who cannot be influenced by a woman's beauty. However, Dr. Dabo finds himself dazzled by Salma's beauty that he asks for a date. Salma declines Dr. Dabo's offer and Dr. Dabo is disappointed in his own inability to maintain a strong moral standard he has promised to uphold.

26. B: The head of thugs and gambling game in the text is Katargi.

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

Words Nearest in Meaning

27. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word **profusely** as used in the expression is **excessively**. The accident victims bled **profusely**. This means the accident victims bled excessively or in large amount. Words nearest in meaning to the word **profusely** include **excessively**, **copiously** and **abundantly** depending on how they are used in sentences.

28. C: The word nearest in meaning to the word **egalitarianism** as used in the passage is **equality**. Although our leader preached **egalitarianism**, he could not match it up with action. Words nearest in meaning to the word **egalitarianism** include **equality**, **freedom** and **democracy** depending on how they are used in sentences.

29. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word **doting** as used in the expression "My sister married a **doting** husband" is **loving**. **Doting** (adj.) means demonstrating great love for somebody or something. He is such a **doting** father. Words nearest in meaning to the word **doting** include **loving**, **caring**, **affectionate** and **devoted**, depending on how they are used in sentences.

30. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word **dexterity** as used in the expression "Okolo played the piano with **dexterity**" is **skill**. **Dexterity** is the skill and ease in physical movement, especially in using the hand and manipulating object. Words nearest in meaning to the word **dexterity** include **skill**, **deftness**, **adroitness** and **agility** depending on how they are used in sentences.

31. A: The word nearest in meaning to the word **circumvent** as used in the sentence "They have tried to **circumvent** the restriction on the importation of the commodities" is **bypass**. To circumvent a law is to avoid or bypass it. Words nearest in meaning to the word **circumvent** include **bypass**, **avoid** and **dodge** depending on how they are used in sentences.

32. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word **eclectic** as used in the sentence "Linguistic stylistics is an **eclectic**" course is **broad**. **Eclectic** means varied or made of different parts. Words nearest in meaning to the word **eclectic** include **broad**, **varied**, **wide-ranging** and **heterogeneous** depending on how they are used in sentences.

33. A: The word nearest in meaning to the word **ambivalence** as used in the sentence "His ambivalence towards the offer pissed the manager off" is **uncertainty**. **Ambivalence** means feeling of uncertainty about something due to a mental conflict. Words nearest in meaning to the word **ambivalent** include **uncertainty**, **contradiction** and **doubt** depending on how they are used in sentences.

Words Opposite in Meaning

34. C: The word opposite in meaning to the word **redressed** as used in the sentence "The chairman's verdict **redressed** the injustice mete out by the secretary" is **aggravated**. To **redress** is to provide compensation or reparation for a loss wrong experienced.

35. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word **severity** as used in the expression "Sola could not travel yesterday because of the **severity** of the weather" is **mildness**. **Severity** means state or extent of badness.

36. D: The word opposite in meaning to the word **peripheral** as used in the expression is **main**. **Peripheral** means minor or of little significance.

37. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word **immune** as used in the expression "Laide is **immune** to the flattery of young men" is **susceptible**. **Immune** means not easily affected by something while **susceptible** means easily affected by something.

38. A: The word opposite in meaning to the word **disparate** as used in the expression is **converging**. **Disparate** means very different while **converging** means similar.

39. C: The word opposite in meaning to the word **catastrophe** as used in the expression "The gubernatorial aspirant warned of the political **catastrophe** that would follow if the

elections were rigged" is **success**. **Catastrophe** as used in the sentence means **total failure**.

40. C: The word opposite in meaning to the word **garrulous** as used in the expression is **quiet**. **Garrulous** means talking excessively or pointlessly.

Structure and Oral Forms

41. A: In the expression "Three-quarters 'of the house' was painted by the man yesterday", the singular verb 'was' agrees with the singular noun 'house.' The phrase 'three quarters of the house' does not refer to the number of the houses being painted but refers to the degree of the painting. This has to do with **concord** (agreement between subject and verb).

42. B: In the expression "One of the women who sell corns by the road has been arrested", the plural verb 'sell' agrees with the plural noun 'women' while the singular verb 'has' agrees with the pronoun 'one'. This has to do with **concord** (agreement between subject and verb).

43. B: Mature (adjective) and mature (verb)

In the expression "Amaka is now a mature student but it took her years to mature", the first word 'mature' is an adjective while the second word 'mature' is a verb. The word 'mature' does not attract the particle 'ed' when used as an adjective. Examples in sentences:

i. Tade is now a mature boy. (Adjective) CORRECT

ii. We are more mature than we used to be. (Adjective) CORRECT

iii. She is now a matured girl. (Adjective) WRONG

However, when the word 'mature' is used as a verb, it can take the particle 'ed'.

i. He has matured over the years. (Verb) CORRECT

44. C: The argument between the two neighbours resulted in a fight. Other usages are given below:

i. The sickness has finally resulted in the death of the two old women.

ii. The skirmishes between the spouses have resulted in a divorce.

45. C: The word **bolt** means to rush away; to move suddenly and quickly, especially out of fright. It does not attract the preposition away since it is not a phrasal verb. It would be wrong to say "The thief bolted away". The best way to express this is "The thief bolted."

46. D: The word **comprises** does not attract the preposition of. It means to include or incorporate something. Another way to express this is to use the words consist of.

Between "comprise" and "consist of"

i. The course comprises four topics.

ii. The book consists of four chapters.

47. B: "A number of" is different from "the number of". "A number of" refers to a

particular amount in terms of number and therefore attracts plural verb while "the number of" refers to the degree of something and therefore attracts a singular verb. Examples in sentences:

- i. A number of books have been stolen.
- ii. A number of travelers were robbed yesterday.
- iii. The number of crimes in Nigeria is on the increase.
- iv. The number of failures among Nigerian students has increased.

48. C: "I have already hung the picture on the sitting-room wall".

Hung is the simple past and past participle of the verb **hang** when used to refer to an object while **hanged** is the simple past and past participle of the verb **hang** when used to refer to a person.

- i. I have hung the boots on the wall.
- ii. The frustrated young man has hanged himself.

49. A: The noun **aversion** attracts the preposition **to**. **Aversion** means strong dislike or hatred.

- i. He has aversion to seeing poor people.
- ii. His aversion to stealing made him sack his house girl.

50. B: **To put up with** a person's attitude is to tolerate or accept such a person's attitude.

- i. I can no longer put up with his lateness.
- ii. The frustrated husband said he could no longer put up with his wife's nagging.

To put off something means to postpone it.

- i. We had to put off the date of the wedding.
- ii. Due to Covid-19 lockdown, their engagement was put off.

51. A: "The professors complained that they were hemmed in and could do nothing in the face of oppressive government". To hem somebody in is to confine or restrict such person.

52. B: The word **disgusted** attracts the preposition **with**. **Disgust** is a feeling of horrified disapproval of something.

- i. He suddenly got disgusted with the name of the dismissed lecturer the moment the case of his sex scandal was mentioned.
- ii. I was disgusted with the ghetto scenes in the film.

53. B: The verb **ingratiate** attracts the preposition **with**. It means to seek to please somebody or win somebody's favour.

- i. He prostrates daily to ingratiate himself with his employer.
- ii. The barrister accused his colleague of trying to ingratiate himself with top legal officers.

54. D: The adjective **instrumental** attracts the preposition **in**. It means taking an important part in achieving a result or accomplishing a purpose.

- i. She was instrumental in getting the legislation passed.

ii. My old mother was instrumental in my success as a doctor.

55. A: "We had a busy day staying in the queue to cast our votes". While it is grammatically correct to say in the queue, it is grammatically wrong to say on the queue.

- i. I could not find you in the long queue.
- ii. Staying in the queue in the hot sun makes one fall sick

Oral Forms

56. B: The word **contribute** has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the second syllable as in **con-TRI-bute**. Others **interrupt**, **harmattan** and **entertain** are stressed on the third syllable as in **in-ter-RUPT**, **har-mat-TAN** and **en-ter-TAIN**

57. D: The word **actualization** has a different stress pattern from the rest. It is stressed on the penultimate or second to the last syllable as in **ac-tu-al-i-ZA-tion**.

58. D: The word **anticipatory** has a different stress pattern from the rest. It is stressed on the second syllable as in **an-TIC-i-pa-to-ry**. The rest are stressed on second to the last syllable as in **prob-lem-AT-ic**, **am-bi-DEX-trous** and **un-fa-MIL-iar**

59. D: The word **intestate** has a different stress pattern from the rest. It is stressed on the second syllable as in **in-TES-tate**. Others are stressed on the first syllable as in **CAL-i-brate**, **SYN-di-cate** and **SIM-pli-fy**.

60. D: The word **novitiate** has a different stress pattern from the rest. It is stressed on the second syllable as in **no-VI-ti-ate**. Others are stressed on the first syllable as in **CUL-ti-vate**, **MO-ti-vate** and **RE-al-ize**.

USE OF ENGLISH 2020 USE OF ENGLISH MODEL QUESTIONS

Passage I

Read the passage below and answer the question that follows

In 1973, a Japanese sericulturist arrived in Malawi with a batch of 40,000 silk-worm eggs. They were taken to the Bvumbe Agricultural Research Station in Thyolo District. In this station, work is being done to determine favourable silkworm rearing conditions and areas where mulberry trees, whose leaves the worm feed on, could grow well. According to researchers, the silkworm- which eventually develop into cocoons from which raw silk is produced- do well with warm climatic conditions.

Silk is one of the strongest of fibres. In fact, for thousands of years, silk fabrics have been regarded as the most beautiful and adorable materials woven by man. Many people call silk the cloths of kings and queens.

The weaving of silk originated from China, an old Chinese book believed to be written by Confucius, tells us that the wife of Emperor Huang ti was the first person to make fabric of silk. Around 2640 B.C., Emperor Huang ti asked

his wife Hsi Ling-shih to study the worms that were destroying the mulberry trees in his garden. The empress took some of the cocoons into the palace to see what they were made of. She dropped one of the cocoon. She picked up the gauzy mass and found that one of the threads could be unwound almost without end from the cocoon. Hsi Ling-shih had discovered silk. She was delighted with the discovery and even wove a ceremonial robe for the emperor out of the cocoon threads. After that, the officials in the Emperor's court wore brightly dyed silk robes on important occasions.

People in other countries regarded the new fibres as something rare and beautiful. A few traders went to China to learn about making cloth silk, but the Chinese kept their silkworm a closely guarded secret.

1. Sericulture is _____. A. carried out only in China B. the breeding of silkworms for the production of silk C. the research done on silkworms D. the making of cloth from the cocoons of silkworms E. the breeding of silkworms in Malawi.

2. It is implied in the passage that silk was discovered A. After years of hard work and research by the Empress B. by accident C. in the search for a more durable fibre for making cloth D. after some experiments carried out by the Japanese sericulturist

3. According to sericulturists, silkworms A. cannot survive in a warm climate B. may not be reared on any tree C. do well in areas with a warm climate D. produce the long threads when they are fed leaves from the top of mulberry tree E. are destroyed by it

4. The work carried out at the Agricultural Research station in Malawi on the silkworms egg was to A. try to breed to cocoons which will produce more silk B. determine the survival rate of silkworms C. find out the most suitable areas and condition from rearing silkworm D. search for better method of rearing silkworm E. find out how cocoons become silkworms

5. Choose the meaning which best fit the underlined phrase from the passage. Closely guarded secret A. carefully hidden from the knowledge of others B. secretly processed business with armed guards C. carefully hidden from the views of strangers D. scarcely known E. unknown

Passage II

Read the passage below and answer the question that follows

In further to further reading as a vital arm of referencing, the use of dictionary in language learning should be emphasized. It cannot be denied that dictionaries do supply facts about a language which may be difficult to find anywhere else ____ (6) ____ (A. information B. words C. details D. knowledge) about grammar, usage, status, derivation and so on necessary for comprehension are contained in the dictionary while context, word analysis and synonym search contribute immensely to the ____ (7) ____ (A. forming B. getting C. knowing D. creation) of meaning, and efficient use of the dictionary to enrich the experiment conceptual background to create a meaning a context cannot be denied. The ____ (8) ____ (A. possession B. fact C. use D.

employment) of both the specialist and general dictionaries should be encouraged as the case may be. Not that students should jeopardize reading fluency by ___ (9) ___ (A. considering B. pondering C. mediating D. looking up) every word that they do not understand, rather in their bid to chunks or group of words in a text, lexical items that ___ (10) ___ (A. may B. will C. can D. shall) obstruct meaning may be quickly checked up in the dictionary. Glossing over a word or lexical guessing through context may not be sufficient ___ (11) ___ (A. practice B. exercise C. notes D. passage) to encourage the use of the dictionary as an aid to reading and a tool for checking words used in writing must be built ___ (12) ___ (A. on to B. in C. into D. unto) the reading text. The skill can be easily transferred to the students' content areas as well. A barrage for criticism like students' excessive reliance on the dictionary instead of contextual ___ (13) ___ (A. reading B. meaning C. decoding D. guessing), reduction in the speed of reading. It may however be argued that ___ (14) ___ (A. asking B. teaching C. making D. allowing) students to guess the meaning of words from context and then compare this with the dictionary entry for such words is a discovery ___ (15) ___ (A. procedure B. method C. means D. strategy) for enlarging the conceptual environment and vision interpretation that may be given to a word.

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

16. Abdullah, having written extensively over years on politics, policy and development, "sweet sixteen" was his ___ A. fifth B. first C. third D. second

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

17. Rebecca says all Muslims will go to hell because A. they do not believe in God B. they married more than more one wife C. they are violent D. they hate people of other religion.

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

18. Which of the following was the concluding story held to solidify Aliyah's self-realization? A. the Mahatma Gandhi story B. his own childhood story C. the slave and the Captor story D. the Hunter's story

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

19. In which of the chapter does Aliya's father thinks: "Music is a universal language that speaks to the soul" A. Gandhi's test B. Stereotype C. dating D. beauty

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

20. According to the novel, Aliya's father favourite singer was ___ A. Whizkid B. Ali Farka Toure C. Fela Anikulapo D. Tu face

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

21. "For their soul dwells in the house of tomorrow, which you cannot visit, not even in your dreams". This excerpt by Khalid Gibran in the Novel means what? A. parents should determine the children's career B. parents will determine the success of their children in life C. parents should not determine their children's

career D. parents should constantly have heartfelt discussion with their children

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

22. Where did Mr Bello meet his wife? A. his workshop B. a hospital C. a cafeteria D. a bus

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

23. In the novel, Aliya's class mate that referred to himself as "King of Boys" is ___ A. Akin B. Tokunbo C. Alabi D. Bobo E. Bunmi

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

24. According to the novel, which of these society has "fat farms" where girls were forced-fed to fatten them in the novel. A. Niger B. Mauritania C. Ibadan D. Ghana

The question is based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen

25. The novel was published by ___ A. Mosobe Books B. Lantern Printing Press C. Jamb Printing Press D. Molara Wood Printing Press

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

26. He was between the devil and the deep blue sea

A. he was in danger B. He was scared C. he stood between the devil and the sea D. he was in a dilemma

27. Who would have thought that he would lose the presidential election?

A. everyone believed that he would lose the election B. it was commonly believed that he would win the election C. it is surprising that he won the election D. it was commonly believed that he would win the election

28. You could have heard the sound if you weren't asleep.

A. You were not asleep so you heard the sound B. you were asleep so you did not hear the sound C. you heard the sound though you were asleep D. you did not hear the sound though you were not asleep

29. The president of the club said he would cross the bridge on getting there. A. he was waiting for an opportunity to take a decision B. when he got to the river, he would build a bridge across it C. he would take a decision at the appropriate time D. when he got to the river, he would cross at the bridge

30. His refusal to help us, dealt a death-blow to our plans

A. because he did not help, our plans did not materialize B. he helped and our plans materialized C. he blew our plans to pieces D. he supported our plans, so it worked.

In each of question 31-40, choose the most appropriate option opposite in meaning to the words in italics

31. The paper carries many *humorous* cartoons on Saturdays. A. amorous B. grievous C. hilarious D. grave

32. The lecturer was merely *obfuscating* the issues with his endless examples

A. complicating B. clarifying C. confusing D. summarizing

33. As soon as the headmaster appeared, the chanting resumed. A immediately B. much later C. soon after D. almost as

34. Nigeria is gradually experiencing economic recession. A. birth B. discovery C. recovery D. destruction

35. The officer asked for a more *temperate* assessment of the matter. A. extreme B. moderate C. radical D. humane

36. My brother married a *loquacious* woman. A. quiet B. noisy C. talkative D. beautiful

37. The tennis *surreptitiously* swapped rackets after the first set. A. openly retained B. overtly exchanged C. quietly surrendered D. violently swung

38. Loveleen's response *infuriated* her husband. A. annoyed B. pleased C. surprised D. confused

39. The economic situation in the country is obviously *gloomy*. A. encouraging B. moody C. unknown D. regrettable

40. Mary Egbeji is an *amateur* wrestler. A. skillful B. good C. professional D. strong

In each of questions 41-45, choose the most appropriate option nearest in meaning to the word (s) in italics

41. Some children *mimic* their children. A. imitate B. mime C. ridicule D. tease

42. Aisha Ijadunola was asked to give *copious* examples to appear convincing.

A. concrete B. rigid C. cogent D. many

43. The terms of contract *stuck in my in throat*.

A. were beyond me B. were not clear C. were ambiguous D. became obsolete

44. Statesmen are *revered* for their objectivity.

A. referred B. respected C. remembered D. rejected

45. He has been advised to *keep his head*, the confusion notwithstanding. A. avoid being beaten or insulted B. keep calm C. save his head D. prevent being beheaded

In each of questions 46-51, fill each gap with the appropriate following the gap

46. Every programming language and software package ___ limitations. A. have its B. have their C. has its D. has their

47. Three quarters of the physics class ___ [improving] dramatically.

A. improve B. improves C. are improving D. is improving

48. A number of students ___ missed the opportunity to reregister A. is B. has C. have D. do

49. ___ A. had I seen B. have I seen C. should I see D. if I saw] him around, I would have informed.

50. Saheed is one of the boys who always ___ late to my class. A. comes B. would come C. come D. came

51. I sent ___ A. a parcel of B. a flash of C. an item D. a number] news to the press yesterday.

In each of questions 52-53, choose the option that has a different vowel sound from others

52. A. spot B. law C. north D. naught

53. A. there B. dear C. fair D. bear

In each of questions 53-54, choose the option that has a different consonant sound from others

54. A. wife B. of C. of D. laugh

55. A. chef B. chief C. shoe D. ocean

In each of questions 56, choose the option that has the same consonant sound from the one underlined

56. Chalet A. Chairman B. College C. Champagne D. Chemical

In each of questions 57-58, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the option. The syllables are written in capital letter

57. termination A. terminaTION B. TERmination C. termiNAtion D. terMInation
58. international A. INternational B. inTERnational C. interNAtional D. internaTIONal

In each of questions 59-60, the word in capital letters have the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given option relates.

59. Amina WENT to Abuja by road. A. is Amina going to Abuja by air? B. Did Amina fly to Abuja by road? C. did Amina go to Jos by road? D. did Amina go to Abuja?
60. Musa is STAYING in Enugu. A. is Musa passing through Enugu B. is Musa staying on the outskirts of Enugu? C. is Adu staying in Enugu? D. was Musa staying in Enugu

SOLUTION TO THE MODEL QUESTIONS

1. B- the breeding of silkworms for the production of silk

This is evident in the first paragraph of the passage where it was said that work is being done to determine favourable silkworm rearing conditions and areas where mulberry trees, whose leaves the worms feed on, could grow well. According to researchers, the silkworm eventually develops into cocoons from which raw silk is produced.

2. B- by accident

This can be seen in the third paragraph when the emperor asked his wife Hsi Ling-shih who was the empress to study the worms that were destroying the mulberry trees in his garden. She discovered silk when she took some of the cocoons into the palace to see what they were made of and found that after dropping one of the cocoons, one of the threads could be unwound almost without end from the cocoon.

3. C- do well in areas with warm climatic conditions

This is evident in the first paragraph where it was said that the silkworm- which eventually develops into cocoons from which raw silk is produced- do well with warm climatic conditions.

4. C- find out more suitable areas and conditions for rearing silkworms

This can be seen in the first paragraph where it was asserted that "work is being done to determine favourable silkworm rearing conditions and areas where mulberry trees, whose leaves the worm feed on, could grow well".

5. A- carefully hidden from the knowledge of others

This can be seen in the last paragraph of the passage where it was said that a few traders went to China to learn about making cloth silk, but the Chinese kept their silkworm a closely guarded secret. That is, they hid it from the knowledge of other people.

6. A-Information

INFORMATION is the correct register since the passage talks about referencing. Also, while the word "information" collocates with "about"; "knowledge" collocates with "of".

7. C- Knowing

Knowing of meaning i.e. meaning is already in the dictionary, but it has to be discovered. It is neither created nor formed

8. C-Use

Use (noun): a purpose for which something is used. It is the appropriate register in this context.

9. D- looking up

Look something UP (phrasal verb): to try to find a piece of information by looking in a book or on a computer. We look up for meanings in the dictionary. We can also check up meanings.

10. A- may

The appropriate modal auxiliary is "may" because it talks about the possibility of lacking the knowledge of some lexical items that may obstruct meaning as well as the understanding of a text.

11. A- practice

Practice (noun): something that is usually or regularly done, often as a habit or as a skill.

12. B- built in

Build in (phrasal verb): to include something as part of a plan.

13. B- meaning

Meaning can either be contextual or linguistic. Contextual meaning is a meaning or sense derived from the background, situation and related occurrences in the text. That is, the meaning is based on how words are used in the text and what message they pass across (and not the meaning of the words in isolation or outside the context of the text).

14. D- allowing

The phrase "allowing students to guess the meaning of words" is a gerund. "Allowing" in the context means "letting students try..."

15. B- method

While all given options are related or synonymous only "method" appropriately fits this context. "Method" here refers to a particular way of doing something.

16. B- First book

This is evident on the first page of the book that Sweet sixteen is his first book

17. C- they are violent

This is evident in the story "Stereotype": Page 40, line 5 where Rebecca said all Muslims will go to hell because Muslims do not believe in Jesus and they like to kill people and as such were regarded as being violent by Rebecca.

18. D- The hunter's story

This can be seen in the story "Beauty" which happens to be the last story of the book: Page 51 to 53. This is where Aliyah's father made her realize and discover herself through the story and passes some vital lessons and information as a parent just like his parents did for him.

19. C- Dating

In the last line of page 36 of the text, Aliyah's father said music is a universal language that speaks to your soul and not just your ears.

20. B- Ali Farka Toure

Ali Farka Toure is Aliyah's father favorite singer. This is also evident in the last paragraph of page 36.

21. C- Parents should not determine their children's career

This can be seen in the story "work": page 24. It means parents should not try to determine to future of their children, much of which they will not be a part of.

22. B- hospital

Under the "Gandhi Test": page 27. They met when Mr Bello was writing a story on road accident victims as a cub reporter and his wife was a young nurse working in the Accident and Emergency ward of the hospital.

23. A- Akin

This is evident in the story "the Letter": Page 2 Here, Akin referred to himself as the "King of Boys"

24. B- Mauritania

This can be seen on page 48 in the story "Beauty". This was said when Aliyah's father tried to make Aliyah see reason for not pleasing anyone for the sake of beauty.

25. A- Mosobe Books

Masobe Books is the name of publisher of the book.

26. D- in a dilemma

Between the devil and deep blue sea (idiom): which means between equally undesirable alternatives. To be in a dilemma also means to be faced with undesirable and unpleasant choice.

27. B- it was commonly believed that he would win the election

It was strongly believed and expected that he would win the election, but he lost the election

28. B- you were asleep so you did not hear the sound

It is not possible to have heard the sound because you were asleep.

29. C- he would take a decision at the appropriate time

Crossing the bridge. (idiom): means taking a decision at the appropriate time.

30. A- because he did not help, our plans did not materialize

If it is said that an event or action deals a death blow to something such as a plan or hope, or is a death blow to something, it means that it puts an end to it. For example: It has also been asserted that the theory of evolution dealt a death blow to religious belief.

31. B- grievous

Humorous (Adjective): funny or making one laugh. The opposite is grievous meaning having serious effect.

32. B- clarifying

Obfuscating (verb): to make something less clear and harder to understand, especially intentionally. The opposite is clarifying.

33. B- Much later

As soon as (adverb): At the same time or a very short time after. The opposite is much later

34. C- recovery

Recession (noun): a period when the economy of a country is not successful and conditions for business are bad. The nearest opposite in meaning is recovery.

35. A- Extreme

Temperate (adjective): behaving in a calm and controlled way. The opposite *intemperate* means not controlled and too extreme or violent. Therefore, the "extreme" is the nearest opposite of "temperate"

36. A- quiet

Loquacious (adjective): describes someone who talks a lot. *Quiet* is the opposite.

37. B- overtly exchanged

Surreptitiously (adverb): means done secretly without anyone seeing or knowing; in a way that makes it difficult for people to notice. The opposite is *overtly* which means openly or conspicuously.

38. B- pleased

Infuriate (verb): to make (someone) extremely angry and impatient. "I was infuriated by your article". *Pleased* is the opposite.

39. A- encouraging

Gloomy (adjective): means causing depression or despondency. Encouraging is the opposite.

40. A- skillful

Amateur (adjective): meaning a person who is incompetent or inept at a particular activity. Skillful is the opposite.

41. A- Imitate

Mimic (verb): to copy the way in which a person usually speaks and moves in order to amuse people.

42. D- Many

Copious (adjective): in large amounts; more than enough; many; numerous; ample; plentiful; profuse, etc.

43. NO ANSWER

Stuck in one's throat (idiom): to be difficult or impossible to accept; be a source of continuing annoyance; to make you angry. The meaning of the idiom in relation to the context of the question ought to be: were unacceptable; were annoying.

44. B- respected

Revered (verb): means to greatly respect and admire someone or something; respected: honoured; regarded.

45. B- keep calm

To keep one's head (idiom): means to remain calm and sensible when in an awkward situation that might cause a person to panic or go out of control. She was very angry. We had to calm her down and encourage her to keep her head. Always try to keep your head when others are panicking.

46. C- has its

In concord, whenever *each* or *every* is used to separate a compound subject with the coordinating conjunction "and", a singular verb is required. For example: Every man, woman and child in our house prays every morning.

47. A- improve

Whenever fraction or percentage is used as the subject of a sentence, the verb can either be singular or plural depending on how it has been used. If it is used with a non-count noun, it will require a singular verb; but if it is used with a count noun, it will take a plural verb. Here, the noun that comes after the fraction is "class" which is a count noun. Therefore, it will attract the plural verb "improve".

48. C- have

In concord, the phrase "a number" is plural and must take a plural verb while the phrase "the number" is singular and must take a singular verb. Here, the phrase "a number" has been used. Therefore, it will take a plural verb.

49. A- had I seen

This is an unreal action expressed in the past. It is unreal because the action expressed by the verb of the sentence never occurred. Also, there must be consistency in the use of verb. Hence, *Had (I) seen* is consistently used with "would have" and the past participle form of the verb. Other examples are If I had been Buhari, I would have cut the cost of education.

50. C- come

Note that it is the noun "boys" that controls the verb of the relative clause (who always come late) since *boys* is plural, it attracts the plural verb *come*. Please note that *come* is not the main verb of the sentence; it is the verb of the relative clause that qualifies the noun *boys*. The verb of the main sentence is "is".

51. C- an item of

"An item" or "a piece" is a group of term that is used as a collective name given to a collection of news.

52. A- spot [spɒt]

Spot [spɒt], law [lə:], north [nɔ:θ], naught [nɔ:t] It can be seen from the above that *spot* has a different vowel sound from others

53. B- Dear [diə]

There [ðer], dear [diə], fair [feə], bear [beə] From the above, it can be seen that *dear* has a different vowel sound from others

54. B- of

Wife [waɪf], of [ɒv], off [ɒf], laugh [lɑ:f] From the above transcription, it is evident that the word *of* has a different consonant sound from others.

55. B- chief

Chef [ʃef], chief [tʃi:f], shoe [ʃu:], ocean [əʊ(ə)n] From the above transcription, it is evident that the word *chief* has a different consonant sound from others.

56. C- Champagne [ʃɑm'peɪn]

Chalet [ʃalet], Chairman [tʃe:mən], College ['kɒlɪdʒ], Champagne [ʃɑm'peɪn], Chemical ['kemɪk(ə)l]

From the above, it can be said that the word *champagne* has the same consonant sound as the one underlined

57. C- terminAtion

Polysyllabic words that end with the suffix ION, ITY, IC, IAL, IAN are always stressed on the syllable that comes before the suffix.

58. C- interNAtional (,ɪntə'næʃənəl)

Polysyllabic words that end with the following suffix ATE, CAL, AL, FY are stressed on the third to the last syllable.

59. B- Did Aminat fly to Abuja by road?

This has to do with emphatic stress which is usually a question to a statement that has been given. The question is expected to be proceeded by the answer. Here, we have Did Aminat fly to Abuja by road? The answer is No, Aminat WENT to Abuja by road. Note that FLY is what has been corrected.

60. A- Is Musa passing through Enugu?

This has to do with emphatic stress which is usually a question to a statement that has been

given. The question is expected to be proceeded by the answer. Here, we have Is Musa passing through Enugu? The answer is No, Musa is STAYING in Enugu. Note that PASSING THROUGH is what has been corrected.

USE OF ENGLISH 2019 USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION

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

Passage I

I was glad when somebody told me, "You may go and collect Negro folklore". In a way, it would not be a new experience for me. When I pitched headforemost into the world, I landed in the crib of Negroism. It was fitting me like a tight chemise. I couldn't see it for wearing it. It was only when I was off in college, away from my native surroundings that I could stand off and look at my garment. Then I had to have the spy-glass of anthropology to look through.

I was asked where I wanted to work and I said, "Florida. It's a place that draws people-Negroes from every Southern state and some from the North and West." So I knew that it was possible for me to get a cross section of the Negro South in one state. And then I realized that I felt new myself, so it looked sensible for me to choose familiar ground.

I started in Eatonville, Florida, because I knew that the town was full of material and that I could get it without causing any hurt or harm. As early as I could remember, it was the habit of the men particularly to gather on the store porch in the evenings and swap stories. Even the women would stop and take a breath with them at times. As a child when I was sent down to the store, I'd drag out my leaving to hear more.

Folklore is not as easy to collect as it sounds. The ideal source is where there are the fewest outside influences, but these people are reluctant at times to reveal that which the soul lives by. I knew that even I would have some hindrance among strangers. But here in Eatonville, I knew everybody was going to help me.

Adapted from Zora Neale Hurston, *Mules and Men*. ©1935 by J.B. Lippincott Company.

Questions 1-5 are based on the passage above.

1. Based on the first paragraph, it is most reasonable to conclude that while in college, the author: A. decided to become a professor of anthropology B. decided that she did not want to live permanently in Eatonville, Florida C. felt that her teachers prevented her from studying what she wanted D. became disenchanted with anthropology E. understood her own culture in new and different ways.

2. Based on the information in the third paragraph, which of the following statements about the interactions on the porch can be most reasonably inferred? A. The adults encouraged the author (as a child) to stay and tell stories B. Men were more frequent participants than were women C. Most of the storytellers had not grown up in Eatonville D. The author's parents sent her

to the porch to hear the stories E. One man in particular told most of the stories.

3. In the last paragraph, the author writes that folklore collecting: A. is less difficult than it appears B. is easiest to accomplish in isolated places because people there freely reveal their innermost thoughts C. can be difficult in isolated places, even though the people there are the best sources D. is more difficult than publishing what has been collected E. is the best way to reveal what is important to people.

4. Which of the following is NOT among the reasons the author gives for her decision to collect folklore in Eatonville? A. The people of Eatonville would be grateful that she published their stories B. The people of Eatonville would have many stories for her collection C. Eatonville and its people are familiar to her D. She believes that she can collect stories without doing harm E. She believes that the people of Eatonville will help her in her project.

5. The expression "which the soul lives by" as used in the passage is A. Nominal Clause B. Adjectival phrase C. Relative clause D. Adverbial clause

Passage II

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

Organic food is enjoying growing acceptance. The6..... (A. consumer B. retail C. original D. farmers') market for organic food in Canada is increasing at a rate of7..... (A. probably B. approximately C. proportionately D. Ratio) 15% each year. What is organic food? A report by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development defines it as "food grown under a production system that, in addition to the avoidance synthetic8..... (A. substance B. chemical C. crop D. produce), also promotes soil health, biodiversity, low stress treatment of animals and sound environmental practices". This. say organic farmers, stand in contrast to food ...9.... (A. plantation B. harvest C. sales D. production) by large commercial farm operations. "With10.... (A. enormous B. exorbitant C. ridiculous D. eponym) farm come a trend to vast single crops, whose high yields are produced through11..... (A. extensive B. close C. intensive D. modern) mechanization and plethora of man-made pesticide and12..... (A. fertilizers B. herbicide C. therapy D. solution)", writes Katharine Vansittart in Canadian Geographic. "In addition to the residues that such13... (A. chemicals B. Waste C. mesh D. bait) can live in food, the nutritional content declines when produce is picked before it is14.... (A. ripe B. sour C. lively D. disrobed) or when they travel over a long distance to reach the market. To ensure that crops arrive their destination, they are often gassed, waxed or ...15.... (A. irradiated B. concentrated C. stereotyped D. symbolized) with nuclear by- product".

Adapted from Awake, October 8 2003, page 7.

Questions 16-20 are based on Bolaji Abdullahi's Sweet Sixteen.

16. "Happy birthday, my first lady, remember that only God is greater than you". This expression "my first lady" is used to refer to A. Miss Salako B. Aliyah C. Aliyah's mother D. Grace

17. Grace was considered to be a(n) by the students in the senior class. A. extrovert B. introvert C. snob D. jerk

18. The surname of the boy who gave a red teddy bear with the inscription "I love you" is A. Alake B. Alade C. Alabi D. Akinlabi

19. The spiral bound document "letter to my daughter" was written by A. Maya Angelou B. Maya Angela C. Mr Bello D. Tokunbo

20. The letter that was sent to Aliyah is an allusion to the story of Sage A. Khalifah B. Lukman C. Amazon D. Bello

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS
In each of questions 21-27, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

21. Barakat had been a fashion designer for years. But then, she suddenly resigned and *broke new ground* as a teacher. A. trained many teacher B. failed woefully after he stopped working as a fashion designer C. achieve good result in his new field D. was the first teacher

22. To construct a three-mile over head bridge over a marshy area would be a *hard nut to crack*. The speaker thinks the work would be..... A. impossible B. very difficult C. unthinkable D. wasteful

23. When Halimah saw that Wisdom was bent on a duel, she *accepted the gauntlet*. From this, we know that Halimah: A. kept quiet despite the insults B. decided to fight C. persuaded Wisdom not to fight D. fought back with insulting words

24. Since the students were not trained to operate a tractor, the one bought for them by the federal government turned out to be a *white elephant*. This implies that the tractor: A. quickly broke down B. had to be made automatic C. ran the students into debt D. was quite useless.

25. You could have heard the voice if you weren't asleep. A. you were not asleep so you heard the voice B. you were asleep so you did not hear the voice C. You heard the voice though you were asleep D. you did not hear the voice though you were not asleep.

26. The Teacher *stood his ground* because other members of staff would not be persuaded to arrive at a compromise on the issue being debated A. yielded his position B. shifted his position C. maintained his position D. resisted his position

27. Aishah was *agitated* when the sad news of her mother's death was broken to her. A. excited B. calm C. uncontrollable D. unreasonable

In each of questions 28-32, choose the option that is opposite in meaning to the words or expressions underlined.

28. Moyosola is very indolent, but her sister Mayowa is one of the most girls in the school. A. perfect B. trustworthy C. diligent D. devoted

29. In any group, there are people who display apathy and others show a lot of A. enthusiasm B. patience C. respect D. tolerance

30. The testimony of the witness was so vague that it was difficult to learn the details of the case. A. specific B. minute C. transparent D. hidden

31. Instead of telling him to prolong the speech, let him it. A. placate B. abridge C. remain D. detain

32. If one is not cheerful, one will be A. salubrious B. lugubrious C. quick D. dry

In each of questions 33-37, choose the option that is similar to the words or expressions underlined.

33. Victor broke his mallet ostensibly trying to the maintain order, although he was actually enjoying the commotion. A. apparently B. carelessly C. accidentally D. angrily

34. Rich citizens are often niggardly in their ways. A. beggarly B. sordidly C. miserly D. pompously

35. Many candidates now apply to read medicine and surgery because it is a lucrative profession. A. brings high prestige B. bring plenty of profit C. bring quick money D. brings plenty of knowledge

36. The task was herculean. A. irregular B. related to Hercules C. stimulating D. demanding

37. Her attempts were nipped in the bud. A. unsuccessful B. cut short C. frustrated D. disqualified

In each of questions 38-42, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences. Each question carries 1 mark

38. The commissioner for Education with his secretary..... expected yesterday. A. are B. was C. were D. is

39. The principal has already summoned all the on the matter. A. heads of departments B. head of department C. heads of department D. head of department

40. Science and Technology, many African countries have not made significant progress since their independence. A. with regards to B. in respect to C. as far as D. with regard to

41. If I your father, I would call the police. A. have been B. am C. will be D. were

42. One of the victims rushed to the nearest hospital. A. was B. have been C. were D. were being

In each of questions 43-45, choose the option the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

43. Pleasure A. pleat B. plenary C. pliable D. jeopardy

44. Air A. hear B. her C. fire D. heir

45. Burn A. sum B. cousin C. skirt D. port

In each of questions 46-48, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as represented by the letter(s) underlined.

46. Pizza A. boys B. reaped C. scissors D. freeze

47. Business A. grace B. rice C. eyes D. sink

48. Church A. feature B. chauffeur C. ocean D. machine

In each of questions 49-51, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.

49. Fuel A. cruel B. full C. rule D. field

50. Boys A. moist B. elbows C. noise D. stays

51. Says A. treason B. many C. fright D. saw
In each of questions 52-54, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letter

52. information A. inforMAtion B. informaTION C. inFORmation D. InFORMAtion
53. encouragement A. ENcourageMENT B. enCOUrageMENT C. encouRageMENT D. encourageMENT

54. conspiracy A. conspiRACY B. conspiraCY C. conSPiracy D. CONspiracy
In each of questions 55-57, the words in upper case have the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

55. The Eagles WON the Match A. what did the Eagles win? B. did the Eagles lose the match? C. Did the Eagles win the tournament? D. who won the Match?

56. Your sister CAN cook the meal A. Isn't your sister able to cook the meal? B. what can your sister do? C. Can my sister cook the meal? D. who will cook the meal?

57. The teacher wants MY pen A. does the teacher want your ruler? B. who wants my pen? C. Does the teacher want his pen? D. what does the teacher want?

In each of questions 58-60, some words are misspelled. Choose the appropriate option to correct the spellings.

58. Ade was diagnosed to have had when he went to visit the medical doctor. A. diarheoa B. diarrhoea C. diarroha D. diarrhea

59. The president was suspended on the premise that he committed constitutional A. Abberation B. Abberation C. Aberration D. Abberetion

60. The office of the Principal was from that of other staff. A. seperated B. separated C. sepereted D. seprated

2019 USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION PASSAGE

1. E: Understood her own culture in new and different ways.

In the first paragraph, it is evident that the author understood her own culture in new and different ways. The author said in the first paragraph "It was only when I was off in college, away from my native surroundings that I could stand off and look at my garment."

2. B: Men were more frequent participants than were women

In the third paragraph, the author asserted that men were more frequent participants than women at the store porch and swap stories. The author said, "as early as I could remember, it was the habit of the men particularly to gather on the store porch in the evenings and swap stories".

3. C: Can be difficult in isolated places, even though the people there are the best sources.

The author asserted in the last paragraph that it may be difficult for her to get folklores even though they are the best sources. The author said, "The ideal source is where there are the fewest outside influences. but these people are reluctant at times to reveal that which the soul lives by".

4. A: The people of Eatonville would be grateful that she published their stories.

It is evident in the passage that the all other options except Option A have been expressed by the author in the passage.

5. C: Relative clause
A relative clause is a clause that qualifies a noun or a noun phrase. A relative clause is also the same as an Adjectival Clause. It is called a relative clause because it is introduced by relative pronouns. Examples of relative pronouns are *who, whom, which, whose and that*. Therefore, which the soul lives by is an adjectival clause.

6. B: Retail
A retail market is a market where goods are sold directly to the consumer (individual).

7. B: Approximately
Approximately means imprecise but close to in quantity or amount

8. A: Substance
A synthetic substance is a substance relating to or produced by synthesis instead of being isolated from a natural source; artificial not genuine.

9. D: Production
Food production by large commercial farm operators refers to food produced by large commercial traders.

10. A: Enormous
An enormous farm is a farm that is extremely large in size or greatly exceeding the common size.

11. C: Intensive
Intensive mechanization means highly concentrated use of machinery to replace human or animal labour especially in agriculture or industry.

12. A: Fertilizers
Fertilizers are natural substance that is used to make the ground more suitable for growing plants.

13. A: Chemicals
Chemicals are any substance relating to a material or processes not commonly found in nature or in a particular product.

14. A: Ripe
A ripe fruit is a fruit that is ready for gathering, having attained perfection; mature.

15. A: Irradiated
Irradiate means to throw rays of light upon; to illuminate; to brighten; to adorn with polish.

16. A: Aliyah
This is evident in "The Letter" when Aliyah's father: Mr Bello sent a greeting card to his daughter when she turned 12 years of age. Check page 2 of *Sweet Sixteen*.

17. B: Introvert
On page 3 of the text, Grace was described by Aliyah as someone who doesn't talk.

18. C: Alabi
On page 5, Aliyah mentioned Bobo's real name as Tokunbo Alabi.

19. C: Mr Bello
The 16-page letter written to Aliyah on her 16th birthday was discovered to have been written by Mr Bello, Aliyah's father on page 9.

20. B: Lukman
On page 16 of the text, Aliyah described the letter her father wrote to her on her 16th as a text book on life which reminds her of the story of

prophet Lukman in the Quran who was sent by God to teach his own son.

21. C: Achieve good result in his new field
To break new ground is an idiomatic expression that means to start performing well.

22. B: Very difficult
A hard nut to crack is an idiomatic expression that means a situation or a problem which is difficult to solve.

23. B: Decided to fight
To accept a gauntlet means to accept a challenge or decide to fight.

24. D: Was quite useless
A white elephant is an idiomatic expression which means a useless possession that is expensive to maintain or keep. It can also be referred to as an expensive project with little value.

25. B: You were asleep, so you did not hear the voice.
This is an interpretative question. Therefore, if the speaker was not asleep, he would have heard the voice.

26. C: Maintained his position
To stand one's ground is an idiomatic expression which means to maintain or stick by an opinion or position; to remain resolute in the face of opposition.

27. C: Uncontrollable
To be agitated means to be angry, annoyed, bothered or worked up or uncontrollable.

28. C: Diligent
Indolent is an adjective that means *lazy, drowsy, idle, inactive, inert, lackadaisical, languid, lax, lazy, lethargic, listless, resting, shiftless, slothful, sluggish, torpid*, etc. The opposite are: *diligent, active, busy, energetic, enthusiastic, industrious, intent*, etc.

29. A: Enthusiasm
Apathy means lack of emotion or motivation; lack of interest or enthusiasm towards something towards something. *disinterest*, etc.

30. A: Specific
Vague means not clearly expressed, stated in indefinite terms; not having a precise meaning. The opposite are: *specific, apparent, certain, clear, determined, distinct, explicit, obvious*, etc.

31. B: Abridge
To prolong means to extend or draw out; lengthen, make longer, perpetuate, etc. The opposite are: *abbreviate, advance, cease, expedite, further, halt, shorten, stop*, etc.

32. B: Lugubrious
To be cheerful means to be noticeably happy and optimistic; bright and pleasant, ebullient, vivacious, etc. The opposite are: *sad, lugubrious, depressed, miserable*, etc.

33. A: Apparently
The adverb *Ostensibly* means obviously; apparently, for all intent and purposes seemingly, etc.

34. C: Miserly
The adjective *Niggardly* means stingy; miserly, parsimonious, penny-pinching, penurious, skimpy, tight-fisted, ungenerous, etc.

35. B: Bring plenty of profit
The adjective *Lucrative* means productive and well-paid; fruitful, gainful, high-income, profitable, remunerative, worthwhile, etc.

36. D: Demanding

The adjective *herculean* means requiring a huge amount of work; of extraordinary difficulty; backbreaking, laborious, strenuous, vigorous, tough, etc.

37. **B: Cut short**

Nip in the bud is an idiomatic expression which means to stop early on; abort, cut off, cut short, stymie, etc.

38. **B: Was**

This has to do with a rule of concord which states that whenever phrases such as *in addition to*, *together with*, *not less than*, *in conjunction with*, *with*, etc. are used to separate compound subject other than coordinating conjunctions, it will not be regarded as creating a compound subject. Therefore, the first subject will be used to determine the verb. Here, the first subject is the *Commissioner for Education* and it has been used to determine the singular verb *was*. Note that the sentence is in the past tense, therefore, the answer is in the past form.

39. **C: Heads of department**

This has to do with the plural of compound nouns. Therefore, note the plural of head of department.

40. **D: With regard to**

This has to do with collocation. Collocation has to do with words that go together and sound naturally. *With regard* collocates with *to*. Also, one can also use *As regards* without the use of *to*. Note that, in using *with regard to*, *regard* does not have "s" after it as against *As regards*. For instance, *With regard to* your admission, I am coming to Nigeria; I am travelling abroad *as regards* your ticket.

41. **D: Were**

This has to do with the conventional use of the past tense especially in hypothetical statement that involves conditional clauses. Anytime a main clause involves the use of *would*, the verb in the conditional clause must be in the past tense. Hence, if I were you, I would cut the cost of education. However, whenever a *would* have is used in the main clause, the conditional clause will have a past participle verb. For example, If I had been the president, I would have cut the cost of education.

42. **A: Was**

This has to do with the rule of concord. Singular subject takes a singular verb. However, it is important to note that in this kind of sentence, prepositional phrase has followed the subject. And according to a general rule of concord, prepositional phrases do not contain the subject of the verb and the subject should not be looked for in it. Here, *One* is the subject that comes before the prepositional phrase and it is singular in form. That is *One* out of other victims. Therefore, the verb has to be singular. Hence, the use of *was*.

43. **D: Jeopardy**

The underlined sound /e/ has the same element as the vowel in the first syllable of option D. /'pleʒə/ /pli:t/ /pli:nəri/ /plɪəb(ə)l/ /dʒepədi/ From the above transcription, it is obvious the answer is jeopardy

44. **D: Heir**

The underlined vowel sound /eə/ has the same sound as the vowel sound in option D. Air /eə/ hear /hɪə/ her /hə/ fire /faɪə/ heir /heɪə/. From

the above transcription, it is apparent that the answer is Heir

45. **C: Skirt /skɜ:t/**

The underlined vowel sound /ɜ:/ in the word *Burn* /bɜ:n/ has the same vowel sound as the word *Skirt* /skɜ:t/. *Sum* /sʌm/, *cousin* /'kʌz.n/, *port* /pɔ:t/. From the above, it can be inferred that the answer is C.

46. **B: Reaped /ri:pt/**

Pizza is transcribed as /'pɪtsə/ whenever the consonant sound that comes before the last consonant sound is voiced, the last consonant will be changed to voiced and vice versa. Here, the consonant sound that comes before the last is voiceless as the voiced equivalent is /d/, the last consonant sound must also be the voiceless equivalent of that sound /t/. It is important to note that voiced sounds are sound produced with the vibration of the vocal cord while voiceless sounds are produced without the vibration of the vocal cord. They are categories under the parameters for naming consonant sound which is the state of the glottis or voicing. Another example is *begged* /begd/ where /g/ is voiced, /d/ is also voiced.

47. **C: Eyes /aɪ/**

The underlined sound in the word *Business* has the same sound as Option C. Whenever the sound that comes before the last sound is voiced, the last consonant will be changed to voiced and vice versa. It is important to note that all vowel sounds are voiced. Here, the sound that comes before the last sound in the word "eyes" is the vowel sound /aɪ/ which is a diphthong. Therefore, the last sound has to be voiced equivalent of /s/ which is /z/. It is also important to note that voiced sounds are sound produced with the vibration of the vocal cord while voiceless sounds are produced without the vibration of the vocal cord. They are categories under the parameters for naming consonant sound and vowel sound which is the state of the glottis or voicing. Another example is *boys* /bɔɪz/ where /ɔɪ/ is voiced, the equivalent of /s/ will be /z/. *Business* /'bɪznɪz/, *grace* /greɪs/, *rice* /raɪs/, *eyes* /aɪz/, *sink* /sɪŋk/. It is obvious from the above that the underlined sound in the word *Business* has the same sound as Option C.

48. **A: Feature /fi:tʃə/**

The underlined consonant sound in the word *Church* /tʃɜ:tʃ/ has the same consonant sound as the second syllable of the word *Feature* /fi:tʃə/. *Chaffeur* /ʃʌfə/, *ocean* /əʊʃən/, *machine* /məʃi:n/. From the above, it is obvious that the answer is A.

49. **A: cruel /kru:əl/**

The word "cruel" rhymes with the word "fuel." Others: "rule" /ru:l/, "full" /fʊl/ and "field" /fi:ld/ don't rhyme with the given word.

50. **C: Noise /nɔɪz/**

The word "Boys" /bɔɪz/ has the same sound as Option C. Whenever the sound that comes before the last sound is voiced, the last sound will be changed to a voiced sound and vice versa. It is important to note that all vowel sounds are voiced. Here, the sound that comes before the last sound in the word "noise" is the vowel sound /ɔɪ/ which is a diphthong. Therefore, the last sound has to be voiced equivalent of /s/ which is /z/. It is also important to note that voiced sounds

are sound produced with the vibration of the vocal chord while voiceless sounds are produced without the vibration of the vocal chord. They are categories under the parameters for naming consonant sound and vowel sound which is the state of the glottis or voicing. It is obvious from the above that the underlined sound in the word *Business* has the same sound as Option C.

51. **B: Many /meni/**

The word "Say" /sez/ has the same sound as the word "many" /meni/. One may wonder why the sound /eɪ/ will change to /e/ when the singular word "says" /sez/ is used. It is important to note that some words change in sound when they are inflected. An example is the word "say".

52. **A: inforMAtion**

This has to do with the rules of stress placement. Polysyllabic words with the suffix "ion" are always stressed on the syllable before the suffix.

53. **B: enCOUrageMent**

This has to do with the rules of stress placement. Polysyllabic words with the suffix "ment" are always stressed on the syllable that has the stress on the root word. The word *Courage* has its stress on the first syllable. Therefore, the word *encouragement* is stressed on the second syllable.

54. **C: ConSPIracy**

The word conspiracy is stressed on the second syllable.

55. **B: Did the Eagles lose the match?**

The emphasized word *WON* is reinforced by the in the question "Did the Eagles lose the match?"

56. **A: Isn't your sister able to cook the meal?**

The emphasized word *CAN* is reinforced by the question "Isn't your sister able to cook the meal?"

57. **C: Does the teacher want his pen?**

The emphasized word *MY* is reinforced by the question "Does the teacher want his pen?"

58. **B: Diarrhoea**

Note the British standard spelling of the above word

59. **C: Aberration**

Note the British standard spelling of the above word

60. **B: Separated**

Note the British standard spelling of the above word

2018 UTME MODEL ENGLISH QUESTIONS

Most educated people of the eighteenth century, such as the Founding Fathers, subscribed to Natural Rights Theory, the idea that every human being has a considerable number of innate rights, simply by virtue of being a human person. When the US Constitution was sent to the states for ratification, many at that time felt that the federal government outlined by the Constitution would be too strong, and that rights of individual citizens against the government had to be clarified. This led to the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments, which were ratified at the same time as the Constitution. The first eight of these amendments list specific rights of citizens. Some leaders feared that listing some rights could be interpreted to mean that citizens didn't have other, unlisted

rights. Toward this end, James Madison and others produced the Ninth Amendment, which states: the fact that certain rights are listed in the Constitution shall not be construed to imply that other rights of the people are denied

Constitutional traditionalists interpret the Ninth Amendment as a rule for reading the rest of the constitution. They would argue that "Ninth Amendment rights" are a misconceived notion: the amendment does not, by itself, create federally enforceable rights. In particular, this strict reasoning would be opposed to the creation of any new rights based on the amendment. Rather, according to this view, the amendment merely protects those rights that citizens already have, whether they are explicitly listed in the Constitution or simply implicit in people's lives and in American tradition.

More liberal interpreters of the US Constitution have a much more expansive view of the Ninth Amendment. In their view, the Ninth Amendment guarantees to American citizens a vast universe of potential rights, some of which we have enjoyed for two centuries, and others that the Founding Fathers could not possibly have conceived. These scholars point out that some rights, such as voting rights of women or minorities, were not necessarily viewed as rights by the majority of citizens in late eighteenth century America, but are taken as fundamental and unquestionable in modern America. While those rights cited are protected specifically by other amendments and laws, the argument asserts that other unlisted right also could evolve from unthinkable to perfectly acceptable, and the Ninth Amendment would protect these as-yet-undefined rights.

1) The author cites the scholars referring to "voting rights of women or minorities" in order to (A) cite unquestionably justified Ninth Amendment rights (B) demonstrate how changing priorities can alter perspectives on fundamental human rights (C) argue for the modern extension of Natural Rights Theory (D) refute the traditionalist interpretation of the Ninth Amendment

2) Constitutional scholars of both the traditionalist and liberal views would agree that "Ninth Amendment rights" (A) accommodate shifts in cultural values with respect to issues affecting human rights (B) cannot serve as the basis of legal decisions (C) are directly reflected in our understanding of who can and can't vote (D) are not stated explicitly in the Bill of Rights

3) According to the passage, what would the Ninth Amendment imply about a right to "a trial by jury", guaranteed in the Seventh Amendment of the US Constitution? (A) The Ninth Amendment would provide direct support for this right. (B) The Ninth Amendment would not support this right directly, but would support all the logistics that would allow citizens to exercise this right. (C) The Ninth Amendment would apply to trials that fall outside the jurisdiction of Federal Courts. (D) The Ninth Amendment is irrelevant to any right mentioned explicitly in the Bill of Rights.

4) In the view of James Madison and the other Founding Fathers, the Ninth Amendment limits the power of the central Federal

government by (A) preventing constitutionally listed rights from being viewed as exhaustive (B) giving the citizens rights in every area not explicitly addressed by the law (C) codifying a vast universe of federally enforceable rights (D) guaranteeing, in the text of US Constitution, all rights held by Natural Rights Theory

5) The primary purpose of the passage is to (A) clarify the most proper interpretation of an amendment (B) argue for a broader perspective on human rights and their legal protection (C) contrast historical perspectives of an amendment to its modern legal reading (D) explain the motivation for an amendment and the ambiguity this amendment presents

This passage below has gaps. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each.

She is 6..... (a) allergic (b) acquainted (c) used to (d) prone] to neck laces. The surgeon happily told Marvellous that her daughter is suffering from 7..... (a) Tuberculosis (b) amnesia (c) HIV (d) malaria] because she could not remember all that happened to her in time past. Sadly, she had developed (a) rashes (b) cough (c) bedsore (d) itchy because she has been lying on a spot for a long time. In fact, the wounds were 8.... (a) innocuous (b) large (c) risky (d) benign. With regards to this, she only needed 9....(a) therapeutic (b) neurologist (c) surgeon (d) gynaecologist] that would improve her mental condition. Before her psychological breakdown, doctor had cleared her of 10.....(a) diarrhoea (b) diabetes (c) itchy (d) hangover despite her profuse intake of sugar. Aside this, the doctor also carried out series of tests and discovered it is wit to take her to 11..... (a) labour room (b) dark room (c) theater (d) maternity ward for the him to carry out kidney 12..... (a) transplant (b) changes (c) infusion (d) transformation. While during this, she died and the police and coroner charged the doctor to demand for a/an 13.....(a) virologist (b) pathologist (c) orthopedist (d) dentists] intervention before moving her body to the 14..... (a) morgue (b) cemetery (c) rest room (d) oven. Swiftly after, it was made known that; she had 15..... manifestations with disease (a) prone (b) flair (c) genetic (d) acquittance.

16) In the book "Independence" Tayo's uncle, Kayode, wanted to study Engineering in _____? A. Britain B. U.S.A C. France D. Germany

17) In the book "Independence" Wearing woolens, lamb cardigans, extra socks, gloves and Balliol scarf signified that Tayo was _____? A. Cold B. Going to a party C. sick D. walking in the rain

18) In the Novel "Independence" Tayo wrote a biography of _____? A. Arthur Richardson B. Lord Lugard C. Obafemi Awolowo D. Nnamidi Azikiwe

19) Tayo opted to remain in Nigeria because he had a duty to serve his A. students B. wife C. friends D. brothers

These questions are based on S. L. Manyika's INDEPENDENCE

20) According to Tayo, the two major problems of Nigeria were A. tribalism and religion B. politics and culture C. bribery and corruption D. greed and mismanagement

21) In the novel "Independence" Tayo lied to Vanassa that Christine was his _____? A. sister B. niece C. aunt D. cousin

From questions 22-26, choose the phrase that best completes each of the following sentences

22) When John finished reading..... of the book, he lost interest. (a) the three first chapters (b) the chapters first three (c) the first three chapters (d) the three chapters first

23) Kemi is not as her brother (a) a such good writer (b) such good writer (c) as good as writer (d) a writer such good

24) Three weeks after..... the village had not recovered from the frightening experience. (a) another police surprise raid (b) another surprise police raid (c) police surprise another raid (d) another raid police surprise

25) We still don't know her (a) where and about (b) whereabouts (c) whereabouts (d) where and abouts

26) Two third of the students could not spell.... (a) pronunciation (b) pronounciation (c) pronnounciation (d) pronounciation

From questions 27-31, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase.

27) Michael is naturally *taciturn* (a) friendly (b) checerful (c) dumb (d) garrulous

28) Most of the students give *evasive* answers to questions which they fully understand (a) direct (b) outspoken (c) simple (d) direct

29) Legend flogged the girl *reluctantly* (a) eagerly (b) calmly (c) furiously (d) laboriously.

30) Mr. Solomon was most *flexible* in his instructions (a) rigid (b) correct (c) stiff (d) upright

31) It is generally believed that *misers* are not loved by many (a) spendthrift (b) skinflint (c) hoarders (d) savers

From questions 32-36, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase

32) Olanshile has a *sonorous* voice (a) high-pitched (b) beautiful (c) strong (d) throaty

33) Lord Gaffly acted *courageously* when he was attacked by thieves (a) shyly (b) fearlessly (c) timidly (d) carelessly

34) The task was *herculean* (a) irregular (b) related to Hercules (c) stimulating (d) demanding

35) He was asked to give *copious* examples to appear convincing (a) concrete (b) rigid (c) cogent (d) many

36) He is *credulous* (a) credible (b) creditable (c) gullible (d) fallible

37) Gabriel *inadvertently* shot his friend dead (a) deliberately (b) spontaneously (c) accidentally (d) inappropriately

From questions 38-39, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

38) rust (a) loud (b) touch (c) bought (d) march

39) Bear (a) rare (b) fear (c) beer (d) steer

From questions 40-43, select the options that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

40) Yours is to command,..... is to obey (a) theirs (b) theirs' (c) their's (d) their

- 41) The soldiers ran short of (a) arm and ammunitions (b) arms and ammunitions (c) arms and ammunition (d) arm and ammunition
- 42) The man is one of the of the society (a) elitist (b) elite (c) elites (d) elitists
- 43) The press will no longer be free when the new government starts to — newspapers A. censure B. edit C. publish D. censor

From questions 44-45, choose the option with the same stress pattern as the given word

- 44) Refuse (noun) (a) reform (b) intact (c) obscure (d) phantom
- 45) Downtrodden (a) downgrading (b) prescribing (c) functional (d) internal

From questions 46-47, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s)

- 46) Congratulation (a) CONgratulation (b) ConGRATulation (c) CongratuLAtion (d) CongratulatIOn
- 47) Termination (a) TerminATIOn (b) TERminAtion (c) TerminNAtion (d) TerMlnation

From questions 48-49, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter (s) underlined

- 48) Cloth(a)they (b) three(c)mouth(verb)(d) Thomas
- 49) Church (a) feature (b) chauffeur (c) ocean (d) machine

From questions 50-58, choose the option that best complete the gap(s).

- 50) My brother's drunkenness often got on my nerves. This means A. disgraced him B. made him ill C. made me angry D. offended me
- 51) The man's Achilles' heel is women _____. A. His weakness is women B. His strength is women C. He fights women D. He respects women
- 52) Snakes and ladders always _____ me happy these days A. makes B. make C. made D. making
- 53) When you _____ an opponent's point in a debate, you must do so politely (a)refute (b) rebuke (c)reject (d) refuse
- 54) I will like to buy some drugs. Let's go to the _____ (a) druggist (b) chemists (c) chemist's (d) chemist

- 55) The letter was being written by the principal A. The letter had been written by the principal B. The principal was writing the letter C. The principal wanted to write the letter D. The principal wrote the letter

- 56) Advising Olu to break his bad habit is like knocking your head against a brick wall A. It is making a fool of you B. It is trying the impossible C. It is making him your enemy D. It is asking him to beat you

- 57) The INEC officer suffers from incessant..... nose (a) running (b) runny (c) reusing (d) rehung

From questions 58-60 the words in capital letters have the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

- 58) Aderonke STATED she had a right to her privacy A. Did Omowunmi state she had a right to her privacy? B. Did Aderonke lament she had a right to her privacy? C. Did Aderonke state she

had a right to her openness? D. did Aderonke state she had a right to his privacy

- 59) Bola LOVES Toyota cars (a) who loves Toyota cars? (b) what brand of car does Bola love? (c) Does Bola hate Toyota cars? (d) Does Bola love bicycles?

- 60) Oluwatosin TOOK OFF the wig. (a) what did Oluwatosin do? (b) Did Oluwatosin take off the wig? (c) Did Oluwatosin take off the ring? (d) who took the wig off?

2018 ENGLISH DETAILED ANSWERS

1. The correct answer is B

This question is interpretative and contextual. In other words, the change in priorities over the past two hundred years has altered our perspectives on fundamental human rights."

2. The correct answer is D

Interestingly, this question is contextual in nature. In fact the passage has said it all and it goes thus: "the amendment itself says that it addresses rights that are not stated explicitly in the Bill of Rights"

3. The correct answer is D

All the other options about the Ninth Amendment supporting this right or applying in one way or another, are incorrect except D.

4. The correct answer is A

Contextually, the Bill of Rights listed certain rights, but Madison and other did not want this list read as if it were "exhaustive" that is, as if it were a complete list to which nothing else could be added. This is precisely the motivation for the Ninth Amendment, explained in the first paragraph.

5. The correct answer is D

The passage gives us some history, about why the Founding Fathers felt this amendment was needed, and then the last two paragraphs exploring different ways of interpreting this amendment: because the amendment lends itself to such radically different interpretations, we can say it contains "ambiguity".

6. The correct answer is A

This question is from register of medicine. So, the word allergic means: something caused by or relating to an allergy.

7. The correct answer is B

Amnesia means: a partial or total loss of memory.

8. The correct answer is D

Benign means: a disease that is not harmful in effect.

9. The correct answer is A

Therapeutic means: the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of disease and the action of remedial agents

10. The correct answer is B

Diabetes means: a disease in which the body's ability to produce or respond to the hormone insulin is impaired, resulting in abnormal metabolism of carbohydrates and elevated levels of glucose in the blood.

11. The correct answer is C

Theatre means : a room where medical operations are carried out by surgeons, theatre nurses and other medical staff.

12. The correct answer is A

Transplant means: an operation in which an organ or tissue is transplanted.

13. The correct answer is B

Pathologist means: a scientist who studies the causes and effects of diseases, especially one who examines laboratory samples of body tissue for diagnostic or forensic purposes

14. The correct answer is A

Morgue means: a building, or a room in a hospital, etc. where dead bodies are kept before they are sent to be buried

15. The correct answer is C

Genetic means:something relating to genes or heredity.

16. The correct answer is C

In chapter sixteen, Tayo's uncle, Kayode, revealed to him that he was considering studying engineering at the Insitute du Petrole in France.

17. The correct answer is A

Clothings, gloves, cardigans and extra socks are outfits worn during winter when the temperature is low, cold.

18. The correct answer is B

In chapter 27, Tayo's biography of Lord Lugard became his new success.

19. The correct answer is A

In chapter 24, Tayo mentioned his student as one major reason why he wasn't open to the demand from his wife, Miriam, to leave the country

20. The correct answer is D

Chapter Twenty-one (21) of the book gave a narrative about how Tayo had been writing about the problems of Nigeria and how he believed that greed and mismanagement were the root causes of the problems

21. The correct answer is D

In chapter Nine, Tayo was showing Vanessa his collection of photographs when Christines popped out and then he lied about her being his cousin.

22. The correct answer is C

This question is from place ordering or order of adjectives: the sequential order of adjectives.

23. None of the options is correct

The correct answer is as good a writer. Though, option B would have been the most preferred option but there is indefinite article a before writer. There must be an article before a word such as writer.

24. The correct answer is A

This question is from word ordering. It the police spinning surprise. So, police here becomes a denominalised.

25. The correct answer is B

This question is from pluralia tantrums. Whereabouts like surroundings must have an "s".

26. The correct answer is A

Orthographically, it is pronunciation. Though, the spelling differ here and it is "pronounce "not "pronunce"

27. The correct answer is D

Antonyms of taciturn: loquacious, talkative, effusive, verbose, tongue-wagging, babbling, etc.

28. The correct answer is A

Antonyms of evasive: direct, clear, lucid, resplendent, limpid, obvious, comprehensible, etc.

29. The correct answer is A

Antonyms of reluctantly: eagerly, keenly, enthusiastically, zealously, zestfully, lively, avidly, etc.

30. **The correct answer is A**

Antonyms of flexible: rigid, taut, inflexible, unbending, hard, non pliant, severe, ultraconservative, etc.

31. **The correct answer is A**

Antonyms of misers: spendthrifts, wasters, spenders, Squanderers, prodigals, etc

32. **The correct answer is A**

Synonyms of sonorous: high pitched, tremulous, reverberant, sounding, powerful, thunderous, etc.

33. **The correct answer is B**

Synonyms of courageously: fearlessly, firmly, undeterred, undismayed, unflinchingly unswervingly, etc.

34. **The correct answer is D**

Synonyms of herculean: demanding, almighty backbreaking, colossal, forceful, gargantuan, gigantic, etc.

35. **The correct answer is D**

Synonyms of copious: many, plethora, manifold, tremendous, colossal, etc

36. **The correct answer is C**

Synonyms of credulous: gullible, taken in, uncritical, unquestioning, unsophisticated, unsuspecting, unsuspecting, etc.

37. **The correct answer is C**

Inadvertently means in a careless manner; without intending to or without realizing. Its synonyms are: unintentionally, carelessly, accidentally, by mistake etc.

38. **The correct answer is B.**

Rust [rʌst] and touch/tʌtʃ/ unlike other options share the same vowel sound at the medieval state.

39. **The correct answer is A**

Logically, it is bear/beə(r)/ and rare/reə(r)/ that showcase the same diphthongs (two vowel sounds joined in a syllable)

40. **The correct answer is A**

Without mincing words, pronouns unlike nouns cannot accommodate apostrophe before the (s) or apostrophe after the (s). That is, you can only have possessive case in nouns and not possessive case in pronouns. Possessive pronouns are: ours, yours, theirs, mine, his, hers, its etc. Please note that possessive pronouns do not have 's'. There, we have possessive pronouns. So, it is theirs not their's or theirs'. Besides, it is yours not your's or yours'.

41. **The correct answer is C**

Since inception, it is arms and ammunition. Ammunition like: information, luggage, advice, equipment, etc cannot accommodate "s".

42. **The correct answer is B**

It is grammatically lucid that, collective nouns in most situation don't attract "s". Hence, it is elite not elites. It is staff not staffs.

43. **The correct answer is D**

Censor means: to officially suppress an unacceptable part of a book, film, news, etc.

44. **The correct answer is D**

It is refuse and phantom that have the same stress pattern because they are both stressed on the first syllable.

45. **The correct answer is A**

It is crystal clear without stabbing logic in its leg that "it is only downgrading and downtrodden that have the same stress pattern.

46. **The correct answer is C**

Phonologically, any polysyllabic word that ends in "tion" always has its stress on the second syllable to "tion"

47. **The correct answer is C**

Usually, nouns end in ION. This implies that, second syllable before ION always attracts the stress pattern.

48. **The correct answer is B**

It is only cloth, [klɒθ] and three /θri/ that share the sound. Therefore, the following words also share the same sound with cloth and three: method, month, threat, wealthy, thousand, thrash, etc.

49. **The correct answer is A**

Pragmatically, church [tʃɜːtʃ] and feature [ˈfiːtʃə(r)] share the same sound. Hence, the following words that also share the same sound with them are: chief, gesture, conjecture, rich, chance, etc.

50. **The correct answer is C**

If someone or something gets on your nerves, it means "that makes you feel annoyed or nervous".

51. **The correct answer is A**

Achilles' heel means: a weakness or vulnerable point.

52. **The correct answer is A**

According to the pluralia tantrums law of concord; whenever a pluralia tantrum appears, it must be followed by a singular verb. Pluralia tantrum are nouns that appear in plural forms, some of these words have finals, while some do not e.g. Mathematics, economics, Darts, Snakes and ladders, etc.

53. **The correct answer is A**

Kindly note that, refute means: prove of a statement or theory to be wrong or false; disprove.

54. **The correct answer is C**

Chemist's is a drug store where drugs are sold. Please note the apostrophe.

55. **The correct answer is B**

When the word 'being' is used in a past continuous tense, as it is in the above question, it means the action is happening now or was happening before, in or continual manner, just like in the answer, the principal was writing the letter.

56. **The correct answer is B**

Knock one's head against a brick wall means: to attempt continuously and fruitlessly to accomplish some task or achieve some goal that is or seems ultimately hopeless.

57. **The correct answer is B**

This question is from orthography (conventional spelling). Therefore, it is runny nose and not running nose.

58. **The correct answer is B**

Whenever you see a question like this, all you have to know is that the word written in Capital letters must not appear in your answer. STATED was used in the question but lament was used in the answer.

59. **The correct answer is C**

It is only option C that provides a negate question. Remember, it is wrong at times to pick the answer with the word that is in "rubric".

60. **The correct answer is A**

Don't forget about the meticulous application of sentence sequence. Basically, it is only option A that stands against other options. Nonetheless, the statement was in past tense and ingeniously; the question was also in past tense.

2017 UTME MODEL USE OF ENGLISH QUESTIONS

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

PASSAGE I

The grave danger that alcohol abuses pose to human health and well-being has again been highlighted by the World Health Organization (WHO) which recent disclosed that abuse of the substance causes nearly four per cent more deaths than the dreaded Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and tuberculosis worldwide.

The global body put the number of deaths from alcohol abuse, every year at 2.5 million. Rising income were identified to have triggered more drinking in Africa and Asia while binge drinking is a problem in many developed countries. The organization decried the failure of most governments to institute strong alcohol control policies in spite of its heavy toll on society from road accidents, violence, disease, child neglect and absenteeism at work. The WHO alert on alcohol abuse is timely. The organization's call for prioritization of alcohol control policies has come at a time when governments all over the world need information and support to reduce alcohol consumption.

1. The author seems to suggest that Asians and Africans resort to more drinking when A. they are bereaved B. there is improved living standard C. national incomes are at their lowest ebb D. the weather is conducive.

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. The outbreak of tuberculosis is caused by alcohol abuse. B. Most people in the world are oblivious of the harmful effect of alcohol abuse. C The danger of alcohol abuse was highlighted in the developed countries. D. The abuse of alcohol can only be controlled in Africa and Asia.

3. Which of the following best describes the tone of the writer in the passage? A. Conciliatory. B. Alarming. C. Persuasive D. Disillusioned.

4. The expression binge drinking, as used in the passage means A. drinking for a short period B. drinking intermittently C. drinking profusely D. drinking against medical advice.

5. From the passage, it can be deduced that developed countries' attitude towards alcohol control is A. compromising B. encouraging C. proactive D. lethargic.

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

PASSAGE II

Mr. Ikimi, the headmaster, decided to erect a new domestic science block. He awarded the ...

6... [A. contract B. project C. assignment D. business] to a well-known.... 7 ... [A. architect B. designer C. engineer D. planner] who drew up a ... 8 [A. plan B. picture C. chart D. programme] which was sent to the Town Planning Authority for approval. The9.....[A. spot B. locality C. site D. environment] which had been chosen was cleared and ... 10 ... [A. a worker B. a mason C. an artist D. a plumber] e'fited to start work on laying the foundation of which the most important process was pouring the ... 11... [A. marble B. concrete C. laterite D. sand). Very soon the building took.. 12... [A. position B. shape C. place D. direction) and the roof was on in no time. The ... 13... [A. woodwork B. wood fixing C. wood cutting D. timber work] done by a set of very competent carpenters, was intricately interwoven, and louver windows added extra beauty to the new block, whose exterior walls looked most striking after the second ...14 ... [A. spraying B. washing C. coating D. covering] had been put on . The interior — .15 _ [A. design .B. dressing C. planning D. decoration) was left to the competent domestic science teacher.

6. A. contract B. project C. assignment D. business
 7. A. architect B. designer C. engineer D. planner
 8. A. plan B. picture C. chart D. programme
 9. A. spot B. locality C. site D. environment
 10. A. a worker B. a mason C. an artist D. a plumber
 11. A. marble B. concrete C. laterite D. sand
 12. A. position B. shape C place D. direction
 13. A. a woodwork B. wood fixing C. woodcutting D. timberwork
 14. A. spraying B. washing C. coating D. covering
 15. A. design B. dressing C. planning D. decoration

16. This question is based on S.LMama's IN DEPENDENCE At the old people's home. Mr. Richardson could be described as A. a racist B. loving C. weak D. sympathetic

17. This question is based on S.L Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE The cross-cultural marriage counselling given to Tayo by Vanessa's father was A. frank B. pretentious C. reassuring D. solicited

18. This question is based on S. L Manika's IN DEPENDENCE The views of the students of Bellamy Boys' School about Nigeria could be best described as A. objective B. factual C. stereotypical D. childish.

19. This question is based on S.L. Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE During her surprise visit on New Year's Eve. Vanessa met Tayo A. dancing B, reading C. sleeping D. cooking

20. This question is based on S. L Manvika's IN DEPENDENCE Both seem wrong to Tayo, but there at least relative who had been enamored by his talk of Vanessa... In the excerpt. Both referred to A. Uncle Bola and Tayo's father B. Mr. Richardson and Tayo's father C Remi and Uncle Bola D. Uncle Kayode and Mr. Richardson

21. This question is based on S. L Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE He never grew tired of

browsing the Barkers' bookshelves From the excerpt above, who browsed the bookshelves? A. Mr. Barker B. Charlie C. Tayo D. Yusuf

22. This question is based on S. L Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE Yusuf Abubakar's marriage with Joy Williams was a big surprise to Tayo because A. Williams was a typical Nigerian name B. Yusuf was always too shy to befriend ladies C. he never saw Joy visiting Yusuf during Tayo's stay at Bradford D. he was excluded from Yusuf's committee of friends that planned the wedding

23. This question is based on S. L Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE According to the novel, Suleiman's real mother was A. Modupe B. Joyce C. Salamatou D. Vanessa

24. This question is based on S. L Manvika's IN DEPENDENCE Based on the novel. Ike's views on Negritude was A. critical B. supportive C. non—committal D. problematic

25. This question is based on S. L Manyika's IN DEPENDENCE According to Tunde the Bradford party was organized not only in honor of Tayo but also to celebrate A. Nigeria's independence B. Gambia's independence C. An African Queen D. An African Nehru

26. This question is based on S. L Maiiyika's IN DEPENDENCE You had better' do as the doctor as and stay in bed. A. It is better to stay in bed when listening to the doctor. B. It is wiser to listen to the doctor than to stay in bed. C. It is wiser to wait in bed for the doctor. D. The wises thing to do is to stay in bed

From question 27-30 select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

27. Dangana put die screw on his sister. A. He pressurized and encouraged her. B. the hindered and discouraged his C. frightened and threatened her. D. He flogged and injured his sister.

28. Mula was told that if he behaved badly he would go to bed without nov slipper. A. M tila had not vet had his supper. B. Mula was behaving badly because he had no supper. C. Mula had had no supper because he had behaved badly. D. Mula had had supper and had gone to bed.

29. Kunle was allowed to stew in his own juice. A. He enjoyed the fruits of his labour. B. He suffered the consequences of his action. C. The associated with the rich in the society. D. He suffered untold hardship.

30. Wouldn't it have been better to accept the referee's decision. 'Tunde? A. Tunde did not agree with the referee. B. The referee's decision was fair. C. Tunde had to accept the referee's decision. D. The referee's decision was better than Tundes.

From questions 31 – 35, Choose the option Opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

31. Abiola was a very *feeble* man. A. selfish B. weak C. strong D. tall

32. The smell is *obnoxious* A. pleasant B. loathsome C. unpleasant D. obvious

33. Aliu was a natural *spendthriji* when he was single. A. philanthropist B. miser C. gambler D. thrift collector

34. The decision will have no ac/verse effect on us. A. inimical B. detrimental C. beneficial D. lasting

35. I *despise* the way she lived her life A. abhor B. hate C. admire D. remember

From questions 36 – 40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase

36. Tolu broke her leg because of her *restive* nature. A. lively B. relaxed C. patient D. unruly

37. The secretary's speech was interesting, though *impromptu*. A. unprepared B. improper C. controversial D. important

38. The manager of the team is often *maligned* by the supporters A. slandered B. cherished C. praised D. hounded

39. He has a *cogent* reason for quitting the relationship. A. a convincing B. an important C. a tentative D. an unacceptable

40. Mrs. Adio wasn't yet attuned to her baby's needs. A. familiar with B. ready with C. free from D. planning for

From questions 41 — 50, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

41. Mrs. Audu wept when she discovered that she had lost her _____ rings A. very expensive wedding gold B. gold wedding very expensive C. gold very expensive wedding D. very expensive gold wedding

42. _____ apologized or face the consequences. A. You are bound to B. You'd better C. You are better oil to D. You better

43. Your driving was very dangerous A. you might even have been killed B. you might have been killed even C. you might have been even killed D. you even might have been killed

44. Although he tried hard, the journalist couldn't get _____ information. A. several B. an C. many D. much

45. This is my _____ car. A. uncles B. uncle C. uncle's D. uncles'

46. _____ any rate. he tackled problem courageously. A. In B. At C. By D. For

47. Though Am ma was very well paid, _____ A. since she was always short of money B. but she was always short of money C. and when she always short of money D. she was always short of money

48. I could understand how she slept _____ the uproar. A. through B. on C. off D. among

49. My teacher asked me _____ A. if the food is ready' B. if the food was ready C. is the food ready D. whether the food is ready

50. No one was killed in the disaster though _____ were injuries A. their B. they C. there D. these

From questions 51 – 52, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

51. accompany A. abolish B. fail C. sluggish D. movement

52. ear A. year B. near C. dear B. there

From questions 53 – 54, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

53. nown A. ring B. non C. fling B. erosion

54. English A. thin B. think C. edge D. end

From questions 55 – 56, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.

55. machine A. campaign B. attain C. shcen B. fine

56. key A. grey B. quay C. sit B. prey
From questions 57 – 58, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s).

57. prohibition A. proHibition B. prohiBtion C. PROhibition D. prohibiTION

58. aggregation A. AGgregation B. aggREGation C. AggreGAtion D. aggregreTION

For questions 59 – 60 the words in capital letters have the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

59. Amina attends a COMMERCIAL college
A. Does Kunle attend a commercial college? B. Has Amina graduated from a commercial college? C. Does Amina attend a technical college? D. Does Amina attend a commercial school?

60. HIS wife works in a bank. A. Where does his wife work? B. Does his wife play in a bank? C. Does his concubine work in a bank? D. Does my wife work in a bank?

2017 USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION PASSAGE 1

1. The correct answer is B

This is an authorial question, which implies that the answer must be in line with what the passage provides. The passage says that, rising incomes were identified to have triggered more drinking in Africa and Asian.

2. The correct answer is C

Without creating an effigy or any circumlocutory scene, the question is a contextual one. According to the passage, the danger of alcohol abuse was highlighted. It would have been option D but the assigned duties of WHO negates option D.

3. The correct answer is B

Tone means the weight of language used in a discourse. The language used in expressing the author's mood is tone. According to the passage, the tone of the writer is "Alarming".

4. The correct answer is B

This is an interpretative question. According to the passage in the second paragraph, binge drinking means "drinking intermittently".

5. The correct answer is C

This is a suitability question. Here, everything discussed about the developed countries where binge drinking is a problem deal with "proactive".

Passage II

6. The correct answer is A

This is register of building. Here, the word contract means: a written or spoken agreement, especially one concerning employment, sales, or tenancy, that is intended to be enforceable by law.

7. The correct answer is A

Architect means: a person who plans, designs, and reviews the construction of buildings.

8. The correct answer is A

Plan here means: design or something to be made or built.

9. The correct answer is C

Site means an area of ground in which a town, building, or monument is constructed.

10. The correct answer is B

Meaning of a Mason: "a person skilled in cutting, dressing, and laying stone in buildings".

11. The correct answer is B

Concrete means: a building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water, which can be spread or poured into moulds and forms a stone-like mass on hardening.

12. The correct answer is B

Shape means: the building takes good form and structure.

13. The correct answer is A

Woodwork simply means: the activity or skill of making things from wood.

14. The correct answer is C

Coating herein means: a thin layer or covering of something.

15. The correct answer is D

Decoration here means: the process or art of decorating something.

INDEPENDENCE by S.L Manyika

16. The correct answer is A

Vanessa, unlike her father, had always liked Africa, and that explained why she joined the Labour club called JACARI (Joint Action Committee Against Racial Inequality), and later becoming a regular member of the West African Society.

17. The correct answer is A

This statement explains why the cross-cultural marriage counselling is frank because "Tayo tells Vanessa that his father is not in support of their relationship to which Vanessa asks him to fight for them if he truly loves her"

18. The correct answer is B

This question is from what transpires in chapter seventeen of the book and their views about Nigerians are factual.

19. The correct answer is D

On page 64 of the book, Vanessa met Tayo cooking.

20. The correct answer is C

The word both mean Remi and Uncle Bola.

21. The correct answer is B

Charlie is a white that never grew tired of browsing the Barker's bookshelves.

22. The correct answer is C

During Tayo's stay at Bradford, he never saw Joy Williams visiting Yusuf.

23. The correct answer is C

Salamatou is an hairstylist in Dakar, Senegal who died in a motor accident is the biological mother Suleiman.

24. The correct answer is D

Mr. Ike Nwade is a student of History who espoused problematic view about Negritude in the book.

25. The correct answer is B

It is also a party to reckon with the celebration of new Africa country that just gained independence.

26. The correct answer is D

It is wise to wait in bed for the doctor is the interpretative statement deduced from the text.

From 27-30, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

27. The correct answer is C

It is a phrase that means: to exert strong psychological pressure on someone so as to intimidate them into doing something.

28. The correct answer is D

This is a question of conditional statement and contextual interpretation. If statement is always subjunctive in nature.

29. The correct answer is B

It means: to be left to suffer the consequences of one's own actions.

30. The correct answer is D

It is an interpretative question. It requires meticulous contextual interpretation.

From questions 31- 35. Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics

31. The correct option is C

Strong(adj) is the only option that is strictly opposite to the word feeble (adj).

32. The correct option is C

The word obnoxious (adj) means: offensive, disgusting, loathsome, unpleasant, fulsome and odious. Hence, the word pleasant (adjective); option A, is the best option for the word obnoxious as the opposite in meaning.

33. The correct option is B

Miser(noun) also akin to "niggard and skinflint" is the best opposite of the word spendthrift (prodigal, spender and extravagant).

34. The correct option is C

Beneficial (Adj) is the only option that is opposite to the word adverse "adj" (inimical, detrimental, harmful and bellicose).

35. The suitable option is C

Admire(verb) is the only opposite option to the word despise "verb" (abhor, repugnance, hate and disdain).

From questions 36-40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase.

36. The correct option is D

The word restive (adj) means restless, uneasy, nervous, unruly, stubborn, recalcitrant and undutiful. In your forthcoming examination, your option and your italics word must belong to the same word class. Therefore, the answer is D.

37. The correct option is A

The italics word impromptu(adj) depicts : offhand, extempore, unpremeditated and unrehearsed. Hence, the best option that is nearest to the word impromptu is "unprepared" (adj).

38. The correct option is A

Option B, C and D are positive words. Conversely, option A is the only negative word that collocates with the word maligned. Hence, other similar words for maligned are: slandered, defamed, disparaged and reproached.

39. The correct option is A

Although, option A and B are intertwined but the most appropriate option is A. So, another similar contextual meaning for the word cogent in this context is convincing.

40. The correct answer is A.

Familiar with (conversant with, acquainted with, aware of and cognizant of) is the best option for the word attuned (verb).

For these questions 41-50, choose the option that best completes the gap(s)

41. The correct answer is D

This question falls under order of Adjectives or place ordering. Remarkably, when there are many adjectives that qualify a noun in an expression, there is a certain order or arrangement that must be observed like : deictic (it stands for determiners), ordinator (these includes: ordinals and cardinals) and epithets.

42. The correct answer is D

The beauty of the queen's language (English Language) resides in speaker's or user's vast knowledge to unfold its nitty gritty. It is just principle of the language that : had can only be used when there is main and subordinate clause. Here, the statement is an alternative statement with coordinating conjunction "or".

43. The correct answer is A

In the first clause there is "was" grammatically; the second clause must also be in past tense and not present tense. That is the rule of sentence sequence.

44. The correct answer is D

It is a universal law that: uncountable nouns cannot collocate or attract indefinite article such as "a or an". Besides, it is only plural count nouns that take : few and a few. Herein, the best determiner for the word information is "much" information.

45. The correct answer is C

The question falls under possessive case in nouns. Hence, singular statement always precedes apostrophe and "s" while the plural statement attract apostrophe without the "s".

46. The correct answer is B

The question is under correct use of preposition and the most applicable preposition herein is "at".

47. The correct answer is B

It is a question under collocation. It is wrong to use still with yet and can with able. Nonetheless, though at time goes with yet but in this case but is the most suitable word.

48. The correct answer is A

Sleep through means: a process of sleeping without waking for a period of time, usually the night.

49. The correct answer is B

It is a question under sentence sequence. Remember, present subject attracts present object while past subject attracts past object. If I see Lord Gaffy I will greet him. If I saw Lord Gaffy I would greet him.

50. The correct answer is C

Grammatically, it is a question that needs clarification between there and their. Don't forget, their has the word heir in it, which can act as a reminder that the term indicates possession. While, there is the choice when talking about places. whether figurative or literal.

From questions 51-52, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

51. The correct answer is C

It is only accompany and sluggish that share the same vowel sound.

52. The correct answer is D

Other related words with pear are: there, fare, stare, wear, dear, are, their, beware, etc.

From questions 53-54, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by letter (s) underlined.

53. The correct answer is B

Town and non orally share the same consonant sound. Hence, it is wit to always pay attention to pronunciation.

54. The correct answer is B

English and think share the same consonant sound.

From questions 55-56, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.

55. The correct answer is C

It is only sheen that phonologically rhyme with machine.

56. The correct answer is B

Key and quay share the same rhyming scheme.

From questions 57-58, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options.

The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s)

57. The correct answer is B

Any word that end with tion always has its stress second to the last syllable.

58. The correct answer is C

This means that, it is all the syllable before "ion" that must be stressed.

From questions 59-60 the words in capital letters have the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.

59. The correct answer is C

Option C is the correct answer because the word "Technical" contradicts the word "commercial" and the interrogative statement provides a chance to re-emphasise the word "commercial".

60. The correct answer is A

It is only option A that satisfies the condition of emphatic stress.

2016 UTME MODEL USE OF ENGLISH QUESTIONS

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

Curiosity is as clear and definite as any of our urges. We wonder what is in a sealed telegram or in a letter which someone else is absorbed or what is being said in the telephone booth or in low conversation. This inquisitiveness is vastly stimulated by jealous, suspicion, or any hint that we ourselves are directly or indirectly involved in. But there appears to be a fair amount of personal interest in other people's affairs even when they do not concern us except as a mystery to be unravelled or a tale to be told. The reports of a divorce suit will have 'news value' for many weeks. They constitute a story like a novel, a play or a moving picture. This is not an example of pure curiosity. However, since we readily identify ourselves with others' their joys and despair then become our own concern.

Adapted from Harris, W and L.G Wilson (1963) *The University Handbook*, New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? A. Suspicion often stimulates inquisitiveness B. Every human conduct often gives rise to curiosity C. Our environment always inhibits curiosity D.

Curiosity is effective where there is no room for it

2. According to the sage, people wonder what is in a sealed telegram because A. it has taken long for the telegram to arrive B. they are naturally curious about things C. the information is vital to them D. it is their responsibility to know

3. The word *absorbed*, as used in the passage, means A. disturbed B. engrossed C. covered D. entailed

4. From the passage, it can be deduced that curiosity thrives A. through conducts that are inimical to our activities B. if we are able to probe into what others are thinking C. only if we become suspicious of people's motives D. if the subject of discussion is of interest to us

4. The author seems to suggest that curiosity is A. misleading B. inborn C. learned D. acquired

5. The fact that the bees landed on the blue paper showed that they A. responded to sugary water B. responded to the intensity of light C. could not see a difference D. responded to colours

6. Which of the following is true about the fireflies? A. They see red as black B. They see black as other colours C. They see all colours as the same D. They see red as different from other colours

7. When bees are trained continually, they A. condition themselves to feed on bowls B. respond to sugary water in all colours C. land on blue and grey colours D. respond to different coloured papers

8. From the passage, we learn that some insects notably A. can distinguish between black and red B. cannot see red but other colours C. cannot distinguish between red and black D. can see red but not black

9. The word *intensity*, as used in the passage, means A. scheme B. flare C. instinct D. force
The passage below has gaps. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap.

PASSAGE 3

Boxing is sometimes called 'the noble art of self defence'. According to some people, boxing appeals to the lowest instincts in the...11... [A. agitators B. witnesses C. congregations D. spectators] who have come to watch blood flow and their fellow human suffer. Boxers who are medically fit appear in the ...12... [A. stage B. circle C. track D. ring] The referee sometimes allows the ...13... [A. bout B. match C. performance D. contest] to go on for long so that one of the ...14... [A. assailants B. disputants C. contestants D. brawlers] is reduced to a human punch bag. It may happen that the boxers are not well ...15... [A. leveled B. groomed C. sparred D. staged] one being much stronger than the other, as a result of which he so much .. 16... [A. underrates B. overrates C. outclasses D. outfits] his opponent that he wins ... 17... [A. by knock-out B. by a knock-down C. by a punch-up D. by a punch down] Many boxers having suffered permanent brain ... 18... [A. drain B. fatigue C. damage D. sprain] in the ...19... [A. barrage B. clutter C. rattle D. racket] of punches that have

been thrown at them during their ... 20... [A. career B. calling C. vacation D. routine]
Adapted from Ogunsanwo, O., Duruaku, A. B. C., Ezechukwu, J., and Nwachukwu, U. I. (2003) Countdown to WASSCE/SSCE, NECO, JME English Language: Evans Brothers Ltd.

These questions are based on A. H. Mohammed's *The Last Days at Forcados High School*.

21. At the end of term in Forcados High School. Nene was saddled with the responsibility of A. leading her house in the race B. packaging the gifts for presentation C. arranging the school hall for dinner D. organizing the carol night
22. Efua was not in the good books of teachers at Forcados High School because A. the students of Forcados did not like her B. she was expelled from her previous school C. she bribed the principal before she was admitted D. her admission into senior class was unusual.
23. In the novel. Ansa looked around glumly when Jimi was engrossed in laughter and chatter because he was A. neglected by Jimi B. anxious to go home C. distracted by a band playing on the field D. given twelve strokes of the cane by the principal
24. Mama Silifat had an affection for Jimi because she always gave him A. money to buy chewing gum B. advice against bad students C. he courage to do well in his class D. the largest pieces of puff-puff
25. Ansa licked his lips and said furtively, 'Look this is between you and me. Jimi would be angry if I told you, but his brother is well, we suspect he sometimes sells drugs and...' From the excerpt above, Ansa was talking to A. Risikat and Nene B. Novi C. Caro D. Efua
26. The speculation amongst the students of Forcados High School was that Jimi was dating A. Risikat B. Joke C. Caro D. Efua
27. Mr. Solade sent Jimi to Ibadan for the holidays in order to A. save Jimi from Wole's bad influence B. heed Jimi's request to stay with his uncles. C. allow Jimi spend some time with his friends D. allow Jimi to know more about Ibadan
28. Students refused to sympathize with Efua when drinks spilled on her because A. she would not accept their sympathy B. she was Jimi's only girlfriend C. they planned it to disgrace her D. they felt she was arrogant.
29. Which of the following best describes Mr. Mallum? A. He was a fat, tall man with wimpish behavior B. He was a tall, wiry man with good diction C. He was crude, rash and impatient D. He was a small, wiry man with odd accent.
30. According to the novel, Efua was in Forcados High School because A. her stepfather was a board member B. of her former principal's recommendation C. the school needed her mother's support D. of aunt Moni's gift to the school
31. Jimi and Efua, there's something fishy going on there... From the excerpt above, the expression something fishy refers to A. Nene's fear that Efua and Jimi were no longer going out B. Nene's fear that Jimi was not determined to jilt

- Efua C. Nene's annoyance that Efua might snatch Jimi from her D. Nene's suspicion that Jimi and Efua were having a relationship
32. Seyi Lawal, the head boy of the school, was described as someone who A. loved his job B. hated Physics practical C. loved interacting with girls D. hated hard-work
33. The author uses the novel to portray sonic of the A. NGO's activities only B. environmental conditions C feelings of teachers only D. societal problems
34. Efua's guarded and hostile attitude towards boys could be traced to A. the teachings she had from her cleric B. stories she had heard from her aunt C. the experience she had with her stepfather D. her innate sense of justice
35. Jimi was very prominent in Forcados High School because he was A. the son of a great scholar B. the only child of his parents C. one of the school prefects D. noted for his good paintings
- For this question, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the question.
36. Mr. Rufus bore the brunt in the last promotion examination A. Mr. Rufus failed the examination woefully. B. Mr. Rufus excelled in the examination C. Mr. Rufus was excited about the examination D. Mr. Rufus toyed with the examination
37. My friend is well off nowadays A. My friend is financially sound B. My friend is well known to people C. My friend is now well D. My friend has lost focus
38. The retired army officer did a yeoman's service to the nation A. His activity brought disrepute to the nation B. His service to the nation was not exemplary. C. He was showered with the responsibility of the yeoman D. He was very loyal to the nation
39. He suddenly found himself in the thick of the situation A. He did not agree with the situation B. He used his experience to settle the situation C. He saved himself out of the situation D. He found himself deeply involved in the situation
40. Olu amid Ado are about to come to blows A. They are about to agree with each other B. They are about to accept other people's opinion C. They are about to hit each other D. They are about to disagree with other people's opinion
41. By refusing the offer, he has just cut down his own throat A. He has made a big mistake B. He has made the right decision C. He has given up on his idea D. He has used the knife on his throat.
42. These job cuts are just the thin end of the wedge A. Job cuts are very rampant B. Job cuts are inconclusive C. Job cuts are the beginning of unpleasant situations D. Job cuts are the beginning of healthy rivalries.
43. Jumai will do well if she was given a fair crack of the whip A. She would do well if she was given a fair whip B. She would excel if she used the whip well C. She would do well if she was given equal opportunity D. She would do well if she was made to cry
44. Her death was a bolt from the blue to us. A. Her death bolted us together B. Her death

caused confusion C. Her death sealed our hopes D. Her death was unexpected

45. The students were nosing around A. They were roaming about B. They were searching for information C. They were playing around D. They were disseminating information
- For these questions, choose the option *opposite in meaning* to the word or phrase in *italics*
46. It is important not to let mistakes *blight* your life A. damage B. impart C. improve D. ruin
47. The film was shot in *decrepit* police station A. an improved B. a damaged C. an impoverished D. a dilapidated.
48. Jumoke is fond of *carping* her sister A. praising B. joking with C. complaining about D. faulting.
49. A cup of coffee *invigorated* him A. destroyed B. energized C. angered D. debilitated.
50. It is *ludicrous* to suggest that she was a government agent. A. odd B. exciting C. farcical D. sensible.
51. The idea makes me *cringe* A. quiver B. tremble C. resolute D. writhe.
52. His book was one of those books that *galvanized* democracy. A. stimulated B. encouraged C. dissuaded D. promoted.
53. He walks in a *gawky* way A. suitable B. clumsy C. lumbering D. graceful
54. The nation is in a period of economic *flux* A. modification B. change C. fluidity D. stability
55. Our son was highly active and *exuberant*. A. subdued B. fulsome C. lively D. bright
- For these questions, choose the option *nearest in meaning* to the word or phrase in *italics*
56. Mr. Ojo has a *fickle* character A. a genuine B. a stable C. an imperfect D. an unpredictable
57. He picked up the phone expecting to hear the chairman's *gruff* voice A. gracious B. musical C. husky D. polite.
58. It has been a *fraught* day A. difficult B. pleasant C. wonderful D. solemn.
59. She *scowled* furiously at his back as he walked away. A. whispered B. grimaced C. screeched D. screamed.
60. The use of this equipment should *obviate* the problem A. prevent B. improve C. promote D. worsen.
61. Oisa *hoodwinked* the men into buying and selling. A. grouped B. lured C. deluded D. drove
62. There was an infectious *gaiety* in the children's character A. exhilaration B. depression C. moodiness D. desperation.
63. The room was filled with the *pungent* smell of tobacco A. placid B. mild C. illegal D. acrid.
64. He lifted his hand in a *languid* manner A. a sheepish B. a sluggish C. a friendly D. an energetic.
65. The lawmaker *heckled* the chairman of the panel during their last meeting. A. cheered up B. applauded C. shouted down D. restrained.
- For these questions, choose the options that *best complete* the gap(s).
66. The book will sell in _____ A. hundreds of thousands B. a hundred thousand C. hundreds of thousand D. hundred thousands.

67. We must be ready to cater for _____ A. the poors and needy B. poor and needs C. the poor and needy D. poors and needs.

68. After a three-day meeting, two presidents issued a _____ calling for peace. A. bulletin B. memorandum C. communiqué D. directive.

69. Timi has gone to Lagos and he will be back in _____ time A. two's week B. two week's C. two weeks D. two weeks'.

70. The students have not come back from the school farm, _____ ? A. hadn't they B. have they C. didn't they D. isn't it

71. 'Do not forget to reply _____' said the teacher. A. my letter B. for my letter C. of my letter D. to my letter

72. You will need _____ to help the investigations. A. this information B. this informations C. these information D. these informations.

73. Ada did not find _____ in the house A. anyone B. some one C. somebody D. someone.

74. The _____ discouraged me from reading it A. story length B. length of the story C. stories length D. story's length.

75. Ado said that he _____ A. want very much to travel to Lagos B. has been wanting very much to travel to Lagos C. wanted very much to travel to Lagos D. will want very much to travel to Lagos.

76. Bola takes _____ his father both in appearance and his manner, A. On B. from C. after D. upon.

77. _____ rich has its own problem. A. Being B. Keen C. On being D. On been.

For these questions, choose the option that best complete the gap(s)

78. The doctor listened to my heartbeat with a _____ A. cardiograph B. stethoscope C. chromometer D. microscope.

79. With strong determination, Adarnu was able to _____ the problem A. surmount B. surpass C. defend D. know

80. It is impossible to say whether _____ Ola and her sister will be offered jobs by the firm. A. both B. either C. each D. neither

81. He decided to wait for the bus because he had _____ A. many luggages B. plenty luggages C. a lot of luggage D. too many luggage

82. _____ lawyers enrolled at the Nigerian Bar last year _____ this year. A. Very many/than B. Same/as C. More/than D. As/much

83. The officer _____ that ire was not supposed to talk to the press on the matter A. could have known B. shall know C. should have known D. will know

84. He said. 'We shouldn't do it _____ ? A. should we B. should be C. didn't we D. said he

85. After too much exercise, some people suffer from cramp winch is caused by the _____ of the muscles. A. contraction B. restriction C. conscription Relaxation

For these questions, choose the options that have the same vowel sound as the ones represented by the letter(s) underlined.

86. Reprieve A. rich B. police C. queer D. probity

87. Door A. food B. cough C. sure D. board

88. Famous A. soup B. cook C. pilot D. colonel

For these questions, choose the options that have the same consonant sound as the ones represented by the letter(s) underlined.

89. Choice A. schedule B. teach C. leisure D. machine

90. Yet A. bury B. way C. vessel D. Europe

91. Tasked A. bagged B. floored C. laughed D. shouted

For these questions, choose the options that rhyme with the given words.

92. Risen A. prison B. motion C. portion D. rising

93. Terror A. tenor B. warrior C. error D. furrow

94. Crowd A. crow B. bard C. a loud D. crow

For these questions, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s).

95. Inoffensive A. inOffensive B. inoffensive C. inoFFENSive D. Inoffensive

96. Obligation A. obliGAtion B. OBligation C. obligaTION D. obligation

97. Disagreement A. disAgreement B. disaGReement C. DiSagreement D. disagreeMENT

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

98. The car CRUSHED him A. Who did the car crush? B. Did a car crush him? C. What crushed him? D. Did the car injure him?

99. Lamide is VERY hostile? A. Is Lamide so hostile? B. Is Lamide friendly? C. Was Lamide very hostile? D. Who is hostile?

100. My house is a BUNGALOW A. Is my house a terrace? B. Was my house a bungalow? C. Is my house the bungalow? D. Is his house a bungalow

2016 USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION

1. The correct option is B
This question is a suitability question. It is crystal clear from the passage that "every human conduct often gives rise to curiosity" according to the first line of the passage.

2. The correct option is B
This question is direct. People sincerely wonder what is in the telegram owing to normal curiosity about things.

3. The correct option is B
This question is interpretative. The word absorbed as used in second line of the first paragraph contextually means: engrossed.

4. The correct option is C
This question is authorial. Interestingly, it can be deduced from meticulous analysis of the passage that "curiosity thrives only if we become suspicious of people's motives"

5. The correct option is B
This question is interpretative and contextual. Truly, curiosity is inborn.

6. The correct option is D
It is contextual and interpretative question and the right option here is "responded to colours"

7. The correct option is D
This is thematic and authorial question and the suitable expression is "they are red as different from other colours"

8. The correct option is D
This is contextual and interpretative question and the right sentence is "respond to different coloured papers".

9. The correct option is C
This is a suitability question and the best option statement is "cannot distinguish between red and black"

10. The correct option is A.
The word intensity interpretatively means "scheme".

The passage below has gaps. Immediately follow each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option for each gap.

11. The correct option is D
Remember, as audience is to theatre, congregation is to church, etc likewise spectator is to sports. Without mincing words, spectator is a person who watches at a show, game, or other event.

12. The correct option is D

13. The correct option is A
In this context, bout means organized fight in boxing or wrestling.

14. The correct option is C
The most suitable word among the given options is contestant. Technically, it depicts: a person who takes part in a contest or competition.

15. The correct option is B
It is lucid under the language of boxing that groomed means: a process of preparing or training someone for a particular purpose or activity.

16. The correct option is A
The word simply means: an act to underestimate the extent, value, or importance of someone or something.

17. The correct option is A
Knockout or KO occurs when a boxer is hit hard and loses consciousness.

18. The correct option is C
There is a clear dichotomy between damage and damages. Here, damage means: physical harm that impairs the value, usefulness, or normal function of something.

19. The correct option is A
In this context, barrage means a number of punches thrown.

20. The correct option is A
Career means: an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.

These questions are based on A.H. Mohammed's The Last Days at Forcados High School.

21. The correct answer is D
Nene was saddle with the purview of organizing the carol night due to her vast societal knowledge.

22. The correct answer is D
The reason is not far-fetched from the fact that "her admission into Forcados High school was unusual"

23. The correct answer is A
Ansa Izaegbebe looked around glumly when Jimi Solade neglected him.

24. The correct answer is D
Mama Silifat always sells puff-puff and akara outside the school premises. She is fond of Jimi

whom she addresses by his full name Akinjimi or omo mi (my child).

25. **The correct answer is D**

Ansa made this statement while addressing Efua and Nene.

26. **The correct answer is D**

The speculation was that: Jimi was dating the new student from St Catherine High school; Efua.

27. **The correct answer is A**

Protect Jimi from Wole's bad influence.

28. **The correct answer is D**

Other students at Forcados High School always see her as an arrogant student.

29. **The correct answer is D**

Mr. Mallum is a Principal at Forcados High school. He never addressed his students by their first name except Jimi, the day Efua made him realize he hadn't cared enough about his students.

30. **The correct option is B**

Efua's former principal recommendation secured her admission in Forcados. Though, she was placed on probation; at first.

31. **The correct answer is D**

Nene's inkling perspective towards Jimi and Efua's relationship.

32. **The correct option is A**

Seyi Lawal is the head boy at Forcados High School who interestingly loves his job.

33. **The correct answer is D**

It is a realistic story that depicts a typical contemporary society. The writer comments on the ills of the modern world.

34. **The correct answer is C**

The molesting and harassing she had from her stepfather when she was thirteen caused her hostile attitude towards boys.

35. **The correct option is C**

JIMI SOLADE is a sixteen year old high school in his final year at school, Forcados High School is the central character in the story.

For this question, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the question.

36. **The correct answer is A**

The idiomatic meaning of bore the brunt is : to suffer the worst part of an unpleasant or problematic situation.

37. **The correct option is A**

The adjective well off simply means someone who is rich enough to be able to do and buy most things. A substitute word for your forthcoming examination is buoyant.

38. **The correct answer is D**

The statement yeoman's service simple means: efficient or useful help in need.

39. **The correct answer is D**

If you are in the thick of an activity or situation, you are very involved in it.

40. **The correct answer is C**

This expression simple means: they want to start fighting after a disagreement.

41. **The correct option is A**

Definition of "cut one's own throat". : to do something that is bad for oneself : to act in a way that will cause oneself harm. For instance, they ended up cutting their own throats when they raised prices, because their customers went elsewhere.

42. **The correct answer is C**

This idiomatic statement means: the inconspicuous beginning or initial stage of something that will be unfavorable, cause problems, or bring decline.

43. **The correct option is C**

A fair crack of the whip definition: an equal chance to do something. Lord Gaffy gives his students a fair crack of the whip.

44. **The correct answer is D**

Idiomatically, bolt from the blue or a bolt out of the blue means a sudden or unexpected event.

45. **The correct answer is B**

Definition of "nose around": to search for something (such as private or hidden information) in a quiet or secret way. For example, *Annat caught him nosing around in her office.*

2016 Solutions to nearest and opposite in meaning.

46. **The correct option is C.**

Blight (noun) means ruin, plague, bane, scourge, infestation and calamity. The best option is C. Improve (Verb) depicts ameliorate, make better, rectify, embellish and revamp.

47. **The best answer is A.**

An improved unlike decrepit means assuaged, perfect, emended and uplift. In contrary, other words for decrepit for your forthcoming examinations are: weak, feeble, dilapidated, antiquated and deteriorated.

48. **The right answer is A.**

Although, other words akin to carping are: faultfinding, nagging, caviling, scoffing and belittling. Yet, the best opposite is praising.

49. **The right option is D.**

The antonyms of invigorated: debilitated, weaken, enfeebled, fatigued, emasculated, aggravated and exacerbated.

50. **The correct answer is A.**

The antonyms of the word ludicrous are: odd, preeminence, and disparity.

51. **The correct answer is C.**

The antonyms of cringe are: resolute (adj.), determined, steadfast, unflinching, purposive and undeviating.

52. **The right answer is D**

Antonyms of galvanized are: promoted, encouraged, strengthen, contributed to, etc.

53. **The most suitable option is B.**

The antonyms of gawky: clumsy, awkward, unskillful, inept, unfitting, etc.

54. **The correct answer is D.**

Antonyms of flux: stability, balance, fixedness, fixity, steadiness, inertia, changeless, etc.

55. **The best option is A**

The antonyms of exuberant: subdued (adj.), quite, tranquil, calm, unresponsive, etc.

For these questions, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

56. **The correct answer is D**

Synonyms of fickle (adj.): unpredictable, erratic, indecisive, treacherous, undisciplined, perfidious, etc.

57. **The best answer is C**

Synonyms of gruff: husky, coarse, hefty, stout, burly, strapping, etc.

58. **The best answer is A**

Synonyms of fraught (adj.): difficult, full of, teeming with, strenuousness, arduousness, etc.

59. **The correct option is D.**

Synonyms for scowled: Screamed and squealed.

60. **The correct option is A**

Synonyms for obviate: prevent, hinder, impede, thwart, etc.

61. **The correct answer is B**

Synonyms of hoodwinked (v): lured, deceived, ensnared, duped, tricked, etc.

62. **The correct answer is A**

Synonyms of gaiety: exhilaration, cheerfulness, gladness, jubilation, joyfulness, exultation, etc

63. **The correct answer is D**

Synonyms of pungent (adj.): acrid, sour, irritating, acidulous, tart, etc

64. **The correct option is B**

Synonyms of languid: sluggish, weak, feeble, unhealthy, flagging, inactive, etc

65. **The correct answer is C**

Synonyms of heckled: Shouted down, booted, interrupted, disrupted, embarrassed, etc.

For these questions, choose the options that best complete the gap(s)

66. **The correct answer is C**

The question falls under number reality agreement. Remember, it is grammatically correct to say: Hundreds of students have been killed. Likewise, it is ungrammatical to say: two hundreds of students have been killed.

67. **The correct answer is C**

This question is from categorisation concord. When a collective name, denoting category (not collective noun) is involved, the verb to be used should be plural. Here, the poor means, the poor people.

68. **The correct answer is B**

The word memorandum is the most suitable option among the given options. It simply means: a usually brief written message or report from one person or department in a company or organization to another. Besides, an informal written record of an agreement that has not yet become official.

69. **The correct answer is C**

The question is from genitive case in noun. Grammatically, you are to treat sake and time as people who possess things. Therefore, singular sentence with take apostrophe before "s" while the plural statement will take apostrophe after the "s" except in some situations like: denominational adjective or in spellings like: Moses, Jesus, etc.

70. **The correct answer is B**

It is a question from question tag. Don't forget that, if a statement is positive, the question must be negative. The students have not(negative) will attract have they(positive). The word not made the statement negative. It is also called negators.

71. **The correct answer is A**

My letter is a lucid and suitable option for this question.

72. **The correct answer is A**

Remember, it is ungrammatical to pluralise uncountable nouns. There is nothing like informations, equipments, luggages, furnitures, etc. More so, any verb that must come before uncountable nouns must be a singular verb.

73. **The correct answer is A**

2015 UTME MODEL USE OF ENGLISH QUESTIONS

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE 1

There are many different approaches to conflict management, each of which may have utility in particular circumstances. A great deal of scholarship has been devoted to analysing how and, in what situations different approaches can be applied most effectively.

Conflict management approaches can be classified into two broad categories: Firstly on the basis of the level of escalation which the particular conflict is being managed. In this sense, one can distinguish between the peaceful and the 'military' approaches. The trademarks of the peaceful approach are negotiation, verbal persuasion, use of inducements, denial of privileges, and subtle manipulations short of the use of physical forces, while those of the military approach relate to the use of physical coercion. The use of physical force could be by a party to the conflict or third party, to promote one side's interest, impose a settlement, or create a situation in which diplomatic negotiations can occur.

Secondly, conflict management approaches can also be classified according to the status of the participants in the reaming process. For example, a conflict could be managed through 'negotiation', that is, direct bargaining by the parties involved in the conflict; or through 'mediation', that is with the help of a third party.

1. The expression *third party*, as used in the passage, means. A. politician B. intruder C. conformist D. mediator.

2. From the passage, it can be deduced that A. all nations adopt the peaceful approach B. all nations prefer the military option C. prevailing circumstances push a warring nation to sue for peace D. conflicts are noted for facilitating opportunities.

3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage? A. The approach to employ in conflict management depends on the state of affairs B. Only one conflict management approach can be applied in all situations C. All conflict management approaches can be applied in all situations. D. There m a general disagreement among scholars on conflict management.

4. According to the passage, the different approaches to conflict management are A. pernicious B. uniform C. misleading D. fundamental

5. The word *utility*, as used in the passage, means A. difficulty B. attitude C. usefulness D. management.

6. The word *couched*, as used in the passage, means A. arranged B. expressed C. modified D. itemized.

These questions 7 - 10 are based on Vincent Chukwuerneka like's "The Potter's Wheel".

7. From the writer's point of view, one can conclude that A. the only authority a society has is its language. B. language and culture are interwoven. C. people of the same culture in the same society D. developing peoples of the world have not developed their languages.

This question falls under lexical negators and correct use of indefinite pronouns.

74. The correct answer is B

When a non living thing is talked about in possessive nouns, it is grammatically wise to avoid apostrophe and use of to show the possession. The table's leg(it is wrong). Instead, it is the leg of the table.

75. The correct answer is D

This question falls under grammatical rankscale. Interestingly, the object mobile like adjunct, conjunct and disjunct.

76. The correct answer is C

Take after is a phrasal verb that means: resemble a parent or ancestor.

77. The correct option is A

It is strictly correct application of verb Bc. Remember: is, am, are, were, was, been, being and to be.

For these questions, choose the option that best complete the gap(s)

78. The correct option is B

From the language of medicine, stethoscope means: a medical instrument for listening to the action of someone's heart or breathing, typically having a small disc-shaped resonator that is placed against the chest, and two tubes connected to earpieces.

79. The correct answer is A

The word "surmount" which means overcome a difficulty or obstacle is the most suitable word that can flow in this sentence.

80. The correct answer is A

This question falls under determiners. As a matter of fact, we always use both to refer to two things or people together.

81. The correct answer is C

The law that governs uncountable nouns grammatically states that: it is ungrammatical in the conveyance of one's discourse to pluralise uncountable nouns. Hence, it is "luggage" and not "luggages".

82. The correct answer is C

Interestingly, more is a determiner that is most suitable to serve as an antecedent of people. While, than is used: in introducing the second element in a comparison or used in expressions introducing an exception or contrast.

83. The correct answer is C

This question falls under modal auxiliary verbs. Grammatically, should is the most suitable word in this context.

84. The correct answer is A

It is trite in English that, positive statement attracts negative question.

85. The correct answer is A

The word contraction means: an act of decreasing the size of something or shortening it, or it can be the process of becoming smaller or compressed.

For these questions, choose the options that have the same vowel sound as the ones represented by the letter (s) underlined.

86. The correct answer is B

It is only police and relieve that share the same long vowel sound. Hence, inculcate the following words in your vade mecum for your forthcoming examination: machine. prestige, complete, key, quay, tree, sweet, etc.

87. The correct answer is D

It is only door and board that share long vowel sound. Therefore, you are to take cognizance of the following words that share the same sound: awe, ball, talk, fall, lawyer, or, fore, naught, bore, lord, core, north etc.

88. The correct answer is C

Famous and pilot share the same short vowel sound. So, other related words are: nervous, offend, doctor, tutor, creator, nurture, rapture, culture, beautiful, doctor, bottom, havoc, teacher, etc.

For these questions, choose the options that have the same consonant sound as the ones represented by the letter (s) underlined.

89. The correct answer is B

It is only choice and teach that share the same consonant sound. For the sake of other exams, the following words share the same sound with choice: chair, church, factual, cheer, stanch, rich, etc

90. The correct answer is D

Phonological, it is only yet and Europe that share the same sound. Other similar words are: year, you, ewe, uniform, unity, eulogy, valuc, view, duty, etc

91. The correct answer is C

Interestingly, any verb ending in soundless sound: /p/,/k/,/s/,/r/,etc whose past tense is formed by adding "ed" will have its pronunciation as /t/.

92. The correct answer is A

Risen and prison share the same rhyme.

93. The correct answer is C

Error is the only option that shares the same rhyme with terror.

94. The correct answer is C

Aloud is the only word in the given options that share the same rhyme with crowd. Other options house another rhymes.

From these questions, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s)

95. The correct answer is C

In poly syllabic words, it is wrong to always stress the prefixes and suffix. Hence, this is applicable in "inoFFENsive".

96. The correct answer is A

Mostly, noun ending in "ION" always has its stress before "ION".

97. The correct answer is B

Word ending in "MENT" always has the way you would have stressed it in its base form. To stress the word disagreement, it is wit to first stress "agree". Here, the correct answer is "disaGREEment".

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

98. The correct answer is D

Option D is the only question without the rubric word.

99. The correct answer is A

It is only option A that satisfies the emphatic stress rule.

100. The correct answer is A

Option A is correct due to the fact that it contains an extra word (terrace).

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? A. The world is interpreted to us only in our native language B. Our native language is as important as the world around us C. We know more about the world around us in our language is not written D. The world around us is the world of people who speak the same language.

9. What is the symbolic function of a native language, according to the passage? A. It enables the society itself the more B. It promotes understanding within the group C. It distinguishes that society from others D. It alienates progress within the society and beyond.

10. From the passage, one can imply that A. the language of instruction is ideally one's own language B. native languages are difficult to use as languages of instruction. C. no foreign language should be taught in any society D. no society conducts its education in a foreign language.

PASSAGE 2

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

Before now, students bumped unto career by chance or through the insistence of parents. These parents had pre-conceived notions of ...11... [A. insignificant B. prestigious C. inferior D. debased] professions and gave little consideration to their children's interest, aptitude, knowledge and skills. Students' career decisions were also ... 12 ... [A. influenced B. hampered C. subdued D. rejected] by the type of secondary schools they attended. Before government take-over of schools in 1971. Over 80% of elementary and secondary schools were privately owned and competition was ...13... [A. high B. minimal C. low D. moderate] among these schools. Each strived to carve an ... 14 ... [A. attitude B. image C. effort D. avenue] for herself by excelling in sports or academics and students often ended up in engineering, medicine, the science and law. Junior students tried to ...15 ... [A. appreciate B. emulate C. reject D. denounce] the career choices of their seniors. This spirit of rivalry among mission and private schools waned with government take-over of schools.

Governments involvement in career development is beset with many problems. One such problem is the ... 16 ... [A. mild B. acute C. slow D. average shortage of professional career development officers. These few officers are ... 17... [A. seldom B. usually C. often D. frequently] given the opportunity to practise. If the government of Nigeria has ... 18... [A. lauded B. muffled C. mumbled D. enunciated] a guidance and counselling policy. It must be pointed out that emphasis is still at the secondary level of education. This situation ... 19 ... [A. rejects B. approves C. contradicts D. verifies] the current view that career development should start at the pre-primary level and continue till adulthood.

These questions 21 - 36 are based on A. II Mohammed's "The Last Days at Forcados High School".

21. The information that Efua's diary had been leaked to all in the school was first made known to her by A. Caro B. Ansa C. Nene D. Joke.

22. What do you want? Doesn't it offend your pure gentle soul to be sitting beside me? In the excerpt above, pure and gentle soul referred to A. Nene B. Jimi C. Efua D. Ansa.

23. What did Ansa do when Efua as introduced to him for the first time? A. He smiled sheepishly B. He murmured awkwardly C. He snubbed her D. He embraced her.

24. After her graduation, Nene hoped to study A. accountancy B. law C. architecture D. education.

25. At one time, the closeness between Jimi and Wole heightened because they wanted to A. contend with Jimi's adversaries at Forcados High School B. unite against the bullying of the eldest brother C. present a common front in their quest to learn at school D. practise the act of dancing in the school choir.

26. Teacher Bade earned the nickname Cane because he was A. a discipline master in the school B. always ready to listen to student's complaints C. always ready to punish offenders D. always ready to appreciate students.

27. From the storyline, we could conclude that Forcados High School emphasized A. individuality B. conformity C. duplicity D. truancy.

28. Despite the fact that Ansa was not as brilliant as Jimi, he still saw Jimi as a A. friendly and likeable person B. timid and likeable person C. likeable but hostile person D. humble and likeable person.

29. Jimi was to run awn from the policemen when they asked him to stop by A. getting help from a good Samaritan B. jumping into a nearby hush C. hiding under the table D. jumping into a moving bus.

30. The impromptu meeting to prepare for the mid-term dinner was attended by the A. school prefects B. organizing committee C. SS3 students D. school teachers.

31. What did Jimi occupy himself with as he took his shower? A. He was whistling B. He was crying C. He was dancing D He was brooding.

32. Who was considered as a bright spark in an unspoken contest with Jimi over their chemistry results? A. Eze B. Caro C. Nene D. Efua

33. The teacher's attitude towards Efua was that of A. recognition B. misconception C. misapplication D. repression

34. Which of these best describes Aunty Moni's character trait? A. Garrulous B. Docile C. Arrogant D. Extravagant.

35. The workers tightened their hold on the capital A. They tightened a rope round their capital B. They controlled the capital more strictly C. They held unto other workers in the capital D. They stretched their hold on the capital and beyond.

For these questions, select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentence.

36. Amedu's actions provoked severe criticism A. His actions were seriously rejected B. His actions were severe and

actions were itemized because he was young D. His actions provoked the humour.

37. I haven't seen the movie and my brother hasn't either A. I have seen the movie but neither of my brother have B. My brother and I haven't seen the movie C. Only my brother has seen the movie D. I was the only one that has seen the movie.

38. Sule would have been given the car if his father had not complained A. He wasn't given the car because his father complained B. He was given the car because his father complained C. His father complained about the car and he was given D. He was given the car even though his father didn't complain.

39. Adayi cannot halt the march of time A. She is willing to march on B. She cannot change the way things happen C. She halts the march on time D. She cannot alter the peace march.

40. The lecture is Uye's road to Damascus A. The lecture is an opportunity to travel to Damascus B. The lecture is an experience that changes the way she thinks. C. The lecture talks exclusively about Damascus D. The lecture is an experience that cannot be changed.

41. Ado is one of the backwoodsmen A. He is one of those that live in a distant and underdeveloped area B. He is one of the active members of the community C. He is one of the honest men that live in the community D. He is one of those that live in the most developed part of the city.

42. Bello said he would pitch his tent with the club A. He would support the club B. He would build a pitch in the club C. He would build a tent on the pitch D. He would distance himself from the club.

43. Try not to lose heart, said the man A. Try not to be bold and weak B. Try not to become sad and hopeless C. Try not to be happy and feeble D. Try not to be timid and hopeful.

44. Kasim would have attended the party if he had been invited A. He would not have attended even if he was invited B. He-attended the party before he was invited C. He was not invited and so he did not attend D. He attended the party without invitation.

For these questions, choose the opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics

45. Adewales's arrival always triggers a media frenzy A. violence B. agitation C. calm D. excitement.

46. She said the experience was *harrowing*. A. educating B. frightening C. pleasant D. strange.

47. The house was *invaded* by the young officers A. set upon B. put down C. defended D. built.

48. I like Adamu's *weird* attitude A. bouyant B. peculiar C. zestful D. normal.

49. We travelled to an *obscure* little town A. rugged B. distinguished C. secluded D. inglorious.

50. She is known for her *bizarre* dressing A. natural B. weird C. obsolete D. odious.

51. Lami normally *scurries* around town A. scampers B. dashes C. dawdles D. scuttles.

52. Sule's poem is always *explicit* and compelling A. exciting B. clear C. ambiguous D. long.

54. Usman smiled in a *scornful* way A. respectful B. derisive C. sarcastic D. deluded
55. Alade is noted for his *erratic* behavior A. fitful B. bizarre C. consistent D. euphoric
56. The priest knows Ochai as an *abstainer*. A. Someone who never drinks alcohol B. Someone who holds unto his ideas C. Someone who reads a lot D. Someone who never cares about others.
- For these questions, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics**
57. She gave a *caustic* remark on the occasion. A. tangible B. friendly C. insignificant D. sarcastic.
58. It was a good try but it didn't quite *work out*. A. come to B. come off C. come from D. come for.
59. Garuba's performance in the competition was *horrid*. A. terrible B. encouraging C. commendable D. rigid.
60. Just give me the *basic facts*, with needless details A. relevant B. extraneous C. essential D. critical.
61. Usama likes toys made with *bright and animated* colours. A. dull B. sparkling C. black D. deep
62. The man has strong *distaste* for alcohol A. love B. aversion C. desire D. excitement.
63. The *schism* in the organization is on the increase. A. disagreement B. understanding C. opportunity D. rot.
64. Sule admires people who have *unbending* character. A. mobile B. steady C. wavering D. unstable.
65. He *detests* honesty. A. likes B. hates C. encourages D. commands.
- For these questions 66 - 85, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).**
66. The number of stores will be increased _____ twenty to thirty A. from B. on C. at D. into.
67. _____ bomb had earlier been defused A. A leaf B. An alive C. A life D. A live.
68. The mechanic did not tell me the brakes _____ bad. A. were B. are C. is D. was.
69. Tayo could have supplied the goods but it was _____ into two A. splitting B. split C. splitted D. splits.
70. Had Aisha realized what marriage entails she _____ A. could have not rush into it B. would have rushes into it C. would not have rushes into it D. would not have rushed into it.
71. _____
72. The company deals _____ computer software A. with B. for C. in D. to.
73. There is no logic _____ any of their claims A. with B. in C. from D. up.
74. _____ the house was an easy task for the demolition squad. A. Bringing forth B. Tearing down C. Bringing up D. Fearing with.
75. The prayer sat on the bench _____ the match lasted A. since B. when C. that D. while.
76. He ran out when he saw the teacher, _____? A. didn't he B. isn't he C. does he D. is he.
77. Parents should be good examples _____ their children A. to B. at C. from D. by.
78. He travelled _____ last week A. somewhat B. some where C. some what D. somewhere

79. He was present at the party, _____? A. wasn't he B. did he C. could he D. didn't he
80. The prisoners had been _____ from all contacts. A. kept upon B. kept apart C. kept for D. kept on.
81. We detest these _____, declared the woman A. types of programme B. type of programmes C. types of programmes D. type of programme.
82. Lima doesn't like working in the dark, _____? A. has she B. does she C. will she D. did she.
83. Oboro will always _____ his friends A. stand up for B. stand down for C. stand across for D. stand beside for.
84. She arrived _____ air for the occasion A. for B. in C. with D. by.
85. Audu overbalanced and _____ the water. A. fell into B. fell from C. fell for D. fell at.
- For these questions, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**
86. Bore A. call B. curl C. slot D. hum
87. Head A. said B. heard C. herd D. shirt.
- For these questions, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.**
88. Suite A. tree B. breath C. bleat D. sweet.
89. Cart A. lash B. cat C. part D. pack.
90. Sight A. skate B. short C. cite D. plait.
- For these questions, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.**
91. Sky A. cite B. cats C. break D. coil.
92. loath A. breathe B. that C. thaw D. tank
93. Yan A. of B. often C. off D. physics
94. Lodge A. soldier B. rogue C. go D. measure
- For these questions, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letter(s).**
95. Programmatic A. proGRAMmatic B. PROgrammatic C. programMatic D. programmatic
96. Certification A. certifiCation B. CERTification C. certifiCATION D. cerTification
97. Motivation A. moTivation B. motivaTION C. motiVATION D. Motivation
- In each of questions 98 - 100, the word in capital letters has the Emphatic Stress. Choose the option to which the given sentence relates.**
98. Bukola's UNCLE is a strict teacher A. Is Bukola's uncle is a strict cook? B. Is Tunde's uncle a strict teacher? C. Is Bukola's aunt a strict teacher? D. Is Bukola's uncle an easy going teacher?
99. She put the spoon on the CHAIR A. Did she put the fork on the chair? B. Did she put the spoon on the table? C. Who put the spoon on the chair? D. Who took the spoon on the chair?
100. ASA is a lawyer A. Is Asa a robber? B. Who is a lawyer C. Is Asa the lawyer? D. Was Asa the lawyer?

- used in the last line of the third paragraph means "mediator"
2. **The correct option is D**
This question is a contextual question. From the first paragraph to the last paragraph, it is comprehensively correct to say that "conflicts are noted for facilitating opportunities".
3. **The right option is A**
This is an interpretative and inferential question. Literally, the approach to employ in conflict management depends on the state of affairs is the most suitable inferred statement compare to B, C and D.
4. **The right option is D**
This is evident in the last line of the first paragraph.
5. **The correct option is C**
Utility as used in the first line systematically means usefulness according to the passage.
6. **The correct option is B**
This question is inferential and the word according to the passage means expressed
- These questions, 7-10 are based on Vincent Chukwuemeka Ike's "The Potter's Wheel"**
7. **The correct option is A**
The only authority a society has is its language.
8. **The correct option is B**
Our native language is as important as the world around us is the most suitable option to infer.
9. **The correct option is C**
It distinguishes a society from others. Just like language and a language. The former is universal while the latter is restricted.
10. **The correct option is A**
Truly, language of instruction is ideally one's language.
- Passage 2**
11. **The correct option is B**
This question is strictly for the aspect technical use of words. In this 21st century, parents are truly keen about "prestigious profession" and always give little consideration to their children's career decisions.
12. **The correct option is A**
The word influenced here technical means "the role of socialization in one's choice of career"
13. **The correct option is A**
High in this context means something: great, or greater than normal, in quantity, size, or intensity.
14. **The correct option is B**
Interestingly, today's children always strive to crave an image for themselves in their professional endeavours.
15. **The correct option is B**
It's no longer news that, junior colleagues always strive hard to emulate or inculcate the career decisions of their seniors.
16. **The correct option is B**
The word acute is the most suitable word that collocates with shortage.
17. **The correct option is B**
Usually depicts under normal conditions or generally.
18. **The correct option is A**
Lauded herein means to praise a person or their achievements highly.
19. **The correct option is C.**
Contradicts means to deny the truth of a statement by asserting the opposite.

2015 USE OF ENGLISH DETAILED ANSWERS

1. **The correct option is D**
This question is suitability question. Interpretatively, the expression third person as

20. No question 20

These questions 21-36 are based on A.H Mohammed's "The Last Days At Forcados High School"

21. The correct option is A

Caro is the disdainful Jimi's girlfriend before Efua came to Forcados High. She was also the most popular girl in school.

22. The correct option is A

Nene is referred to as pure and gentle soul in the excerpt.

23. No question.

24. The correct option is A

Ansa smiled sheepishly the first time he met Efua.

25. The correct option is A

Nene Ekpo is Jimi and Ansa's oldest friend. A devout Christian with great music voice. After graduation in Forcados, She hopes to study Accountancy. This was accentuated in Chapter twenty of the book.

26. The correct option is B

Femi Kolade is Jimi and Wole's oldest brother who lives in the United Kingdom. Just like his father, he doesn't want anything to do with his other brother, Wole.

27. The correct option is A

Mr Bade is a teacher at Forcados High School who the students nicknamed cane due to his disciplinarian nature.

28. The correct option is B

The school places premium on conformity.

29. The correct option is D

Ansa Izaegbebe is Jimi's friend and next door neighbour. A nerdy art genius who sees Jimi as his hero for being good at so many things. He likes Jimi's humility.

30. The correct option is B

Mr. Solade embarked upon a 5-month-long journey out of the country leaving his sons behind. Then, while policemen were chasing Wole and Jimi; Jimi jumped into a nearby bush.

31. The correct option is A

The extemporaneous meeting for mid term dinner was attended by the school prefects.

32. The correct option is D

Jimi was brooding while he took his shower in the early chapter of the book.

33. The correct option is A

Eze is a bright student in an unspoken contest with Jimi over chemistry result.

34. The correct option is B

Efua Coker is the new beautiful and mysterious girl in class who had become cynosure of attraction for the boys, Jimi inclusive. Teacher's attitude towards her is misconception.

35. The correct option is D

Mrs. Moni Alli is Funmi Coker's cousin and Efua's aunt whom she stayed with at Balogun street from where she attended school at Forcados High. She is extravagant in nature.

36. The correct option is B

It means: to control a place or situation more strictly or to hold someone or something more firmly.

From these questions, select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentence

37. The correct option is A

This question is on sentence interpretation. Provoked severe criticism means "serious rejection"

38. The correct option is B

It is still on sentence interpretation and the use of correlatives. Remember, either attracts or while neither attracts nor. In this case, it is my brother and I have not seen the movie.

39. The correct option is A

This question is from conditional clause and the use of subjunctives. So, Sule wasn't given the car because his father had complained.

40. The correct option is B

It is a phrasal verb that means: the way that something continues to happen, develop, or make progress and is impossible to stop.

41. The correct option is B

Literally, it is used in reference to an important moment of insight, typically one that leads to a dramatic transformation of attitude or belief.

42. The correct option is A

It simply means: remote, uncleared forest land, archaic, etc.

43. The correct option is A

It is an idiomatic expression that depicts: support.

44. The correct option is B

Lose heart is an idiomatic expression that depicts: become discouraged. Hence, the best answer herein is sad and hopeless.

45. The correct option is C

This is question deals with sentence interpretation. He was not invited and so he did not attend the party.

For these questions, choose the opposite in meaning to the word or in italics

46. The best option is C

Antonyms of triggers: calm, still, quite, serene, restful, reposeful, placid, peaceful, etc.

47. The best option is C

Antonyms of harrowing: pleasant, toothsome, gratifying, satisfying, congenial, etc.

48. The correct opinion is C

Antonyms of invaded: defended, shielded, ward off, secured, safeguarded, etc.

49. The best option is D

Antonyms of weird: normal, usual, regular, steady, steadfast, reasonable, sane, etc.

50. The correct answer is B

Antonyms of obscure: distinguished (adj), recognized, well known, salient, conspicuous, etc

51. The correct option is A

Antonyms of bizarre: natural, genuine, real, inartificial, pure, honest, actual, etc

52. The best option is C

Antonyms of scurrils: hang around, mill around, move at a snail's pace, shilly-shally, dilly-dally, etc.

53. The correct answer is C

Antonyms of explicit: ambiguous, vague, unclear, evasive, elusive, illusory, etc

54. The correct answer is A

Antonyms of scornful (adj): respectful (adj), polite, gentle, mannerly, gentlemanly, courteous, etc.

55. The correct option is B

Antonyms of erratic: consistent (adj), regular, unchanging, adhering, etc.

56. The right answer is C

The statement "someone who reads a lot" is the only option that clearly negates option A, B and D.

For these questions, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in Italics

57. The correct option is D

Synonyms of caustic (adj): sarcastic, mocking, insulting, corrosive, unfriendly, spiteful, acrimonious, uncivil, etc.

58. The right answer is A

Synonyms of work out (phrasal verb): Come to, amount to, mount up to, run to, add up to, etc

59. The correct option is A

Synonyms of horrid (adj): terrible, horrible, dreadful, awful, intolerable, insufferable, unendurable, unbearable, etc

60. The right answer is C

Essential, indispensable, necessary, requisite, fundamental, main, vital, etc.

61. The right answer is B

The following words are synonymous with (bright and animated) active, energetic, lively, spirited, Sparkling, beamish, shiny, glossy, resplendent, translucent, transparent, lambent, radiant, etc.

62. The right answer is B

Synonyms of distaste: aversion, hatred, disliked, abhorrence, abstainer, tectotaler, etc.

63. The correct option is A

Synonyms of schism: disagreement, division, separation, detachment, faction, etc.

64. The correct option is B

Synonyms of unbending: steady, strict, unwavering, unswerving, unshakeable, constant, stalwart, resolute, inflexible, steadfast, unyielding, etc.

65. The right option is B

Synonyms of detests: hates, animosity, odium, loathing, etc.

For these questions, 66-85, choose the option that best completes this gap(s)

66. The correct option is A

Grammatical, this question is from correct use of preposition. Hence, it is increased from. For the sake of your forthcoming examination, don't use preposition with: comprises, seeking, solicit.

For instance, it is I want to solicit Legend's supports and not "I want to solicit for Legend's supports".

67. The right answer is D

Remember, there is a clear dichotomy between life and live. Hence, a live bomb is the most suitable answer in this context.

68. The correct option is D

The primary auxiliary past tense was is the most applicable verb herein.

69. The right option is C

It is from the area of sentence sequence. Remember, past tense subject will attract past tense object. For instance, if I see Legend I will greet him. Besides, If I saw legend I would greet him.

70. The correct option is D

After has, have and had, the immediate verb must be past participle. So, the right answer is "would not have rushed" not "would not have rush or would not have rushes"

71. No question

72. The right answer is A

Deals with (phrasal verb) When you deal with something or someone that needs attention, you give your attention to them, and often solve a problem or make a decision concerning them.

73. The right answer is B

In this question, the most suitable preposition is "in".

74. The right answer is B

This question is from the area of phrasal verb. Interestingly, tearing down is the suitable option and it means: to pull down; destroy; demolish. To disparage or discredit, etc.

75. The correct option is D

Grammatically, While relates an activity that occurs at the same-time as (simultaneously with) the activity in the main clause. The clause following while includes a verb with a meaning or a tense that expresses duration.

76. The correct option is A

This question is from question tag. Pragmatically, a question tag is a short interrogative expression that comes after a statement. Hence, when there is no primary or modal auxiliary verb in a statement, if the subject of the sentence is singular and the verb is in past tense form, use "didn't" to construct the question.

77. The correct option is A

It is lucid and requires no further clarification.

78. The right answer is D

The question is from the point of orthography (spellings). Interestingly, it is "somewhere", at times, pastime, pronunciation, etc.

79. The correct option is A

The question is from question tag. Remember, a positive statement attracts a negative question. Therefore, it is wasn't.

80. The correct option is B

Kept apart means: isolated, sequestered, sequestered, set apart, disunited, divided, parted, separated, etc.

81. The correct option is B

It is a question that falls under grammatical concord. Singular subject attracts singular verb while plural subject attracts plural verb. Interestingly, it is only verb that forms its singular with "s" and plural without "s".

82. The correct option is B

The question is under question tag. Hence, you're beseech to apply previously given rules in question 76 and 79.

83. The correct option is B

Stand up for is a phrasal verb that means: speak or act in support of.

84. The correct option is D

The best preposition that is suitable for arrive in this context is "by".

85. The correct option is A

The best option without any iota of doubt is "fell into" because it means: to go down quickly into (something). For instance, she fell into the swimming pool.

For these questions, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter (s) underlined.

86. The right answer is A

It is "bore" and "call" that shared the same long vowel sound. Hence, in your forthcoming examination, the following share the same vowel

sound with bore: ball, hall, more, before, author, lawyer, wharf, etc.

87. The correct option is A

It is only (head) and (said) that shared the same vowel sound. Therefore, the following words always share the same vowel sound with head in your forthcoming examination: egg, bed, red, end, sex, bell, heaven, weapon, wealth, many, etc.

For these questions, choose the option that rhymes with the given word

88. The right answer is D

It is only suite and sweet that shared the same recognising rhyme.

89. The correct option is B

Cat is the next possible word that rhymes or sounds like cart.

90. The correct option is C

Other related words that rhyme with sight are: bite, night, cite, white, right, write, etc.

For these questions, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter (s) underlined

91. The correct option is A

sky [skai] and other related word with the same consonant sound is cite[sait]

92. The correct option is A

Other words that share the same consonant sound with loath are: breathe, then, clothe, brother, soothe, father, other, further, etc.

93. The right answer is A

Other related words with van are: of, oven, live, volume, divide, vast, prove, etc.

94. The correct option is A

Other related words with lodge and soldier for the sake of your forthcoming examination are: George, judge, legend, village, marriage, etc.

For these questions, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllables are written in capital letters

95. The correct option is C

This question is from stress and syllabication. As a law, whenever you find IC at the end of a word, the stress will fall on the very second to the last syllable before the IC that will be stressed.

96. The correct option is C.

Whenever you find a word ending in TION, it is the syllable before the tion that will be stressed.

97. The correct option is C

Whenever you find a word ending in TION, it is the syllable before the tion that will be stressed.

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

98. The correct option is C

This kind of question can be tackled by asking the question in C and the answer shows the word that is emphasized.

99. The correct option is B

In this situation, it will consider the option that obliterates the italic word. Hence, the best option is B.

100. The right answer is B

This is a straightforward question. Though, it is advisable to look for word that's different from the italic word. Here, it is strictly based on question and answer method. ASA is a lawyer (declarative statement). Who is a lawyer? Interrogative non polar question!

2014 UTME MODEL ENGLISH QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

Political change and social transformation in the form, of revolutions have radically altered the course of human civilization and history Today the world is witnessing political and social changes arising from the desire of people all over the globe for greater freedom and a voice in the way they are governed and a better standard of living. Part of these struggles and processes have become more pronounced in the Third, World since the end of the East-West Cold War in the late 1 980s, and in the face of the challenges being posed by the ongoing process of globalization.

While political and social changes may appear to be distinct phenomena, they are analytically inseparable. Political and social changes refer to alteration or transformations in human behaviour, norms and politico-social institutions. Such changes are often a collective response to the need to change, or as a tacit recognition of a shifting the prevalent power relations in the society. Therefore, the coming to power of a new set of rulers, or the establishment of new structures and processes of governance broadly typifies socio-political changes.

It is important to note that change can either be positive or negative. In most cases, political and social changes are caused by certain factors or reasons. These push people to collectively organize themselves to struggle for a change in the existing power relations. Another reason is to capture political power, in the hope of making life better for the generality of the people. If politics is defined as who gets what, when and how; it then implies that political change refers to an alteration in the form of power, and-the identity of the group or lass which controls and wields state power.

Adapted from Anifowose, R. and Enemu, F. (1999) Element of Politics.

1. Which Question Paper Type of Use of English is given to you? A. Type FB. Type E C. Type L D. Type S.

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Change is inimitable. B. Change is inestimable. C. Change is invaluable. D. Change is inevitable.

3. It can be deduced from the passage that political and social changes are A. intertwined. B. antithetical. C. independent D. repulsive.

4. A suitable title for this passage is A. Reasons for Political Change B. The Struggle or Political Power. C. Elements of Politics. D. Social Change and Political Empowerment.

5. The word alteration, as used in the passage, means A. multiplication. B. recognition C. modification. D. complication.

PASSAGE II

Like all reptiles, snakes are cold-blooded, or more correctly ectothermic - they cannot produce their own body heat; instead, they rely

on the sun to heat their bodies. Because they do not rely an energy from-food to generate body heat, snakes can survive on an extremely meagre diet. Some wait for months between successive meals, and a few survive by eating a large meal just once or twice a year. When they do eat, snakes swallow their prey whole rather than biting off small pieces. Many snakes have specialized jaws that enable them to swallow animals that are far larger than their own heads. Although uncommon some snakes, such as the African rock python, have been observed eating animals as large as an antelope or a small cow.

With over two thousand five hundred species belonging to more than ten families, snakes are a large and successful group-They owe much of this success to their versatility - snakes occupy habitat ranging from underground burrows to the top of the tree, to ocean depths as great as one hundred and fifty metres. They are found on every continent except Antarctica, and although they are most abundant in tropical areas, many survive in regions marked by extreme cold. The only places without snakes are parts of the Polar Regions and isolated islands, such as the Republic of Ireland and New-Zealand as opposed to places in Nigeria like Plateau and Gombe States in the Northern part where there is a large population of snakes.

Adapted from Microsoft Encarta Premium (2009)

6. It can be inferred from the passage that snakes are A. heterogeneous creatures. B. voracious cow eaters. C. great insect eaters. D. homogeneous reptiles.
7. The most notable thing about snakes, according to the passage, is that they A. abound in Gombe and Plateau States. B. are versatile in reproduction. C. eat big but seldom. D. exist in families.
8. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Snakes are not in the polar regions. B. Snakes are endemic on a very continent. C. There are countless number of snakes in the Republic of Ireland. D. Snakes are seldom seen at the Antarctica.
9. It can be deduced from the passage that snakes have A. no external auditory organs. B. visible internal locomotive organs. C. no visual sense of measurement D. large appetite antelopes.
10. A suitable title for this passage is A. Feeding Habits of Snakes. B. Some Characteristics of Snakes. C. Snakes as Legless, Cold-blooded Reptiles. D. Species of Snakes in Nigeria and Other Lands.

PASSAGE III

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

Setting up a newspaper involves a lot of preparations. The ... 11... [A. processor B. lithographer C. proprietor D. sub-editor] has to employ a lot of people. Other people working with him are cartographers, editors, typesetters, readers, who work in various ways to produce

the text of the newspaper, ... 12 ... [A. agents B. reporters C. analysts D. vendors], who go out and collect stories and items of news, and ... 13... [A. correspondents B. distributors C. listeners D. newscasters], who specialize in one kind of topic. Another important person who works closely with the Editor-in-Chief is the ...14... [A. announcer B. news editor C. proofreader D. reporter], who has to choose the most important stories ...15... [A. Sub-editors B. Writers C. Agents D. Producers] go through stories sent to them and make necessary adjustments.

The Editor-in-Chief could determine for instance, whether a particular journalist should write articles daily or weekly in a particular column. Such a journalist is known as ... 16... [A. a freelancer B. a composer C. a columnist D. an essayist]. The editorials of the newspaper will be coordinated by... 17 ... [A. a guild of researchers B. an editorial board C. all readers D. an agent].

The publisher could decide to establish ...18... [A. an article B. column C. magazine D. a gazetteer] which would be on sale weekly, fortnightly or monthly ...19... [A. a contrast from B. a contrast in C. a contrast to D. a contrast for] the eye catching, screaming headlines and captions of newspapers on sale everyday from the ...20... [A. readers B. distributors C. pressmen D. salesmen].

Adapted from Idowu, et al. (1998) Round-up English: A Complete Course. Lagos: Longman

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

21. Chief Okeke Okafo decided to buy an 'iron horse' because it would A. allow him to be the head of the clan. B. raise his status in the clan. C. minimize the strain of travel from one town to another. D. give him the opportunity to act like the District Commissioner.
22. ...the vanquished dragon, spewing sand instead of fire gave a solemn and humiliating pledge that he would never cross Obu's path. From the excerpt above, the word vanquished means A. unflappable. B. unconcerned. C. sensitive. D. subdued.
23. In the novel, the suspicion that Obu was an 'ogbanje' had revalued the A. time Obu spent at Teacher's house. B. disappearance of Obu in Standard I. C. price tag Mazi Laza and his wife placed on Obu. D. participation of Obu as a member of the masquerade group.
24. According to the novel, a pupil who 'carried his class' would be instructed to A. dance on the assembly ground. B. fetch firewood for the teachers. C. carry a pad. D. clean the latrines.
25. If you get confused at any stage, let me know; I want this pottage to be well prepared. The statement above was meant to A. distract Ada. B. encourage Ada's cooking habit. C. confuse Obu. D. test Obu's cooking skills.
26. According to the novel, Mazi Laza would shout at any person standing in his way because his bicycle A. had injured people on many occasions. B. was manufactured by local engineers. C. had faulty brakes and outdated pedals. D. came from the same stock as Chief Okeke's.

27. From the novel, the first person to own a bicycle in Umuatulu clan was A. Chief Okeke Okafo. B. Polycarp's father, C. Mazi Lazarus. D. Teacher Zacheaus Kanu.

28. In the novel, what did Mazi Laza do after putting a pinch of snuff into each nostril? A. recommended his wife. B. He gave the remaining to Nwobiara. C. He nodded with satisfaction. D. He complained of the stuff.

29. From the novel, what was Ada's punishment for fighting with Madam? A. She copied Psalm 119 from start to finish. B. She fetched water from the stream with a basket. C. She ate only once a day for one week. D. She scrubbed the school latrine for one week.

30. In the novel, Obu would not touch cocoyam soup because he claimed it A. had lost its taste. B. would get stuck in his throat. C. would make him sick. D. was not well prepared.

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

31. The entertainment expenses for Okoh Ameh's traditional marriage rites were paid for by A. Okoh Ameh's parents B. the bride's parents C. Okoh Ameh D. Terkura Atsen.

32. Mfa's friend asserted that Bob Marley and other reggae stars were 'good' because they A. smoked Indian hemp. B. were gainfully employed. C. listened to their parents. D. went to school.

33. From the novel, what did Terkura do with the balance of the money Chief Ofega paid him? A. He married another wife. B. He bought a beautiful house. C. He invested it in his business. D. He bought two cars for his father.

34. Makurdi became more prominent because of the A. road. B. bridge. C. international hotel. D. railway station.

35. In the novel, Maria's tolerance of her husband spending half the night on duty at the hotel was considered a A. way of taking a great risk. B. way to remedy all marital problems. C. necessary price to pay for the success of their marriage. D. bad thing that couples should discourage.

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 2 marks.

36. The minister considered the ministry's budget to be a drop in the ocean in view of the number of projects in the pipeline. A. The amount available may be inadequate for projected expenditure. B. The minister may be dropped for failing to complete a number of projects. C. The money approved cannot complete the pipeline project across the ocean. C. The pipeline project across the ocean will be abandoned unless budgetary allocation improves.

37. The police are looking for the woman who farmed her children out to her neighbours. A. The woman and her children are in the habit of working in neighbours' farms and the police are not well disposed to this. B. The police may arrest the woman for allowing her neighbours to take care of her children. C. The woman may be arrested for allowing her children to be a

nuisance to her neighbours. D. The police wanted the woman for allowing her children to destroy her neighbours' crops.

38. Jummai's father remarked that pigs would fly before she passed. A. It would be possible to pass only if she worked harder. B. It would never be possible for her to pass. C. He would have to bribe her teachers to enable her to pass. D. She would have to cheat in order to pass.

39. The president said that he found himself between a rock and a hard place when the press said that he had resigned. A. He dreamt that he was abandoned. B. He thought that hard places were unsafe. C. He had a hard decision to make. D. Hard places are dangerous for the president.

40. Kunana is like a bear with a sore head. A. He is a bully. B. He is grumpy. C. He is ugly. D. He is quiet.

41. Olu gave his brother a bumpy ride. A. Olu's brother rode and Olu's back to success. B. Olu took his brother on a bumpy road. C. Olu gave his brother a difficult time. D. Olu gave his brother a ride in his car.

42. Adeola doesn't have to go to the farm today. A. Adeola may go to the farm today if he so wishes. B. Adeola ought not to have gone to the farm today. C. Adeola must not go to the farm today. D. Adeola should not go to the farm today.

43. My boss asked me to take my eyes off the ball. A. I should stop paying attention to what is most important. B. I should be focused when I am about to stay off football. C. I should stay off football after sustaining an injury. D. I should be focused when playing football.

44. The robber was hedged in by the people. A. The robber was surrounded by the people. B. The robber was killed by the people. C. The robber was exposed by the people. D. The robber was caught by the people.

45. Many workers are not happy because they live a hand-to-mouth life. A. They work hard with their hands. B. They are voracious and avaricious. C. They are barely surviving. D. They have rejected the use of spoons.

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

46. Prolonged strike action debilitated the industry. A. invigorated B. weakened C. isolated D. destroyed

47. One of the students bought a plagiarized copy of the book. A. a used B. an original C. a revised D. an annotated

48. The young girl was taken aback by her father's gift of a car. A. shocked B. unmoved C. surprised D. nonplussed

49. Musa is a gifted but erratic player. A. strong B. regular C. unpredictable D. unstable

50. The lamp shades were translucent. A. opaque B. intersected C. luminous D. transparent

51. My niece has an unquenchable thirst for adventure stories. A. a spurious B. an illegitimate C. a reduced D. an inextinguishable

52. Some of my neighbours have an antipathy to dogs. A. enmity towards B. acronym for C. affection for D. alarm for

53. The dressmaker unpicked the seam of the shirt. A. threaded B. sewed up C. picked up D. tore up

54. The testimony of the witness was vague. A. disturbing B. ambiguous C. true D. clear

55. As a student, Isa tried communal living for a few years. A. collective B. general C. shared D. private

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

56. The chairman admires incessant meetings. A. unusual B. planned C. constant D. irregular

57. Today's weather is favourable for a game of tennis. A. impartial B. abnormal C. encouraging D. disapproving

58. All the candidates looked aghast at the first reading of the questions. A. fulfilled B. dismayed C. satisfied D. relaxed

59. Joke gave Muhammed a jaunty smile. A. a discouraging B. an inviting C. a frightful D. a cheerful

60. The first round of the tournament was a doddle. A. easy B. balanced C. dodgy D. exasperating

61. The lazy man cast a lustful glance at his neighbour's wife. A. hateful B. quick C. covetous D. envious

62. They accused him of fomenting political unrest. A. inciting B. discouraging C. preventing D. guiding

63. You can learn a great deal just from watching other players. A. invent B. accumulate C. allow D. discover

64. All the researchers were asked to garner information on the new viral infection. A. collect B. distort C. disseminate D. give

65. The dispute between the two countries has resulted in the severing of diplomatic relations. A. breaking B. securing C. swapping D. strengthening

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

66. The House and The Senate will ... at noon next Wednesday to hear a special address by the president. A. convene B. adjourn C. rise D. collude

67. At the ... of the century, many ways of doing things were introduced. A. turn B. event C. birth D. sight

68. You may have the pencil, but you can't have the ballpoint A. either B. also C. furthermore D. as well

69. The president said that the country was not out of the yet. A. forest B. fog C. water D. wood

70. He went to the restaurant to enjoy the special. A. suite. B. cuisine. C. a la carte. D. chef.

71. The invigilator ... to know how long the examination going on. A. wanted/has been. B. wants/had been. C. wants/has been. D. wanted/had been.

72. The guard spent all the night pacing A. from and to. B. fro and to. C. to and from D. to and fro.

73. The woman refused to testify... her husband. A. in B. at C. against D. from

74. Abike must have found the very interesting movies quite A. absorbing. B. absorbing. C. nauseating. D. perverting.

75. The words ... divided between the end of one line. A. have been B. have being C. has been D. has being

76. Those ... are very beautiful. A. flowers of her B. flowers of her's C. our flowers D. flowers of ours

77. Cooking has never been Jumoke's ... A. recital. B. purview. C. style D. forte.

78. When the strike is over, there will probably be an increase in wages and a ... increase in prices. A. sporadic B. concordant C. concurrent D. chronic

79. My mother was... annoyed with me for coming late. A. very B. neither C. hotly D. just

80. The chairman is too much ... an idealist for this government. A. from B. about C. of D. with

81. The clock... 12 o'clock two hours ago. A. strikes B. strike C. struck D. striking

82. What is the jury's ... the matter? A. verdict on B. verdict from C. verdict at D. verdict with

83. The unconscious man was... after receiving first aid. A. reawakened B. reformed C. restored D. revived

84. The laughter ... his face for a moment. A. improved B. controlled C. animated D. remade

85. She traced her family history... matrilineal descent. A. in B. by C. with D. at

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. ool A. full B. luke C. look D. should.

87. our A. flow B. sugar C. hold D. floor.

88. alm A. ranch B. florid C. lunch D. plait.

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. vision A. instruction B. mansion C. nation D. enclosure.

90. gnash A. forge B. new C. king D. ring.

91. epitaph A. pseudo B. fan C. paper D. pneumonia.

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

92. ever A. favour B. fever C. never D. heavier.

93. keep A. reap B. seethe C. threat D. dead.

94. tax A. box B. lacks C. back D. ask.

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. valedictory A. valedICTory B. valedicTORY C. VAledictory D. vaLEdictory.

96. congratulation A. congraTulation B. congratuLation C. CONgratulation D. conGRatulation.

97. conspiracy A. conspiRacy B. conspiraCY C. conSPiracy D. CONspiracy.

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. My mother bought a BICYCLE yesterday. A. What did my mother buy yesterday? B. Whose mother bought a bicycle yesterday? C. Did my mother steal a bicycle yesterday? D. When did my mother buy a bicycle?

99. AMINA went to Abuja by air. A. Is Amina going to Abuja by air? B. Who went to Abuja by

air? C. Did Amina go to Abuja by road? D. Did Amina go to Jos by air?
 100. Musa is STAYING in Enugu. A. Is Musa passing through Enugu? B. Is Musa staying on the outskirts of Enugu? C. Is Audu staying in Enugu? D. Was Musa staying in Enugu?

2014 UTME English Language Questions
Passage 1

- (1) The correct answer is C.
- (2) The correct answer is C - From the meticulous analyses of the passage from first paragraph to the last paragraph; option C (change is invaluable) truly houses other options.
- (3) The correct option is C - It is crystal clear from the last paragraph that; political and social changes are caused by certain factors or reasons. From this, the word political and social are truly independent from the contextual interpretation of the passage.
- (4) The best option is A - This is a thematic question. Questions about topic making are basically from the theme of the passage. Here, reasons for Political Change is the major lesson which the story teaches.
- (5) The correct option is C - This question is interpretative. In line with second paragraph of the passage, the word alteration depicts modification.
- (6) The correct option is A - This question is interpretative. Interestingly, the word heterogeneous means: multiform, diverse, incompatible, etc. In furtherance, the descriptive analyses of snakes as seen in the first and second paragraph, here, snakes are truly heterogeneous creatures.
- (7) The suitable option is D - This question is contextual and interpretative. Notable things about snakes according to the passage imply that: snakes exist in families.
- (8) The correct answer is B - This question is outright direct. It is obvious from the first and second paragraph that: snakes are endemic on every continent.
- (9) The right option is D - This question is outright direct. From the last line of the first paragraph, it is lucid that: some snakes, such as the African rock python, have been observed eating animals as large as an antelope or a small cow.
- (10) The answer is D - This is a thematic question. Though, all other options describe what the passage is about but D is the center of other ideas in the passage.
- (11) The right option is C - This is register of journalism. Don't forget, register is the use of language base on change in situation and circumstance. Here, the proprietor is the most suitable option. In the gatekeepers structure, the proprietor is the owner of any newspaper organisation
- (12) The suitable option is B - Reporters also known as legmen are the ones that are used to helping the editors to gather or collect stories from the North, East, West and South (NEWS).
- (13) The correct answer is A - Correspondents unlike correspondence are those that specialized in one kind of topic or another.

(14) The correct answer is B - News editor means: a person who is in charge of the news desk at a newspaper and whose job is to oversee the selection and preparation of news items for publication. Here, he or she always choose the most important stories.

(15) The suitable option is A - Sub editors are the second gatekeeper that usually go through stories sent to them and make necessary adjustments.

(16) The answer is C - Although, option A might want to look confusing with C but a freelancer or stringer is an unattached journalist. While, a columnist means: a person who writes for publication in a series, creating an article that usually offers commentary and opinions.

(17) The correct option is B - Gathering sifting and dissemination of information to the diversified audience is always being controlled by the editorial board or crew. Here, another technical word for editorial board in journalism is gatekeepers.

(18) The right answer is C - Magazine is a type of large thin book with a paper cover that you can buy every week or month, containing articles, photographs, etc, often on a particular topic: a weekly or monthly magazine.

(19) The right answer is C - Grammatical, the whole options are basically on the correct use of preposition. Nonetheless, the word a contrast to is the suitable option.

(20) The right option is A - The readers of a newspaper, magazine, or book are the people who read it. Without mincing words, a reader is a person who reads, especially one who reads for pleasure.

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

21. The right answer is C - Remember, this question is outright direct from The Potter's Wheel. Chief Okeke Okafo truly decided to buy an "Iron Horse" in order to minimize the strain of travel from one town to another.

(22) This question is interpretative. - Here, the word vanquished in trite with the excerpt given means: subdued.

(23) The right option is C - Don't forget, the mother's reason for her indulgence towards him was simple; it was the boy's eventual birth that gave her strong footing in her husband's house because the husband's family had compelled him to take another wife who would give them - the family - a male child.

(24) The correct answer is B - The conventional punishment stipulated in Chukwuemeka Ike's The Potter's Wheel is that: a pupil who carried his class would be instructed to fetch firewood for the teacher.

(25) The suitable option is D - It is interpretative question. It's madam statement to test Obu's cooking skills. Though, Madam later dealt with Obu because of his careless and wasteful attitude of pouring away the excessively salted pottage that she had asked him to prepare for her.

(26) The right option is C - Mazi Lazarus Maduabuchi was a successful cloth dealer and he always shout at any person standing in his way because his bicycle had faulty brakes and outdated pedals.

(27) The suitable option is A - Chief Okeke Okafo is the first person to buy an iron horse bicycle in Unuatu clan.

(28) The right answer is C - It is interpretative question. Mazi Lazarus Maduabuchi is the father of Obu and he nodded with satisfaction after putting a pinch of snuff into each nostril.

(29) The absolute option is D - Ada (who was 16, and a cousin to Teacher) was made to scrubbed the school latrine for one week. On page 186, She was happy that she had succeeded in cutting her Madam down to size!

(30) The right answer is B - This question is outright direct.

Questions 31-35 are based on Jerry Agada's The Successor

31. The correct option is A - Ameh travelled to his hometown, Ukpoto to get married to Maria, a girl his parents had got for him. After the marriage rituals and ceremonies, Ameh returned to Makurdi with his new bride Maria.

32. The correct answer is A - It is evidence from the novel that: Bob Marley and other reggae stars are used to smoking Indian hemp.

33. The answer is C - Terkura unilaterally invested in his business with the balance of money given to him by Chief Ofega .

(34) The right answer is D - The railway station distinguished Makurdi from other regions. Though there manifolds hotels.

(35) The right option is C - According to Jerry Agada, Maria's tolerance to Okoh Ameh is a necessary price to pay for the success of their marriage.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

36. The correct answer is C - This question is from sentence interpenetration. Hence, the phrase "a drop in the ocean means: a drop in a very small amount compared with what is needed or expected. Therefore, the money approved cannot complete the pipeline project across the ocean is the best option.

37. The correct answer is B - The phrasal verb farmed her children out means: someone farms out work, especially work that you would normally expect them to do themselves- it means that they give it to other people to do.

38. The correct answer is B. - The phrase "the big would fly" is an adynaton, a way of saying that something will never happen. This phrase is often used for humorous effect!. So, the right option is "it would never be possible for her to pass. Kindly put that in your vade mecum.

39. The correct answer is C - To find oneself between a rock and hard place depicts: if you are between a rock and a hard place, you are in a difficult situation where you have to choose between two equally unpleasant courses of action. It is idiomatic expression!

40. The suitable option is B - Remember, like a bear with a sore head means: to be exceptionally irritable, annoyed, or grumpy.

41. The right answer is C - The word bumpy means: not smooth, narrow, uncomfortable. For instance, We drove along a narrow, bumpy road. It might be a bumpy flight (= an uncomfortable and rough flight) because there's a lot of air turbulence ahead.

42. The correct option is D - This question is interpretative. It is from the angle of modal auxiliary verbs and its correct application.

43. The right option is A - Here, the word take one's eyes off the ball means: to lose one's concentration on what is most important.

44. The right option is A - The word hedged in means: to surround someone or something. For instance, His motorbike was hedged in by other cars.

45. The right option is C - The meaning of living a hand to mouth life means: to have just enough money to live on and nothing extra: My father earned very little and there were four kids, so we lived from hand to mouth.

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

46. The right answer is A - Antonyms of debilitated means: invigorated, strengthened, animated, firmed, strong, etc.

47. The right answer is B - Antonyms of plagiarised means: original (adj), unique, prototype, first copy, ingenuity, etc

48. The correct answer is B - Antonyms of aback means: unmoved, unaffected, indifferent, uncaring, impassive, etc

49. The correct option is B - Antonyms of erratic means: regular(adj), usual, normal, common place, fixed, etc

50. The right option is A - Antonyms of translucent(adj) means: opaque, vague, nebulous, unclear, etc

51. The right option is C - Antonyms of unquenchable means: a reduced, diminished, shortened, lessen, etc

52. The correct option is C - Antonyms of antipathy means: affection, predilection, caring, fondness, preference. etc

53. The correct answer is B - Antonyms of unpicked means: sewed, repaired, stitched, etc

54. The correct option is D - Antonyms of vague means: clear, lucid, visible, lucent, aglow, conspicuous, etc

55. The correct answer is D - Antonyms of communal means: private, individual, personal, confidential, singular, particular, etc

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

57. The correct answer is C - Synonyms of incessant means: constant, nonstop, unending, endless, lasting, ceaseless, uninterrupted, etc

58. The right answer is C - Synonyms of favourable means: encouraging, inspiring, stimulating, urging, persuading, etc

59. The right option is B - Synonyms of aghast means: dismayed, enervated, surprised, astonished, flabbergasted, etc

60. The correct option is D - Synonyms of jaunty means: cheerful, brisk, eager, lighthearted, effortless, etc

61. The right option is A - Synonyms of doodle means: easy, effortless, smooth sailing, etc

62. The correct answer is C - Synonyms of lustful means: covetous, desiring, craving, wanting, greedy, avaricious, voracious, etc

63. The right option is A - Synonyms of fomenting means: inciting, instigating, provoking, spurring, etc

64. The correct answer is D - Synonyms of learn means: discover, conceive, make up, uncover, etc

65. The right answer is A - Synonyms of garner means: collect, gather, acquire, achieve, accumulate, amass, etc

66. The correct option is A - Synonyms of severing means: breaking, terminating, segmenting, tearing, disintegrating, etc

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

67. The correct option is A - The verb convene is a somewhat formal way of saying "to bring together for the purpose of a meeting." Its meaning can be easily seen in its history - it comes from the Latin con-, which means "together."

68. The correct answer is B - The word even is the most suitable word that can collocate with the word "century" in this context.

69. The correct answer is D - This question is from the correct use of conjunctions. Remember, either goes with or while neither goes with nor and not only attracts but also. Here, the option as well is the most suitable.

70. The correct option is D - The statement not yet out of wood means: if someone or something is not out of the woods, they are still having difficulties or are still in danger.

71. The correct answer is B - A cuisine is a style of cooking characterized by distinctive ingredients, techniques and dishes, and usually associated with a specific culture or geographic region.

72. The right answer is A - This question is from the correct use of anomalous auxiliary verb has, have and had. Here, the right option is wanted together with has.

73. The correct answer is D - Grammatical and conventionally it is to and fro. Besides, to and fro as an adverb means: in a constant movement backwards and forwards or from side to side. While as verb depicts move constantly backwards and forwards. And as noun means "constant movement backwards and forwards"

74. The right answer is C - testify against means: to present evidence or testimony against someone or something as a witness in a trial. For instance, spouses cannot be made to "testify against" one another.

75. The correct option is C - The word nauseating (adj) here means: disgusting, loathsome, despicable, distasteful, etc

76. The correct option is A - The question is basically meant to clear the dichotomy between "been and being". Grammatical, been attracts anomalous verbs: has, have and had while being collates with: is, are, am, were and was. Hence, in your subsequent discourse, it is : it has been not it has being. This position justify A as the suitable option.

77. The right option is D - This question is from the point of possessive pronouns. Grammatically, it is ungrammatical to possess possessive pronouns like: our's or ours' it is strictly ours or yours.

78. The correct answer is B - purview means: the scope of the influence or concerns of something. Though, it depicts the limit of someone's responsibility in this context.

79. The correct answer is C - Concurrent unlike sporadic, concordant or chronic means concurrent existing, happening, or done at the same time. Also implies agreeing or consistent.

80. The right answer is A - This question is from intensifier. Practically, Intensifiers are adverbs or adverbial phrases that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis. Words that we commonly use as intensifiers include: absolutely, completely, extremely, highly, rather, really, so, too, totally, utterly, very and at all.

81. The correct option is C - It depicts: an intolerable, impossible, or exhausting situation or experience.

82. The right answer is B - Remember, Most of the time the past participle of "strike" is "struck". The exceptions are that you can be stricken with guilt, a misfortune, a wound or a disease; and a passage in a document can be stricken out. The rest of the time, stick with "struck."

83. The correct answer is A - Verdict on is the suitable option in this context. Don't forget, verdict as a register of law means: an official decision made in a court of law.

84. The correct answer is D - To revive something is to provide it with new energy or life, like when you revive a drooping plant by watering it, or when you revive a boring party by breaking out the karaoke machine. Revive comes from the Latin roots re-, meaning "again," and vivere, meaning "to live." So, the word revive means "live again."

85. The right answer is C - For example, if someone is happy, they would smile. A person who is animated will be grinning and walking with a smile.

86. The right answer is B - Mind you, you can refer to the events of the past as history. Therefore, the best preposition that collocates is "by".

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

87. The correct answer is B - Sugar is the only option that shares the same vowel sound with odour. Hence, watch out for the short monophthong [u] in the following words: book, woman, shoot, hook, foot, wool, cool, took, should, proof, etc

88. The right option is A - Ranch is the most suitable option that shares the same long vowel sound [a:] with palm. For you next external exams, watch out for the words with long [a:]: ask, arm, fast, class, pass, argue, calf, sergeant, father, dark, car, basket, past, etc

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

89. The correct option is D - Enclosure is the only option with the most suitable consonant sound. Here, the following share the same sound with vision for the sake of your forthcoming

exams: occasion, erosion, inclusion, explosion, division, usual, invasion, decision, treasure, etc

90. The correct option is B - New is the most suitable option that houses the same consonant sound with gnash.

91. The correct answer is B - Fan is the only option most suitable sound. Other related words are: physics, roof, pharmacy, phlegm, phase, though, proof, often, wife, etc

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

92. The correct option is C - Never is the right word that rhyme with ever. Remember, two or more words are said to rhyme with one another when the end with the same sound.

93. The correct answer is A - The word reap has the same rhyme with keep.

94. The correct option is B - Lack like the word tax share the same sound.

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. The right option is A - Many polysyllabic words that end in "sim, ist, ize, able, tor, ive and ry" have their first syllable stressed except satisfactory and valedictory that fall within second syllable stressed.

96. The right answer is B - The rule: When a word ends in ic, sion or tion, the stress is usually on the second-to-last syllable. You count syllables backwards and put a stress on the second one from the end. Examples: creation /cre-A-tion/commission /com-MI-ssion/photographic /pho-to-GRa-phy/

97. The right answer is B - The rule: When a word ends in "cy," "ty," "phy," "gy" and "al," the stress is often on the third to last syllable. Similarly, you count syllables backwards and put a stress on the third one from the end. Examples: democracy /de-MO-cra-cy/photography /pho-TO-gra-phy/logical /LO-gi-cal/

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 correct answer is A - This aspect deals with placing an extra strong (emphatic) stress on a particular word in a statement. Here, it is ungrammatical to choose option that contains the word emphasized (either in bold letters or italics).

99. The correct option is B - The kind of question can be tackled by asking the question in B and the answer shows the word that is emphasized.

100. The correct answer is A - The question is from emphatic stress. Musa is STAYING in Enugu. The appropriate question to ask: Is MUSA passing through Enugu.

2013 UTME MODEL ENGLISH QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

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 hail.

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 listeners 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.

1. Which Question Paper Type of Use of English is given to you? A. Type D. B. Type C. Type B. D. Type U.
2. The expression... stage and hail, as used in the passage, means the A. artist and the audience B. producer and the director. C. director and audience. D. artiste and his music.
3. From the passage, it can be deduced that music is A. better appreciated in a crowd. B. better appreciated when we are happy. C. better appreciated by professional critics. D. appreciated as the environment dictates.
4. According to the writer, live performances provide a special excitement because they are cm A. interactive. B. error-free and original. C. educative. D. stage-managed.
5. According to the passage, music plays a vital role in human society because A. it is easy to appreciate music. B. stage performance is the most popular music opportunity. C. everybody can listen to music through the CD, MP3 and DVD. D. music provides enjoyment and relief.

PASSAGE II

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 raw 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, and 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 thumb 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 quickly and accurately.

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

6. Which of the following was a reason for choosing Abuja as pottery centre? A. It was the only place for pot makers. B. Its proximity to raw materials. C. It was the only place for glazed project. D. Its medium-sized pot project.
7. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Pots can be made quickly and correctly. B. A pot thrown on a wheel is less likely to break. C. The potter does not have to work hard if he uses the wheel. D. Anyone, with almost no training, can run pots on a wheel.
8. From the passage, how does a potter make several pots of almost identical size? A. By weighing the lumps of clay. B. By having the right tools. C. By knowing what to do from experience. D. By having the knowledge of different pots.
9. The phrase trims off any waste clay, as used in the passage, means to A. force the clay to the centre. B. divide the clay into two. C. wash away different colours. D. cut away unnecessary parts.

10. The word congenial, as used in the passage, means A. precise. B. similar. C. nice. D. congested.

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.

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. occurrences B. resources C. laws D. programmes], such as volcanic ...12... [A. exhaustion B. eruption C. expulsion D. insurrection]. But there are certain features of a man-made disturbance that requires special examination. As with all events on this ...13... [A. skate B. snow C. scale D. scanner], 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 volume B. pressure air C. pressure gauge D. pressure waves]. The immediate result of the ...15... [A. commotion B. detonation C. distortion D. reduction] is that the air surrounding the bomb is raised very rapidly to an enormously high ...16... [A. temperature B. class C. profile D. way]. The hot gases expand violently as great ...17... [A. fireballs B. fireworks C. firesmokes D. firearms], compressing the air around them into what is called ...18... [A. shock therapy B. shockwaves C. shock troops D. hock jocks], or 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 force of the explosion lifts the ...19... [A. atmosphere B. space C. height D. form] around the bomb. The gravity waves can also resemble ordinary ...20... [A. lake B. ocean C. river D. stream] waves. Waves of this type are normally felt by human being and they have their effect on the weather.

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. try his tricks on them to know their secrets. B. prepare well ahead of them. C. put them to shame. D. force them to dance with the masquerade.
22. In the novel, Nwomiko was famous for her A. spiritual powers. B. political struggles. C. lack of spiritual values. D. lack of fighting spirit.
23. With remarkable agility, he mounted The Fallen Go/lath and went on to stuff his mouth with earth. Who was the fallen Goliath in the excerpt above? A. David. B. Polycarp. C. Samuel. D. Cromwell.
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. Teacher Zaccheus. B. Mazi Okeke. C. Mazi Laza. D. Mazi Nwokike.

25. In the novel, the people of Umuchukwu likened Samuel to A. an ancestral spirit. B. a chief priest. C. a fisherman. D. a swimmer.
26. Obu dashed out of the school building because A. his teacher wanted to flog him. B. he came top of standard 1. C. his teacher sent him on an errand. D. he was given a prize by the headmaster.
27. In the novel, Bright lived with Teacher because A. he was Teacher's nephew. B. his father was indebted to Teacher. C. he wanted to become a teacher. D. his father had gone on a long journey.
28. According to the novel, Obu was good at A. proverbs. B. cricket. C. games. D. jokes.
29. Uke was conscripted into the military because A. he was a social nuisance. B. he loved the British soldiers. C. his grandfather was a military man. D. he wanted to travel to Burma.
30. In the novel, the 'pad' was a symbol of A. success. B. unity. C. failure. D. love.

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. uncle. B. role model. C. boss. D. business partner.
32. From the novel, David thought Ifenne should be involved in politics because he wanted him to A. rig the election for someone. B. take part in the election process. C. extort money from the people. D. make a 'name' for posterity.
33. The civil war created business opportunities for people like Owoicho because A. the Ibos were conscripted into the army. B. the exit of the Ibos created a vacuum. C. the Ibos had ventured into other businesses. D. he became the supplier of all essential commodities.
34. My boy, your future is bright, you can be anything you want to be... The statement above was made because ifenne had A. been working for others to make profit. B. been planning to excel. C. proven himself faithful and committed. D. purchased his first bus.
35. The departure of Ibo competitors to the East had devoured A. Mama Okob's business. B. Torkwase at Otukpo. C. Sgt. Onyilo in the war front. D. Okoh's marriage.

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 2 marks.

36. The team's poor performance at the tournament plumb the depths of horror. A. The team's performance was enjoyed by all. B. The team's performance was full of disappointment. C. The team's performance was rewarded. D. The team's performance took them to the next round.
37. Tolu and Chinedu live in each other's pockets. A. They steal from each other. B. They blackmail each other. C. They are very close to each other. D. They are long-term business partners.

38. As the drama unfolded, Olatinuke was advised to keep her shirt on. A. She was advised to commit herself. B. She was advised to stay calm. C. She was advised to join the club. D. She was advised to wear her shirt.

39. He is a clinging child. A. He is possessive. B. He likes to cling with his sister. C. He is a bully. D. He is a handsome young man.
40. Zinana's examination result was not unfavourable. A. Her examination did not meet her expectation. B. She was successful in the examination. C. Her result could not earn her admission. D. She failed her examination.
41. You need to brush up on your Spanish. A. You need to improve your skills. B. You need a brush from Spain. C. You need to learn to play with a Spaniard. D. You need to study the history of Spain.

42. Amaka would pass for a beauty queen. A. She would be accepted by all as a beauty queen. B. She walked past the beauty queen. C. She was acting as a beauty queen. D. She would pass the drink to the queen who is sitting next to her.

43. 'I can't wait to become a mother,' the new bride declared. A. She is excited about motherhood. B. She is not keen on becoming a mother. C. She will be patient as a mother. D. She sees motherhood as a burden.

44. Usman needs to get his act together if he wants to pass the examination. A. He needs to organize himself. B. He needs to be fast when writing the examination. C. He needs to put on his stage costume. D. He needs to pull all points down in the examination.

45. Ramatu expressed her feelings in no uncertain terms. A. She expressed it secretly and courageously. B. She expressed it quietly and cautiously. C. She expressed it feebly and sickly. D. She expressed it clearly and strongly.

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

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. a cogent B. a passionate C. an ignorant D. an optimistic
57. The scholar's epitaph was demolished. A. embodiment B. farmland C. book D. monument.
58. Mohammed does his work with so much ardour. A. discouragement B. knowledge C. indifference D. enthusiasm.
59. The athlete is proud to be in the vanguard of sports development. A. leading position B. destructive position C. emerging position D. unforgettable position.

60. Nwankwo was on the verge of signing a two-year contract with the club. A. brink B. summit C. height D. shore.

61. I am tired of your eternal argument. A. constant B. useless C. open D. strong.

62. The lamb is a feeble little animal. A. loving B. weak C. fat D. quiet.

63. The actress screamed when she noticed an object behind her. A. waded in B. stormed out C. wailed D. protested.

64. The exhibition was an eye opener to all. A. style B. examination C. dispatch D. display.

65. As a journalist, Bala has always had a nose for stories. A. an instinct B. a command C. soft comment D. cynical statement.

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

66. The girl says she is averse... what others admire. A. to B. with C. for D. from.

67. Our teacher defined ... in his introductory lesson. A. onomatopoeia B. onomatopeia C. onomatopia D. onomatopacia.

68. The philanthropist devoted himself ... the poor. A. by helping B. to be helping C. to helping D. in helping.

69. Tinu likes apples ... she does not like oranges. A. so B. but C. or D. for.

70. The students had a ... on Independence Day. A. march pass B. match past C. march past D. match pass.

71. Do you mind ... another hour or two? A. wait B. waiting C. to wait D. to have waited.

72. The continuous rain has really... the soil. A. satiated B. saturated C. melted up D. mopped up.

73. The police described the boy as being ... hand. A. over at B. out of C. on by D. up to.

74. It was very easy for the two political parties to form a ... government. A. collusion B. coalition C. co-operative D. colonial.

75. All farmers were encouraged ... carry out fumigation on their farms. A. in B. with C. to D. from.

76. There are lots of ... in a park. A. moving fast luxury buses B. fast-moving luxury buses C. luxury buses moving fast D. luxury buses fast moving.

77. Yours is to command, ... is to obey. A. theirs' B. their's C. their D. theirs.

78. Local governments are authorized to pass A. bye-laws B. byes'-laws C. bye's-law D. bye-law.

79. Umar: I have never visited the dentist. Aliyu: ... A. neither myself B. I myself haven't. C. neither have I D. I also never.

80. Usman would have won the race A. only if he could run fast. B. if he had run faster. C. if he can run faster. D. although he ran faster.

81. My father told me to take the money from... it. A. whomever offers B. whomsoever offer C. ever who offers D. whoever offers.

82. Our teacher defined... as the killing of one's mother. A. matriarch B. patricide C. patriarch D. matricide.

83. If you are confused... anything, phone my office. A. of B. with C. about D. for.

84. We have a family mutiny ... our hands. A. on B. for C. from D. of.

85. We should try to help.... A. the less fortunate B. less fortunate C. the less fortunate D. this 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. feign B. glass C. gleam D. flat

87. laud A. lathe B. core C. lavatory D. loud

88. coma A. come B. comma C. colonel D.

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. noise B. horse C. mouse D. nurse

90. guitar A. judge B. rogue C. jam D. strange

91. loose A. close B. rouse C. sell D. fuse

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

92. rite A. wright B. rim C. list D. wit

93. joys A. boys B. stays C. elbow D. pots

94. call A. dull B. slate C. wall D. quail

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 B. DEdication

C. dedicaTION D. deDication

96. international A. InternAtional B. inTERNational

C. interNAtional D. internaTIONal

97. information A. inFORmation B. INformation

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

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

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

2013 UTME USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION

1. A - The type of this paper is D

2. A - Artiste and the audience

The phrase "stage and hall" has been figuratively used in the passage to refer to the audience and the artiste. This is evident in paragraph two of the passage. Sentences 4 and 5 which state 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..."

3. D - Appreciated as the environment

This is an inferential question. It can be inferred from the passage that the appreciation and enjoyment of music is not a one-way approach. It can be listened to in different ways.

This is evident in paragraph one: sentences 2, 4 and 5; paragraph three: sentence 7 "people listen to music in many different ways".

4. A - Interactive. It has been stated in paragraph two of the passage: sentence 3 that listeners are actively involved, feelings are exchanged between the artiste and the audience.

5. D - Music provides enjoyment and relief. It has been stated in paragraph one, sentence two that good music provides entertainment and emotional release. This statement follows the first sentence of the paragraph "music plays a vital role in human society".

6. B - Its proximity to raw materials. As evident in paragraph one, sentences 5 and 6: Abuja is a place where there are good clays and good clays and good local sources for raw material, where there is availability of water, which is another important raw material. Option A would have been correct, but there is no place in the passage where it is explicitly stated that Abuja is the only place where glazed projects are executed.

7. A - Pots can be made quickly and correctly. This can be seen in the last sentence of paragraph two "... a small and medium-sized pot can be made quickly and accurately". The word "accurately" is synonymous with "correctly" as used in the option. Also, the modal auxiliary verb "can" had been used to express the ability to make pot quickly and accurately.

8. A - By weighing the lumps of clay. As you can see in the second paragraph of the passage, the third person plural personal pronoun "thug" has been substituted for the phrase "lumps of clay" in the first sentence of the paragraph. Therefore, in sentence 2 of that paragraph, "lumps of clay" are weighed out so that each pot will be roughly the same size.

9. D - cut away unnecessary parts. "Trim off any waste clay" has been figuratively used to mean "discard the leftover of any clay".

10. C - Nice "Congenial" means pleasant, friendly, suitable, or good-natured. Therefore, "Nice" is the only word from the provided options that has the sense of pleasantness.

11. A - Occurrences. Natural occurrences refer to happenings found in nature and not involving anything made or done by people. It can be synonymous to natural disaster.

12. B - Eruption. Volcanic eruption is a register in physics that means sudden explosion caused by a volcano. A volcano is a mountain that has a larger hole in form of a circle at the top through which hot liquid rock, gases, steam, and dust have been forced out.

13. C - Scale. Scale in physics refers to the size or level of something, especially when it is large (as in the bomb explosion) described in the passage.

14. **B** – Pressure air. In the process of bomb detonation, pressure air, is an air stored under pressure i.e. in a tin or container which keeps it at a higher pressure that it would have. Therefore, pressure in this context is the force of a liquid or gas produced when it presses against an area.

15. **B** – Detonation. This is an explosion caused by a device such as a gun or bomb.

16. **A** – Temperature. The adjective of degree “high” collocated with the noun “temperature”. A high temperature described the increase in the measurement or amount of a thing such as substance, place, body etc.

17. **D** – Fireball. Fireball in physics means a ball of fire caused by a very powerful explosion.

18. **B** – Shockwaves. They are sudden waves or increased pressure or temperature, caused by an object moving faster than the speed of sound or an explosion.

19. **A** – Atmosphere. Atmosphere in this context refers to the environment (air).

20. **B** – Ocean. Ocean or sea has a raised line of water that moves across the surface of an area of water. In the given close passage the wave that arises due to the weight is compared to ordinary wave of ocean or sea.

Questions on The Potter's Wheel

21. **A** – Try his trick on them to know their secrets. According to the novel, when the boys' tour was not successful, they believed it was Samuel that divulged their secret. In the novel, Samuel is seen as a wicked character and always involved in bullying other boys, especially Obu. Therefore, the boys do not want him to be involved in their proposed “masquerade” tour of the village because he would want to become the leader and since the boys have decided not to involve him, it is suggested in their mind their dealing with Samuel or he disrupts their plan.

22. **A** – Spiritual powers. Nwomiko is the medicine woman that removes the Ogbanje spirit from possessed children in the village. She assist Obu's mother to observe that the child (Obu) is spirit-possessed. It is generally believed that a spirit-possessed child dies and returns repeatedly to the same parents (or family) and torments them.

23. **C** – Samuel. This is evident in the dream Obu had while in teacher Zaccheus' house at Umuchukwu village. In the dream, he engages in a duel with the bully Samuel and defeated him with a remarkable agility, only to be woken by teacher Zaccheus' wife and realized it is a mere dream.

24. **A** – Teacher Zaccheus. Teacher Zaccheus and his wife are portrayed as very wicked couple who are barren, but resolve to train other people's children who either work as house keeper or servant. Samuel makes this statement to Obu to frighten him when he learns that Obu is learning in the village, a decision made by his father (Obu's), Mazi Laza, to make him live with teacher Zaccheus.

25. **A** – An ancestral spirit. The people of Umuchukwu village likened Samuel to an ancestral spirit because awful and bad behavior.

26. **B** – He came top of Standard 1 upon topping the whole class, Obu without hesitation,

rushes home to meet his mum who pats him on the back for taking the first position.

27. **B** – His father was indebted to teacher Bright's father gives his son to serve teacher Zaccheus because he is unable to pay his debt. Therefore, Bright is the only servant who lives in teacher Zaccheus' house.

28. **D** – Proverb. Obu is involved in a verbal competition on exchange of proverbs he engaged in with Bright. They want to know who is more skilled in local proverbs. He loses to Bright and blames his loss to his not being good at interpretation of proverbs. He then boasts that he is unbeatable when it comes to jokes.

29. **A** – Social nuisance. Uke has engaged in instances of theft in the village and has been arrested several times. Since he is not deterred, it is thought that conscription him into the military will force him to learn his lesson.

30. **C** – Failure. In the novel, “pad” symbolizes “failure”. People that take the last position in class are instructed to carry “pad”.

Answers on Questions based on Jerry Agada's "The Successors"

31. **B** – Role Model. Terkura Atsen admires the Ibo business, Mr. Eze, who often lodged in the Provincial Hotel (before his death) where Terkura Atsen and Okoh Ameh work. He is endeared to Mr. Eze who tells him tales of the places he has been to on business tour. With his little knowledge about Eze success, Terkura is self-motivated to further his education and become a tycoon in the future.

32. **B** – Take part in the election process. David notes that they should participate in politics. As evident in chapter twenty-eight; page 227, “... we should not just sit back. We should get involved in the process of selecting those who will be able to win elections”.

33. **B** – The exit of the Ibos created a vacuum. Before the civil war, the industrious Ibo occupy several lucrative endeavours in Jos, Markurdi and other part of the country. Upon the eruption of civil war, the Ibos are mainly involved in the war and their departure (in places now belonging to Nigeria) created a business vacuum. This is evident on page 39 of the novel.

34. **C** – Proven himself faithful and committed. This statement is uttered by Oga Olu to Ifenne when, under the tutelage of his boss, the boy has imbibed discipline and responsibility among other trusts that would enable him succeed in life.

35. **A** – Mama Okoh's business. The war also has a positive impact on Okoh's mother's petty trade. It is noted in the text that: “Okoh noticed that his mother, who was concentrating on her petty trading, was looking better than his father's other wives. Recent events have also favoured her business to grow. She now has monopoly with the departure of her Ibo competitors to the East...” This is evident on page 34 of the text.

Lexis and Structure

36. **B** – The team's performance was full of disappointment. If someone or something plumbs the depths of an unpleasant or difficult situation or emotion, they experience it to an extreme degree. Therefore, “plumb the depths” as used here is an idiomatic expression that means to reach the extremes of evil, disappointment or unhappiness.

37. **C** – They are very close to each other. Be or live in each other's pockets is an idiomatic expression, which means to be with each other at all time and dependent on each other.

38. **B** – She was advised to stay calm. “Keep your shirt on” is an idiomatic expression that means to control one's temper or stay calm.

39. **A** – He is possessive. To cling means to hold on/stay or stick unto something tightly, refusing to let go. It means to be selfish, tightfisted, stingy etc.

40. **B** – She was successful in the examination. It is generally believed that two negatives nullifies each other. The expression “Zinana's examination result was not unfavourable”. “Not unfavourable” as used there means “favourable”. We can also say that the statement is dysphemistic i.e. saying pleasant or positive things in a negative way.

41. **A** – You need to improve your skills. Brush up on something is a plural verb that means to improve one's knowledge of something already learned but partly forgotten.

42. **C** – She was acting as a beauty queen. Pass for something or somebody (plural verb) means to appear to be something or someone else, or to make people believe that they are for example when I visited the offices in march, the wall were bare, the furniture battered. With the addition of a dead plant, the suite could pass for a graduate-student living.

43. **A** – She is excited about motherhood “can't wait” as used in the question means to be very excited about something, and being eager to do or experience it. E.g. she can't wait to become the principal.

44. **A** – He needs to organize himself. Get one's Act Together is an idiomatic expression that means to organize oneself in a manner required in order achieve something.

45. **D** – She expressed it clearly and strongly. To express opinion, feeling, or idea in “no uncertain terms” is an idiomatic expression, which means to express clearly and forcefully.

Opposite in Meaning

46. **B** – Polite. When someone give a “curt”, such a person is rude as a result of being brief, blunt, succinct, terse etc. The opposites are polite, wordy, ceremonies, civil, gracious, lengthy, long-winded etc.

47. **C** – Lasting. To take a “cursory” look at something or someone means to take a brief, careless, fast, hurried, rapid, quick, swift look at something or someone. The opposites are lasting, careful, complete, detailed, meticulous, perfect, thorough etc.

48. **A** – Cordial. When someone's attitude or relationship is said to be frosty, it is hostile, unfriendly, and unwelcoming. A relationship that is frosty is not a friendly or amiable relationship. The opposites are cordial, friendly, responsive, warm, etc.

49. **A** – Laudable. Heinous (Adj.) means offensive, shocking, scandalous, hateful, bad, awful etc. The opposite is laudable, which means to be commendable, deserving, worthy, credible, impressive or admirable.

50. **D** – Initially. The adjective “Eventually” means in the end or at the final stage, especially after a long time or a lot effort, problems, etc. The opposite is “initially”, which means at the beginning, first or originally.

51. **A** – Elite. The plebs are known to be people of a low social class. The opposite is the elite, which means someone of high birth, social position, aristocratic, exclusive etc.

52. **B** – Pleasant. The adjective “appalling” means awful, terrible, shocking, and very bad etc. The opposite in meaning is pleasant, which means affable, amiable, civilized, polite, pleasurable etc.

53. **D** - Kind. The adjective "mordant" especially something funny means sarcastic, cruel, disrespectful, sardonic, criticizing in an amusing way. "kind" is the only word in the options that could pass for the opposite of mordant".

54. **A** - Decreasing. When something is waxing, it gains strength and grows stronger. Decreasing is the obvious opposite.

55. **D** - Indifferent. To be dogged is an adjective that means to be determined or persistent in doing something. The opposites are indifferent, flexible, undetermined, unrealizable, weak etc.

Nearing in Meaning

56. **B** - A passionate. The adjective "ardent" means showing strong feelings; passionate, enthusiastic, devoted, fervent, zealous, staunch, etc.

57. **D** - Monument. Epitaph as used in this context means what is created in remembrance of somebody especially after their death and movement is an creation done in remembrance of someone.

58. **D** - Enthusiasm. The noun "ardour" means great enthusiasm or love, passion, eagerness, devotion, dedication etc.

59. **A** - Leading position. The noun "vanguard in this context means the person(s) at the forefront of any group or movement. Other synonyms are frontline, forefront, van, lead, etc.

60. **A** - Brink. If you are on the verge of something or come to the verge of something, you are very near to experiencing it; brink, edge, lip etc.

61. **A** - Constant. The adjective "eternal" describes something lasting forever or for a long time, it can also mean constant, unending, interminable, unceasing, etc.

62. **B** - Weak. The adjective "feeble" means weak and without energy, strength or power. Therefore, the synonym is weak.

63. **C** - Wailed. "To scream" means to cry or say something loudly and usually on a high tone especially because of strong emotions such as fear or excitement or anger. The synonyms are wail, cry, shriek, shout, scream etc. In the context of the sentence in this question, "the actress scream when she noticed an object behind", she then wailed due to fear.

64. **C** - Display. The noun "Exhibition" is a situation whereby objects such as paintings are shown to the public, or when someone shows a particular skill or quality to the public. The synonyms are display, show, present etc.

65. **A** - An instinct. To have a good nose for something means to be good at finding things of the same type. For example: As a counsel, he has a nose for cross-examination.

Option that Best Completes the Gaps

66. **A** - To. This has to do with collocation. The adjective. "Averse" means to strongly dislike or oppose something. Therefore, the adjective "averse" collocates with the preposition "to".

67. **A** - Onomatopocia. This has to do with the test of spelling. English has a very difficult spelling system because most words are not spelled the way they are pronounced. The correct spelling "onomatopocia" means the creation and use of words which include sounds that are similar to the noises that the word refers to.

68. **C** - To helping. The verb "devote" collocate with "to". Therefore, whenever devoted, devote or devotion is used, it must collocate with the preposition "to".

69. **B** - But. The clause "Tinu likes apples, but she does not like oranges" is a compound sentence.

A compound sentence is a sentence that has two or independent clauses that are realized by commas, semi-colons, colons, dash, or a coordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunction can be remembered through the acronym "FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so. The coordinating conjunction used in this sentence is that of a contrastive usage. "But" has been used to show contrast in the two independent clauses to show that the idea in the first clause is the opposite of the other and are therefore not complementary.

70. **C** - March past. "March past" is a ceremony in which soldiers march past an important person, or an high ranking officer.

71. **B** - Waiting. Phrases or clauses such as "do you mind...?" "I don't mind...", "I look forward to...", with a view to..." etc. are always followed by a gerund. A gerund is a noun that ends with "ing". It is also known "ing" verbs. However does not function as a verb, but as a noun within the structure of a sentence. Therefore, "waiting" is the correct word in the options provided.

72. **B** - Saturated. The verb "saturate" means to make someone or something completely wet. e.g. His clothes were saturated with blood.

73. **B** - Out of. The noun "hand" as used in this context means control or responsibility. When a situation is said to get out of hands it means it is beyond control. However, when it is in hand, it is under control.

74. **B** - Coalition. The noun "coalition" is the coming together of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose usually for a short period of time.

75. **C** - To. The verb "encourage" collocates with "to".

76. **B** - Fast moving luxury buses. This has to do with adjectival order. Under this aspect, we use the order of adjectives with the acronym "Dosashconm: D - Determines; O - Other adjective; S - size, A - age; Sh - Shape; C - Colour; O - Origin; N - Nouns used as adjective; M - Main nouns. Here, fasting moving - can be regarded as other adjectives such as interesting, boring, appalling, etc. Adjectives can be formed from verbs by the addition of "ed" or "ing", Luxury in this sense is a noun used as adjective such as Obafemi Awolowo University; Market square buses where the nouns "Obafemi Awolowo" and "market square" qualify "university" and "buses" respectively.

77. **D** - Theirs. The vacuum in the sentence requires a plural possessive pronoun "theirs". It is imperative to note that possessive pronoun such as min, theirs, yours, etc.) or what we refer to as possessive adjectives such as (my, their, your etc.) do not attract apostrophe. It is only nouns that do attract apostrophe.

78. **A** - Bye-laws. This has to do with the plural of compound nouns which is a law made by local government that only relates to its particular region.

79. **C** - Neither have I. We have substitution in the given sentence. A substitution is the process by which a linguistic element is replaced by another. In this sentence, we have a clausal substitution where the whole clause is substituted. Therefore, it can be written as "I have also never visited him".

80. **B** - If he had run faster. This has to do with the pattern "If + past tense + conditional perfect". The sentence is an hypothetical sentence which are based on ideas that are imagined. It can also be called a conditional clause and can be expressed in two forms. If I ran faster, I would win the race. If I had run fast, I would have won the race. The first

form has a past tense verb, and the second has a past perfect aspect.

81. **D** - Whoever offers. The sentence needs a subject and verb that will fill the gap. The indefinite pronoun "whoever" is the subject that attracts a singular verb. It is also germane to note that "whomever" is an indefinite pronoun in the objective case and will not fit into this structure of the sentence.

82. **D** - Matricide. Matricide is the killing of one's own mother.

83. **C** - About. The adjective "confused" always collocates with or goes alongside the preposition "about". While the verb "confuse" always collocates with "with".

84. **A** - On. To have something "on your hands" means to have a difficult situation on your hands. If the boy continues like this, he will have a riot on his hands.

85. **C** - Less fortunate. Less fortunate is a collective noun that refers to a category of people. It does not take the suffix "s". Other examples are: the less privileged, the poor, the rich, the downtrodden, the dead, etc.

Same Vowel Sound

86. **A** - Feign. The sound /eɪ/ is a diphthong. This sound is also found in "feign": Glacier /glɛɪzɔ/, glass /glæs/ gleam /gli:m/, feign /feɪn/

87. **B** - Core. The sound /ɔ:/ represents a long vowel sound. This sound is also clear in "core": laud /lɔ:d/, core /kɔ:/, lavatory /lævɔtri/, loud /laud/, lathe /leɪθ/

88. **D** - Cogent. The vowel sound /əu/ is a diphthong. This sound is also found in "cogent": coma /kəuəmə/, colonel /kɜ:nəl/ cogent /kəuənt/; come /kʌm/

Consonant Sound

89. **A** - Noise. The voiced alveolar fricative consonant sound /z/ has been indicated. This sound is also found in "noise": lose /lu:z/, horse /hɔ:s/, mouse /maʊs/: nurse /nɜ:s/: noise /noɪz/

90. **B** - Rogue. The voiced velar plosive consonant sound /g/ has been indicated. This sound is also found in "rogue": Guitar /gitɜ:/; rogue /rəʊg/; jam /dʒæm/; strange /streɪndʒ/; judge /dʒʌdʒ/

91. **C** - Sell. The voiceless alveolar fricative constant sound /s/ is indicated. The sound is also found "sell": loose /lu:s/; sell /sell/; fuse /fju:z/; close /uðʒ/

Choosing the Option that Rhymes

92. **A** - Wright. The last two sounds of "rite" are /aɪ/ and /t/. they are the last sound in Wright: rite /raɪt/; rim /rɪm/; list /lɪst/ wit /wɪt/; Wright /raɪt/

93. **A** - Boys. The last two sounds of "joys" are /ɔɪ/ and /z/. These sounds are also the last sound "boys": Joy /dɔɪz/; elbow /elbəʊ/; pot /pɒts/; boys /bɔɪz/. The logic behind the sound /s/ becoming /z/ is that there is a rule that has to be followed: If a sound ends with a voiced sound, the suffix sound that will be added must be voiced; if a sound ends with a voiceless sound, the suffix sound must be voiceless. In this instance, all vowel sounds are voiced sounds. Therefore /ɔɪ/ is a voiced sound, it must go with the equivalent in the suffix /z/ which is the voiced sound of /s/. other examples are preached /pri:tʃt/; worked /wɜ:kt/

94. **C** - Wall. The last two sounds of "call" are /ɔ:/ and /l/. These sounds are also the last sound in "wall": call /kɔ:l/; quail /kwel/; dull /dʌl/; wall /wɔ:l/

Stress Patterns

95. A – DediCation. Polysyllabic words that end in the suffix “ion” do have their stress on the syllable before the “ion”. Other examples are education, ContriBUtion, transcription etc.

96. C – InterNAtional. Most polysyllabic words retain the stress pattern even they attract suffix and/or prefix. The word Nation is on “NA. The stress still remains on “NA” in international.

97. - InforMAtion: As noted in question 95 above, most words that end in “ion” do have their stress on the syllable before the “ion”.

Emphatic Stress

98. C – What is Adamu leaving behind? The emphasis is placed on “car” in the statement. The question “What is Adamu leaving behind?” is the answer because its response will reinforce the emphasis placed on the speaker’s statement. That is, what is Adamu leaving behind? Adamu is leaving a car behind.

99. D – What did Lambusa do? Emphasis is placed on “Took off” as exemplified above in question 98, the response to the question “what did Lambusa do? Will reinforce the emphasis.

100. B – Where is the bed? The emphasis is placed on “IN” in the given sentence, “the bed is IN the room”. In given answers “where is the bed? Will reemphasize the word “IN”.

2012 UTME MODEL ENGLISH QUESTIONS

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

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 prayers 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 priests 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 behaviour, 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 oracles is still strongly felt.

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

1. Which Question Paper Type of Uses 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 only. 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, storybooks, 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 sell 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.] he 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 the 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 classic 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 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 reader 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 Handout.

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 everyday 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 left picking up the pieces - learning in regret how to avoid such predicament next time. Consider the child who grasps a burning coal, he has learned the hard way through the painful experience, but his fingers will remain burnt. Thus, the saying, that experience is the best teacher, may not be justifiable after all.

Adapted from Sunday Tribune, July 2007

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 mistakes in order to survive. B. The totality of our actions should be decided by our judgement. 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 A. acting without doubts B. learning with tension C. learning without pains D. 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 per cent, 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 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 likely to be due to random change than to any underlying problem with either parent. Imbalances in pregnancy hormones, problems in the immune 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 alcohol or smokes heavily, the risk of miscarriage is higher. It is also increased with ...25... [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. Hardworking students must not have a finger in every pie at school. A. Hardworking students must have a role to play in most activities in the school. B. Only hardworking students must participate in all activities in the school. C. Hardworking students do not participate in all activities in the school. D. 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. A. The vice chancellor enjoys the acknowledgement of the success of his administration. B. The vice chancellor does not enjoy the people's criticism of his administration. C. The vice chancellor hopes to overcome soon, the poor comments on his administration. D. The vice chancellor does not talk of his success in office.

28. She was absolved by the court from the charge. A. 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 tenants.

30. The company ought to have issued warrants 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 of 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 play.

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 a 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 and not less. B. All Abu is concerned with is that Mero should be given nothing more than fifty naira C. In Abu's estimation, Mero merits 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 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 class. A. a deviant B. a dunce C. an expert 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 B. cautious C. evasive D. rigid

39. Bola always looks sober. A. excited B. serious C. worried D. hapless

40. Dupe was promoted for her efficiency. A. ability C. inconsistency B. incompetence D. rudeness

41. The management wants to consider her reticent behaviour in due course. A. disapproving B. disciplinarian C. contemplative D. loquacious

42. Election processes often become volatile A. calm B. strange C. sudden D. latent

43. Oche entered the principal's office in a rather abrasive manner. A. gentle B. rude C. lackadaisical 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 B. small C. supportive D. shameful

46. The economist concluded that several factors have been adduced to explain the fall in the birth rate. A. affirmed B. diffused C. mentioned D. refuted

47. The presidential system is an antidote to some political ailments. A. an answer B. a reply C. an inquiry D. an obstacle

48. Ola thought that her father was very callous. A. parlous B. compassionate C. wicked D. cheerful

49. He was very much respected, though he had no temporal power. A. spiritual B. mundane C. permanent D. ephemeral

50. The way the workshop was organized was rather hit-and-miss. A. systematic B. hasty C. slow D. funny

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

51. Some men will continue to cause offences until they are given a taste of their own medicine. A. placated B. revenged on C. recompensed for D. cured

52. Okibe was rusticated for his derogatory remark about the principal A. complimentary B. unsavoury C. unwarranted D. lacklustre

53. Justice is difficult to enforce because people are unwilling to accept any loss of sovereignty. A. autonomy B. position C. leadership D. kingdom

54. There are still virtuous women in our society today. A. clever B. upright C. devilish D. intelligent

55. The type of response is typical of a lazy teacher A. symptomatic B. characteristic C. universal D. incontestable

56. Akin is an inveterate 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. B. delighted C. agitated D. happy

58. During a particular time of the day, the road shimmers in the heat. A. darkens B. lightens C. shines D. beams

59. Every human being is vulnerable to communicable diseases. A. liable B. lifted C. immuned D. closed

60. Maiyam looks rather furtive to Shehu. A. intoxicated B. unfriendly C. sad D. sly

61. The student's union leader delivered his speech extempore. A. out-of-hand B. off the cuff C. accurately D. courageously

62. His story gave us an inkling of what he passed through during the strike. A. a possible idea B. a taste C. a summary D. the right view

63. These policies have been espoused by the ruling party. A. condemned B. rejected C. supported D. outlined

64. We must not foreclose reconciliation as the purpose of his trip. A. exclude B. consider C. underestimate D. forgo

65. Her findings exploded widely held beliefs about learning. A. challenged B. debunked C. projected 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. auxiliary B. auxiliary 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 for most B. First and for most C. First and far most 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. indestructible].

76. The woman would not part with her... [A. discarded earthen black B. discarded black earthen C. earthen discarded black D. black earthen discarded] 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. veterinary/unraveled B. veterinary/unra veiled 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] of available resources.

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. ook A. cool B. cook C. fool D. tool

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

88. ach A. starch B. fare C. mad 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. gear A. gear B. danger C. girl D. ignore

90. hair A. heir B. hour C. honest D. house

91. catch A. bash B. catch 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 B. DEMarcation C. deMARcation D. demarCaTION

93. impossible A. imPOSSible B. iMpossible
C. imposSible D. impossIBLE
94. imperialism A. IMperialism B.
imPErialism C. impeRIAlism D. imperialISM
- In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the option that has the stress on the first syllable.
95. A. madam B. eighteen C. invent D. command
96. A. nineteen B. mother C. estate O. announce
97. A. commute B. import(verb) C. intend 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' 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 UTME USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION

1. C – The type of this paper is Red.
2. A – Different traditional religions with some elements of similarities. This is evident in paragraph 2, sentence 3. The various traditional religions have much in common; a remote but benevolent high god; a number of lesser gods; various spirits who inhabits natural object; the spirit of our ancestors.
3. C – Supernatural world controls the natural world. In the first paragraph of the passage, sentence 3 to 6: Nigerians believe those that are in the supernatural world watch us and judge us so that we can appease them when we offend them.
4. D – Influence of non-traditional religions. In the last paragraph, it was the emergence of non-traditional religion like Christianity, etc. is responsible for the decline in the effectiveness of the traditional religion.
5. B – Divination. This is evident that last paragraph division deals with the discovering of what is known to unknown or yet to happen and it is most essential part of the traditional religion.
- Passage Two**
6. D – Nigerians read mostly foreign books. It can be inferred from the passage that few Nigerian concentrate more on foreign books than indigenous production. This is evident in paragraph one, sentence 3.
7. D – The low quality of indigenous books. It was asserted in the second paragraph that most of the books published in Nigeria are not properly edited and eventually become substandard when compared with foreign products.

8. A – Is highly interesting and captures attention. The express "that earned her the award is profoundly gripping" as used in this context means that the book that earned the author (Chimamanda Ngozie Adichie) the award is greatly interesting and also attracts the reader's attention.

9. B – Low purchasing power. It is implied from the passage that the inability of students and libraries to buy books because of the drop in the value of the local currency is the reason given for the sales of handouts by the university science researchers.

10. C – Poor reading culture in Nigeria. This title is suitable for the passage because it is the phrase that discusses the poor reading culture in Nigeria as well as its cause and effect of Nigerians.

Passage 3

11. B – Critical. The writer subjects his argument to wheel thinking and was firm in his opinion that wisdom should be the best teacher other than experience.

12. D – wise thoughts are more desirable than experience. It can be deduced from the almost all part of the passage that wisdom is more desirable and easier to use as a tool of learning because experience is accompanied by the pain from our mistake.

13. B – The totality of our action should be decided by our judgment. This is evident in paragraph 3. Where the writer asserted that our mistakes should not decide our learning habit, but we should have powers over our actions which we must be resolved, resolute and resilient in our bid to learn by wisdom.

14. D – Decides against making experience our teacher. As evident in paragraph 3, sentence 6; discipline is the choosing of the path of wisdom as our teacher rather than experience.

15. A – Acting with doubts. The phrase "a compute and wholehearted devotion as used in the passage means to be certain and not being double minded on one's decision.

Passage 4

16. B – In the first. This is to say that most of the possible symptoms of miscarriage can be observed or seen in the twelve week (3 months) into the pregnancy.

17. D – Symptom. This is referred to as signs that are usually discovered when a pregnant person experiences a miscarriage.

18. A – Clearly. Other tissues that cannot be seen easily.

19. B – Frequently. Having to pass urine in an unusual manner or several periods than normal.

20. C – Discovered. The discovery of miscarriage in a pregnant woman. i.e. the moment she realizes the state of her condition.

21. D – Fertilization. The period in the process of pregnancy when the spermatozoa and egg transform and fertilize to form a foetus.

22.

23. A – Occurred. It can be difficult to decipher the problem arising from the way the genetic material from the egg and sperm occurs during fertilization.

24. A – Increases. This risk of miscarriage increases with age because as a woman grows, the quality of eggs diminished.

25. C – Multiple. Pregnancies like twins, triplets, etc. increases the risk of miscarriage.

Lexis, Structure and Oral forms

26. C – Hardworking students do not participate in all activities in the school. "To have a finger in every pie" is an idiomatic expression that means to be involved in a lot of different activities and have influence over them, especially when other people think that is annoying.

27. A – The vice chancellor enjoys the acknowledgement of the success of his administration. "To ride the crest of something" is an idiomatic expression which means to enjoy great support or success as a result of a particular situation or event.

28. D – She was declared free from the charge. The verb "absolve" means to formally state that somebody is not guilty or responsible for a crime and something.

29. C – The landlord gives orders to people. "To throw one's weight about/around" is an idiomatic expression which means to use your position of authority or power in an aggressive way in order to achieve what you want.

30. D – The company did not issue warrant for one billion shares. This has to do with the use of "ought to" which is used to show expectation. This means that the company was supposed to issue warrant for one billion shares, but did not.

31. A – He participated in the game in his unusual position. The modal auxiliary verb "Need" can be used to express a negative statement. Therefore, he need not have or should not have, participated in the game in his unusual position, but he did.

32. C – The respondent replied to the speaker's talk, although he ought not to have done so. The adviser feels that the respondent ought not to reply the speaker's rude talk, but he did reply.

33. B – He was weak and cowardly "To have a feet of clay" is an idiomatic expression which to have a weakness or fault in one's character.

34. B – The player did not score the shot. This means that the player had a great opportunity to score the shot and make his team win, but he did not score.

35. B – "All Abu is concerned with is that Mero should be given nothing more than fifty naira". All Abu felt or think and concerned with is that Mero should have just fifty naira and nothing more.

Opposite in Meaning

36. D – A genius. The noun "idiot" means a person of the lowest intellectual standing; a person who lacks the capacity to develop beyond the mental age; a person who stupid decisions; a fool. The opposites are genius, brain, prodigy, mastermind, intellect, wonder child, etc.

37. B – Unconcerned. The adjective "shocked" means to have a strong feeling or surprise as a result of something happening, especially, something unpleasant. The opposites are unconcerned, carefree, apathetic, indifferent, oblivious etc.

38. **D - Rigid.** The adjective "flexible" means capable of being changed to suit new situation or condition; bendable; pliable etc. the opposites are rigid, stiff, unaccommodating, unresponsive, unyielding etc.

39. **A - Excited.** The adjective "sober" means serious and sensible, cool; self controlled; realistic; moderate; not playful etc. the opposites are excited, agitated, immoderate, inebriated, irrational etc.

40. **B - Incompetence.** The noun "efficiency" means the quality of doing something well with no waste of time or money; ability, efficacy, potency, productiveness, skillfulness, talent etc. The opposite are incompetence, inefficiency, ineptness, weakness, disability, ignorance, incompetence etc.

41. **D - Loquacious.** The adjective "reticent" means keeping one's thought and opinion to oneself; uncommunicative, hesitant; bashful etc. The opposite is loquacious which means one who talks a lot; talkative, garrulous, chatty, etc.

42. **A - Gentle.** The adjective "abrasive" means being unkind and rude; acting in a way that hurts other people's feelings. The opposite is gentle which tender and amiable; likeable, nice; pleasant etc.

43. **B - Formal.** The adjective "ad hoc" means something arranged or happening for a specific purpose. The opposite is formal which means established or orderly; lawful, official, punctilious etc.

44. **A - Large.** The adjective "infinitesimal" means extremely or very small; tiny, little, miniature, atomic, imperceptible, inconceivable, insignificant, minute, unnoticeable. The opposite is large which means big, enormous, substantial, significant, giant, important etc.

45. **D - Refuted.** The verb adduced means to bring forward or offer, as an argument, passage, or consideration which bears on a statement or case, to cite, to allege, to assign, to quote, to urge, to mention, to present etc. The opposite is refuted, which means to prove false, discredit, argue against, to disclaim etc.

46. **D - An obstacle.** The noun "antidote" means whatever takes away the effects of something unpleasant; remedy, restorative etc. The opposite is obstacle which means something that stand in way of, or holds up a progress; impediment, hindrance, hurdle, barrier, complication, snag etc.

47. **B - Compassionate.** The adjective "callous" means not caring about other people's feeling or suffering, cruel, unfeeling, hard, hardened, insensible, inured, obliterate, obtuse etc. The opposite is compassionate which means having feeling, or showing compassion or sympathy, humane, indulgent, softhearted, warmhearted, benevolent etc.

48. **A - Spiritual.** The adjective "Temporal" means connect with or limited by time, connected with real physical, non-spiritual matters, brief, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, momentary, short-lived. The opposite is spiritual which means religious; endless, immaterial, lasting, mental permanent, perpetual, persistent, etc.

49. **A - Systematic.** The noun phrase "hit and miss" means something one cannot depend on to be of good quality; it means something that is unpredictable; sometimes successful, sometime unsuccessful. The opposite is systematic which means orderly, analytical, efficient, logical, precise, well-ordered.

Nearest in Meaning

50. **B - Recompensed for.** "A taste of your one's medicine" is an idiomatic expression, which means receiving a bad treatment you have given to others.

51. **B - Unsavoury.** The adjective "derogatory" means to show critical attitude towards somebody, insulting, belittling, depreciative, injurious, depreciatory, detracting, dishonouring, disparaging, etc.

52. **A - Autonomy.** The noun "sovereignty" means the act of being having complete or absolute power to govern a country without external influence; the state of being a country with freedom to govern itself. The 3 synonyms are autonomy, supremacy, jurisdiction, dominance etc.

53. **B - Upright.** The adjective "virtuous" behaving very good and moral way; blameless, upright, exemplary, good, honest, noble, right etc.

54. **B - Characteristics.** The adjective "typical" means having the usual qualities or features of a particular type or person, thing or group, representative etc.

55. **D - A long time and incorrigible.** An inveterate gambler is a person who does something very often and cannot stop doing it; always doing something or enjoying something and unlikely to stop; something done or felt for a long time and unlikely to change, accustomed, besetting, choroid, habitual, etc.

56. **A - Frightened.** The adjective "petrified" means to feel extremely frightened; terrified, calcify, fossilize, benumb, deaden etc.

57. **C - Shines.** The verb "shimmer" means to shine with a soft light that seems to more slightly, flash, glimmer, glisten, shine, blink, glitter etc.

58. **A - Liable.** The adjective "vulnerable" means weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally, accessible, assailable, exposed, defenseless etc.

59. **D - Shy.** The adjective "furtive" means behaving in a way that shows your intention to keep something secret and do not want to be noticed, stealthy, clandestine, hidden, secret, shy, sneaking, sneaky etc.

60. **B - Off the cuff.** The adjective "extempore" means spoken or done without any previous thought or preparation, impromptu, extemporaneous, extemporary, improvised. "Off the cuff" is an idiomatic expression which provisions, thought, or preparation.

61. **A - A possible idea.** The noun "inkling" means a slight knowledge of something that is happening or about to happen, suspicious, hint, intimation, suggestion, whisper etc.

62. **C - Supported.** The verb "espouse" is an idea that gives support to a belief, policy etc. advocate, back, defend, embrace, uphold etc.

63. **A - Exclude.** The verb "foreclose" means to reject something as a possibility; exclude, stop, prevent, preclude, hinder, debar, etc.

64. **B - Debunked.** The verb "explode" as used in this context means to show that something is not true, especially something that people believe, repudiate, scorn, scout, discard, debunk, disprove, invalidate etc.

65. **C - As.** The proposition "as" in this context means in the role of; being etc. He was better being a singer than being a writer: He was better in the role of singing than at writing.

66. **C - Publicity.** The noun "publicity" means the activity of making certain that something attracts a lot of attention from many people, to make information about something generally available is to publicize it.

67. **B - Coasted.** "To coast" (of a car or bicycle) to move, especially down a hill without using any power, flow, roll, skin, said, slide. Therefore, the past tense is coasted.

68. **D - Auxiliary.** Auxiliary as spelt here is the correct spelling of the word which means giving help or support to the main group of workers, aiding, ancillary, assisting, helpful, subsidiary.

69. **D - However.** The adverb or subordinating conjunction "However" is used to introduce a statement that contrast with something that has just been said: He is a lawyer to be reckoned with all over world; His many year of success in legal practice, however, did not come without challenges.

70. **A - One/one.** There must be consistency in the statement. Whenever the pronoun "one" is used, it must be followed by one of its past (one, one's, oneself, and not he, she, it, their, etc.) e.g. One must not miss one's chance.

71. **D - First and foremost.** This has to do with the correct use of "first and foremost". However, there is a need to state that "first and foremost" is a "conjunct" as one of the classes of adverbials. Conjuncts are sentence linkers. They are used to relate paragraphs. Other examples of conjunct are: In addition, furthermore, however, therefore, thus, etc.

72. **C - About.** The adverb "about" in this sense means a little more or not less than. That is, we visited his house approximately three times.

73. **B - On.** "On/to the verge of something/of doing something" is an idiomatic expression that means very close to the period somebody does something or when something happens.

74. **C - Infallible.** The adjective "infallible" means being capable of not making any mistake, that never fails, certain, indubitable, oracular, sure, unailing etc.

75. **B - Discarded black earthen.** This has to do with adjectival order. Here, the acronym "Dosashconm" is used. While D - Determine, O - other adjectives; S - Size; A - Age; Sh - Shape; C - Colour; O - Origin; N - Names used as adjectives; M - Main nouns. In the instance, discarded falls under other adjectives that can be formed through the suffix "ed"; Black colour: Earthen: Noun used as adjectives.

76. **B - Didn't we?** This has to do with the rule of question tags. When a positive statement has been used, it must have a negative question tag:

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

PASSAGE I

Though assumption is the lowest level of knowledge; It is still a form of knowledge, and knowledge is key. Assumptions are the foundation upon which interpretations and conclusions are built. Everything in life operates under certain assumptions.

We make management decisions based on the assumptions we hold about how management ought to function and how people ought to be governed. For some of us, we consciously imbibe assumptions and principles about life and consciously decide based on them; for others, it is unconsciously but potent all the same. During assumptions will either drown us or help us soar through life.

We have always seen life as an immense mansion with many rooms. Some roots lead to wealth others to the opposite. Ultimately, we decide where we end up and life, thus far, has proved that not every one of us decides well. We all behave differently where we have different levels of understanding, and behave the same way where our understanding is the same. We eat because we all understand the consequences of not eating. We all wear clothes because each of us comprehends lunacy. The list goes on and on. It is inevitable that some of us will make choices that get and keep us on the lower rung of the ladder by reason of exposure, training or some other variables. Life is about role playing. We choose our roles wisely or foolishly, consciously or unconsciously. Some of us get wiser to new levels of self-awareness enough to redefine our roles, others make no effort to build further capacity and therefore remain where they are.

It is based on these realities that we draw the conclusion that not everyone will be wealthy in life. We lead, inspire and motivate people to strive and succeed. It is also important that we paint the full and true picture of life so that we can discourage vain pursuits. Balance must be enthroned as a critical component of truth, and people know, for instance, that 'the top' is not a place that all must ascent. Our greatest consolation lies in our deep conviction that true prosperity is in fulfilment through hard work that in intangible acquisitions. There are set roles that some of us have been wired up to play in life but which we are not content enough to play because society esteems such roles to be inferior. Take the almost sacred office of a teacher for instance, there are people who have the natural gifts and inclinations to be school teachers. But the teaching profession, as it is, does not appear to be lucrative. So we have people who would have been more fulfilled and effective working as school teachers serving in banks.

and when a negative statement is used, it must have a positive question tags. However, the statement we have here does not have an auxiliary which is important to the formulation of a question. In this context, there is a need to add the primary auxiliary verb "did" to the sentence since it is in the past. Therefore, the full form of the sentence will be: "We did stand up when the principal came in, didn't we? You will notice that the lexical verb "stood" was changed to "stand". That is because the past tense in "stood" was transferred to "do" to become "did". Other examples: He lives in London; He (does) live in London. You will notice that the singular in lives has transferred to "do" to become does".

78. **D** - Veterinary/unravellled. The adjective "veterinary" is connected to a field of medicine that has to do with the care for the health of animals. While "unravel" means explaining something that is difficult to understand or mysterious. Also, the test of spelling has been exhibited in the given sentence. The past tense of "unravel" is unraveled".

79. **A** - Clothes. "Clothes" is a collective noun that means the things that you wear such as dresses and jackets. And "clothe" is the verb form of "cloth" while "cloth" (a material) is singular.

80. **B** - Laid off. "Laid off" is a phrasal verb that means to stop employing someone because there is not enough work for them to do; that is, to make one redundant. It is also imperative to note that "laid" is the past tense of "lay".

81. **A** - Fatal. The adjective "fatal" means causing or resulting in death, deadly, lethal, mortal, baleful, baneful, calamitous, catastrophic, destructive etc.

82. **B** - since/at. "Frown at somebody/something" is a plural verb, which means to disapprove of somebody or something. Therefore, "since" has been used to state that the second sentence is the consequence of the first sentence.

83. **B** - Tapping. The verb "tap" means to make use of a source of knowledge, energy, etc. that already exist or that has been established. Therefore, "tapping" is the progressive form.

84. **D** - Though. "Though" is a subordinating conjunction that has been used to introduce an adjectival clause of concession where there are contrast in the sentences provided. "Though" mean despite the fact that; although one will expect that one who doesn't trust someone should not marry such a person, but she did. Therefore, we can say: Despite the fact that she doesn't trust him, she married him.

85. **D** - These were. This has to do with "tense sequence". A past tense has been used to begin the sentence; therefore, past tense must run through the sentence and there must be a subject - verb agreement. So, we can have: I wanted to know his political beliefs, so I asked him what these were. The plural demonstrative pronoun "these" is used to refer to the noun "beliefs" which is plural and of course, it must go with a plural verb which "were". "Were" is the past tense of "are".

Oral Forms: Same Vowel Sounds

86. **B** - Cook. "cook" has the same vowel sound /u/ just as "book"; book /buk/; cool /ku:l/; cook /kuk/; fool /fu:l/; tool /tu:l/

87. **B** - Pig. "Village" is transcribed as /vilidʒ/. Pother transcription are: page /peidʒ/, pig /piɡ/, made /meid/, came /keim/. Therefore, PIG has the same vowel sound as the indicated sound in the same.

88. **C** - Mad. "Mad" has the same vowel sound /æ/ as "patch", made /mæd/, patch /ptʃ/, starch /stɑ:tʃ/, fare /feɪ/, brave /breiv/

Same Consonant Sound

89. **B** - Danger. Tangerine is transcribed as /tændʒəri:n/ and the indicated consonant is /dʒ/. the only option that has the indicated consonant sound is option B which has "danger" which is transcribed as /deɪndʒə/. Other transcriptions are gear /giə/, girl /gɜ:l/, ignore /ignɔ:/

90. **D** - House. The indicated consonant is /h/. House has the same consonant sound /h/ as "hair" /heɪ/. Other transcriptions are heir /eɪə/, hour /aʊə/, gibwar /ɪnst/, house /haʊs/

91. **A** - Bash. Bash has the same consonant sound /s/ as "edition" /edɪʃən/; Bash /bæʃ/, Catch /kætʃ/ bastion /bæʃiən/, rating /reɪtɪŋ/

Stress Pattern

92. **A** - Demarcation. Polysyllabic words that end with the suffix 'ion' will have its stress on the syllable before the suffix "ion".

93. **A** - ImPOSSible. Words that end with the suffix "ia", "ial", "ible", "ic(s)", "ian", "ient", "ious", "-ish" has their syllable on the syllable before the suffix except in words like eligible, negligible, incorrigible, intelligible, politics, Arabic, catholic, lunatic, rhetoric.

94. **B** - ImPErialism. Polysyllabic words that end with four or more syllables have their stress on the second syllable e.g imperialism, metabolism, enthusiasm etc.

95. **A** - Madam. Only Madam /mædəm/ has its stress first syllable, others have theirs on the second syllable: eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/, invent /ɪn'vent/, coMMAND /kɒm:ənd/

96. **B** - Mother. Only mother /mʌðə/ has its stress on the first syllable, others gave theirs on the second syllable: NineTEEN /naɪ'ti:n/, eSTATE /ɪ'steɪ/, aNNOUNCE /ɪ'nəʊns/

97. **D** - Export /noun/ The noun "export" has its stress on the first syllable Export /eksɔ:t/ as it is for di-syllabic words that are nouns. Others have their stress on the second syllable: coMMUTE /kə'mju:t/, imPORT (verb) /ɪmpɔ:t/, inTEND /ɪn'tend/

Emphatic Stress

98. **D** - Did the chief hide the story from the children? The emphatic stress is on NARRATED, so, the expression best answer the question in option D. Did the chief hide the story from the children? No, he NARRATED the story to the children.

99. **B** - did the cashier pay the workers' salary in September? The emphatic stress is on ACCOUNTANT. The question option B best relates to the expression.

100. **C** - did the cat pat the rat? The emphatic stress is on DEVoured. The answer to the question in option C reinforces the emphasized word DEVoured. That is, did the cat pat the rat? No, the cat DEVoured the rat.

after, but bad thoughts must fly out as swiftly as they moved in.

Adapted from Spurgeon, CM. John
Ploughman's Talk

- Which Question Paper Type of Use of English is given to? A. Type A. B. Type B. C. Type C. D. Type D.
- According to the passage, balance must be enthroned because it is A. a critical interdependent function B. an amazing help for conscience C. a critical part of fidelity D. a serious way of ensuring success.
- The word inclinations, as used in the passage, means A. creeds B. tendencies C. inhibitions D. power.
- Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? A. Greatness in life emerges when square pegs are put in round holes. B. People do certain things in life because they know the repercussion. C. People agree on all issues and behave the same way for the same reason. D. Understanding life at different levels gives no account of visible acquisition.
- From the passage, it can be inferred that A. people insincerely discuss facts that govern their behavior B. all managerial decisions are based on assumptions C. people make conscious efforts to acquire hidden knowledge D. all things in life exist on some beliefs.

PASSAGE II

Like a clock with the pendulum in full swing, the mind moves as fast as time flies. But we ought to mind our thoughts, for if they turn to be our enemies, they will be too many for us and will drag us down to ruin.

But some people may say that they cannot help having bad thoughts even though they sting like vipers. That may be so, but the question is do they hate them or not? We cannot keep thieves from looking in at our windows, but if we open our doors to them and receive them joyfully, we are as bad as they. We cannot help the birds flying over our heads; but we may keep them from building their nests in our hair. Vain thoughts will knock at the door but we must not open to them.

Though bad and evil thoughts rise in our hearts, they must not be allowed to reign. He who turns a morsel over and over in his mouth does so because he likes the flavours and he who meditates upon evil, loves it, and is ripe to commit it. Think of the devil, and he will appear, turn your thoughts towards evil and your hands will soon follow. Snails leave their slime behind them, and so do vain thoughts. An arrow may fly through the air, and leave no trace, but an evil thought always leaves a trail like a serpent. Where there is much traffic of bad thinking, there will be much mire and dirt. Every wave of wicked thought adds something to the corruption which rots upon the shore of life. It is dreadful to think that a vile imagination, once indulged, gets the key of our minds, and a get in again very easily, whether or not we let it in, and what may follow, no one knows. Nurse evil on the laps of thought, and it will grow into a giant.

Therefore, there is wisdom in watching every- lay, the thoughts and imaginations of our hearts. Good thoughts are blessed guests and should be welcomed, well fed, and much sought

6. Which of the following represents the writer's view in the passage? A. Evil thoughts may come but there is virtue in keeping them out. B. Evil thoughts will continue to sting us like vipers as long as there are enemies who cause offence. C. Like the pendulum, evil thoughts will always come to our minds no matter what we do. D. Like most birds, evil thoughts fly swiftly in our minds without perching.

7. Which of the following statements represents the view expressed by the writer in the first paragraph? A. Evil thoughts will eventually ruin the evil man. B. If we do not stop the pendulum of thoughts from swinging, our thoughts will soon become our enemies. C. Too many evil thoughts leave fatal consequences. D. It is possible to decide what controls our thoughts.

8. From the argument in the second paragraph, it can be concluded that evil thoughts control the lives of people who A. are helpless because they fly out of their minds B. cherish idle and slothful ways C. are thieves with evil instincts D. treasure and ruminate on them.

9. The expression 'Think of the devil and he will appear...' as used in the passage, suggest that A. like the devil evil thoughts must not reign in our hearts B. evil thoughts are fantasies which exist only in people's minds C. uncontrolled evil thoughts may lead to evil deeds D. the devil gives evil thoughts only to those who invite him in.

10. Which of the following statements summarizes the argument of the last paragraph? A. Heavy traffic on a miry and dirty road may lead to evil thoughts. B. The more evil we think, the more vile we are likely to become. C. Evil people should not be welcomed as guests in our homes the same way as we welcome good people. D. Evil thoughts control the key to the human heart and no one can keep them out.

PASSAGE III

In 1962, a team of scientists produced a special radio station that had a range of fifteen miles. Even though communication was being accomplished in space at a range of more than a million times this distance, the new radio station caused much excitement among scientists. The reason: its power supply was battery' made of bacteria. For the first time, practical amounts of electricity were being produced by a form of life and put to use.

'Biocell', the new power supply had a liquid fuel containing tiny forms of life that changed the fuel directly into electric energy. This was far more than an interesting experiment. The biocell is being developed as producer of electricity for radios, for signals to guide ships, for lighting and for other uses. Thought the working biocell is only a few years old, some scientists feel that it will one day produce power cheaply as is now being done by other methods, and that the biocell will use materials that would otherwise be considered a waste. Early biocells were powered

with sugar, but a wide range of fuels can be used. Work is being done using sea water to feed the bacteria.

Electricity from living cells is no new idea. Man experienced the strange 'shock' produced by some fish even before electricity was really discovered. Then in time, there were other discoveries. Benjamin Franklin found that lightning in the sky was electricity. Luigi Galvani found some electricity in the muscles and nerves of animals. But the African catfish produces far more electricity than most other living creatures. And another fish the electric eel, well named, for it has an even greater electric charge. Research works also discovered that even humans produce small amounts of electricity in their bodies. Our hearts produce a very small amount that can be measured, so do our brains. The biocell is completely new in the field of power production and, as yet, no mass-produced models have begun to replace the older types of batteries. It might be wondered, then, what the excitement is all about.

Adapted from The Department of English
(1988) Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife:
The Use of English Text

11. A suitable title for the passage is A. Energy from Living Things B. Electricity and Living Creatures C. Biocell and Scientific Discoveries D. The Biocell's Future

12. The writer's posture, as conveyed in the statement Electricity from living cells is no new idea, can be described as A. ineffectual B. contentious C. logical D. unguarded

13. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Scientists felt that biocells would produce very costly energy. B. Biocells, at the beginning, derived their energy from sugar C. Sugar and fuel were initially used as sources of energy for biocells. D. Biocells were forms of power used by the scientists.

14. The inventors of biocell justified the need for it by saying that it would A. develop ways for changing biocells into fuel for use B. yield a source of energy without much spending C. produce electricity for all types of machines D. produce signals to guide all ships and other vessels

15. According to the passage, electricity was first discovered in A. hearts and brains B. muscles of animals C. lighting D. fish

PASSAGE IV

The passage below as 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.

Believe it or not, change is to human existence what the blood is to the human body. We live in an era of amazing...16... [A. well-defined B. fast-paced C. favourable D. social] change spawned by advancing technology and industrialization. However, man's ...17... [A. knowledge of B. attitude to C. commitment to D. opinion of] promoting and defending change in a deliberate effort to establish ...18... [A. customs B. companies C. trade-zones D. variations] that stimulate advancement for man's concern is proving unfavourable to the climate with

threatening ...19... [A. repercussions B. clouds C. pressure D. implication].

Human-induced climate change has awakened widespread concern across the globe. As a matter of fact, climate change is now ...20... [A. an acceptable B. a foremost C. the only D. the last] global issue. It is a major test of Africa's ...21... [A. popularity B. energy C. ingenuity D. incapability]! The fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed that human actions are changing the earth's climate and creating major disturbances in human ...22... [A. geography B. societies C. systems D. life] and ecosystems. The IPCC reports that the world has warmed by an average of 0.76°C since pre-industrial times. The rising global ...23... [A. command B. demand C. warming D. supply] for energy and the adverse changes in the climate put the earth and its inhabitants in a catch-22 situation.

Again, if the effects of climate change on each were commensurate with the level of greenhouse ...24... [A. structure B. paints C. emulsion D. omissions] in spews out, perhaps Africa would have been spared and would probably be just an amused spectator. But as it is, this is not the case. Here again, we see well-meaning global citizens appealing for the rest of the world to take responsibility for the problems of Africa, a strategy that cannot, thus far, termed ...25... [A. notable B. liable C. credible D. flexible]

Adapted from DAILY INDEPENDENT,
Monday, 28 April, 2008

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics

26. Since its inception in 1983, the newspaper has attracted thousands of readers. A. renaissance B. coming C. commencement D. publication
27. Mrs. Asic wanted her sister to stop being so detached. A. friendly B. careless C. indifferent D. passionate
28. Lantana dwelt in a ruined cottage on the hillside. A. sat B. worked C. slept D. lived
29. The mistake brought the show to an ignominious end. A. a good B. a palatable C. a disgraceful D. a satisfactory
30. He compliments me on my way of doing things. A. complements B. imitates C. disgusts D. praises
31. The girl is angry with her friend who had ensnared her into this relationship. A. tricked B. encouraged C. forced D. enslaved
32. Their new house was roofed with corrugated sheets. A. folded B. iron C. aluminium D. corrupted
33. The stockbroker said it was an astute move to sell the shares then. A. a bad B. a shrewd C. an unprofitable D. an insincere
34. The principal described Oche as the most tactful person he had ever worked with. A. passionate B. discreet C. hard-working D. innovative
35. The old woman is suffering from dementia. A. lucidity B. senility C. insanity D. sagacity

36. Some drugs have a deleterious effect on a child's development. A. debilitating B. helpful C. harmful D. healing
37. Fila has always been described as belligerent. A. beautiful B. attractive C. combative D. innocent
38. Laraba saw a forlorn little figure sitting outside the class. A. wise and intelligent B. lonely and unhappy C. smart and healthy D. short and ugly
39. The circular supersedes all previous correspondence on the matter. A. supports B. displaces C. eliminates D. circumvents
40. Her problem was exacerbated by the loss of her father. A. exaggerated B. solved C. aggravated D. infuriated

In each of questions 41 to 50, select the option that best explain the information conveyed in the sentence. Each question carries 2 marks.

41. If he were here, could be more fun. A. He was expected but did not show up to make the occasion lively. B. There was no fun because he was not present. C. He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun. D. He was being expected to supply more fun.
42. The secretary said that the postponement of the meeting was due to unforeseen circumstances. A. The date of the meeting was shifted as a result of unexpected reasons. B. The meeting's date was out off for strange reasons. C. The meeting was called as a result of obstacles hitherto unknown. D. the meeting broke off as a result of unusual difficulties.
43. The hunter has a bird's eye view of the animals. A. He vies animals from a high position. B. He views the bird's eye. C. He views the birds on tree with one eye. D. He watches animals and birds closely.
44. Even though Susan was the last in the examination, her result wasn't too different from what had been expected. A. Her result was poor. B. Her result was a disappointment C. Her result was as expected D. She had not been serious with her studies
45. Mrs. Adasu does all her work with more haste, less speed. A. She accepts whatever she does with more haste and speed B. She approaches whatever she does hurriedly. C. She addresses everything she do as very quickly to avoid mistakes. D. She does everything carefully to avoid mistakes.
46. She stopped her education as her uncle left her in the lurch. A. Her uncle deceived her. B. Her uncle disinherited her. C. Her uncle refused to help her. D. Her uncle disrespected her.
47. The plan to upgrade the dispensary to a general hospital did not materialize. A. The plan did not meet the required specifications. B. The arrangement did not work out as wished. C. It was difficult to obtain the materials. D. The materials purchased were not the right ones.
48. Okon's company took a hit last year. A. His company improved last year. B. His company made a huge success last year. C. His company was badly damaged last year. D. His company was established last year.
49. My eldest son, who is in Lagos, studying English. A. Only my son is in Lagos studying English B. My only son is in Lagos studying English C. One of my sons is in Lagos studying

English D. My sons are in Lagos but only one is studying English.

50. If I went to the village I would visit the king. A. If I go to the village, I will visit the king. B. I did not go to the village and I did not visit the king. C. All the times I went to the village I also visited the king D. I will visit the king when I go to the village.

In each of question 51 to 65, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

51. The warring communities were coerced into negotiating a settlement. A. driven B. compelled C. persuaded D. pressured
52. His father served as a mercenary in the army. A. preacher B. regular C. recruit D. officer
53. Junmai is cruel to her husband. A. harsh B. brutal C. passionate D. ferocious
54. The teacher who beat the student was treated with mercy. A. disrespect B. contempt C. vengeance D. kindness
55. His wife hates his garrulous attitude. A. outspoken B. unfriendly C. reticent D. thoughtful
56. 'Agoshito is a callow youth', said the teacher. A. an ignorant B. an experienced C. an idel D. an organized
57. What you are asking me to do is a herculean task. A. a strenuous B. a demanding C. a lovely D. an easy
58. Nkechi was a novice when she was first employed. A. manager B. clerk C. supervisor D. professional
59. 'I do not trust him', he said, in a rare moment of candour. A. reproach B. dishonesty C. frankness D. fairness
60. Mrs. Akunilo looks anaemic today. A. strange B. sick C. weak D. strong
61. It is inconceivable that the son shone in the night. A. credible B. unthinkable C. impossible D. contestable
62. She only gives a superficial impression of warmth and friendliness. A. a strong B. a fake C. deep D. an unrealistic
63. As a prudent businessman, Adayi does not leave anything to chance. A. frugal B. shrewd C. careless D. unsuccessful.
64. His antipathy affected the growth of his business. A. hatred B. deceptiveness C. loyalty D. hostility
65. Unknowns lethal right foot did the magic in n football match. A. weak B. wicked C. fat D. harmless

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

66. When his car tyre ... on the way, he did not know what to do. A. has burst B. had burst C. busted D. burst
67. Lami's father ... as a gardener when he was young, but not he is a driver. A. had been working B. use to work C. has worked D. used to work
68. ...he switches on the light, the shadow disappears. A. Whenever B. Except C. Since D. Until
69. It is important that you clear the refuse in front of your house every... A. fourtnight B. fortnight C. fourthninght D. forthnight

70. The policemen became suspicious as the boodlums... in their office. A. ferreted B. ferretted C. ferreted about D. ferretted about
71. Suara needn't come with us...? A. does she B. will she C. can she D. need she
72. Unoka... the whole house to find his missing wristwatch. A. scourged B. scoured C. scored D. scouted
73. Ife asked me... A. what time it was B. what is it by my time C. what time is it D. what time it is
74. There are many ways to kill a rat, so we should be... in our approach to the task ahead of us A. eclectic B. eclective C. eclectic D. eclectic
75. Audu took these actions purely... his own career A. on furtheranc3 of B. in furtherance of C. to furtherance in d. in furtherance with
76. Here is Mr Odumusu who teaches English ... in our school A. proriuntiation B. pronouintiation C. pronouciation D. pronouintiation
77. Instead of ... , she lied. A. pleading B. her to plead C. her pleading D. plead
78. Of the three girls, Uka is the ... A. so much notorious B. notorious C. naughty D. naughtiest
79. I wonder how he will... , being absent from school for a long time. A. make in B. make up C. make off D. make out
80. Please sit on the ... A. caner B. career C. carrier D. carrear
81. I want to ... this chance to acquaint you with the latest development A. size B. seize C. sieze D. cease
82. Getting a well-paid job nowadays is an... task. A. utmost B. upbeat C. uphill D. upfield
83. The secretary has no right to ... my affairs A. spy from B. meddle in C. toy at D. complain into
84. Bola studiously avoided... , the questions. A. parrying B. answering C. projecting D. destroying
85. The school authority dismissed him for... but I won't tell you about it yet A. certain reason B. a reason C. more reason D. a certain reason
- In each of questions 86 to 88, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.
86. fuel A. cruel B. fool C. rule D. field
87. match A. harsh B. batch C. such D. watch
88. Sheer A. A. sheila B. care C. ear D. sherry
- In each of questions 89 to 91, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.
89. termination A. terminaTION B. TERmination C. termiNAtion D. terMInation
90. meditative A. melDitative B. mediTAtive C. MEditative D. meditaTIVE
91. suggestible A. suggeSTible B. SUggestible C. suGGEstible D. suggestiBLE
- In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined
92. bubble A. guy B. bull C. bumper D. gurgle
93. weight A. whale B. white C. whet D. writhe
94. leach A. gear B. cedar C. cheer D. death
- In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

95. mention A. that B. machine C. church D. test
96. prestige A. bag B. badge C. reggae D. leisure
97. knot A. cot B. keep C. nom D. king
- 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. Uche LOVES Toyota cars A. Who loves Toyota cars? B. What brand of car does Uche love? C. Does Uche hate Toyota cars? D. Does Uche love bicycle?
99. The POLICE arrested the suspect A. Did the police placate the suspect? B. Who arrested the suspect? C. Who did the police arrest? D. Did the police arrest the suspect?
100. Maiduguri is the CAPITAL of Borno State A. Is Maiduguri the capital of Plateau State? B. Which State is Maiduguri the capital of? C. Is Maiduguri a town in Borno State? D. What is the capital of Borno State?

2011 UTME USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION

- C - The type of this paper is C.
 - C - A critical part of fidelity. As evident in paragraph 4 sentence 4, "Balance must be enthroned as a critical component of truth". This is an interpretative question because fidelity means truthfulness, faithfulness, trustworthiness, etc.
 - B - Tendencies. Inclination, as used in this context, means tendencies, disposition, learning, impulse, proclivity, propensity etc.
 - B - People do certain things in life because they know the repercussion. According to the passage, we do or behave the same way where our understanding is the same, we all do some things because we understand the consequences of doing or not doing them. Paragraph 3, sentence 4.
 - D - All things in life exist on some beliefs. It can be inferred from the passage that everything in life operates under certain assumption. And assumption are like believes.
- Passage Two**
- A - Evil thoughts may come, but there is virtue in keeping them out. As evident in the last sentence of the second paragraph of the passage - "vain thought will knock at the door, but we must not open to them". We can infer from the passage that evil thoughts arise and appear in our hearts, but we must work very hard and vigilantly to keep them out and not allow them to reign because they always leave a trail behind.
 - D - It is possible to decide what controls our thoughts. The writer opined in the first paragraph that it is possible for us to control our thoughts and mind whatever rules our minds.
 - D - Treasure and ruminate on them. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that evil thoughts take over the lives of people who allow them (evil thoughts) in, thinking about them and receive them wholeheartedly.
 - D - the devil gives evil thought only to those who invite him. The expression can be interpreted as the consequence of thinking of the devil is that it appears. The devil comes with evil thought as a result of thinking of him.

- B - The more evil we think, the more vicious we are likely to become. As evident in the last paragraph of the passage that when we fail to watch the thoughts and imagination of our hearts, evil thoughts rule and transforms us to evil people with evil deeds. But we must strive to accept good thought and fight the bad ones.
 - B - Electricity and living creatures. The most suitable title for this passage is "Electricity and living creatures". This is because the passage centres on how electricity is generated in the bodies of living creatures.
 - C - Logical. The writer's assertion is a conclusion that is based on the propositions that followed it. Propositions gave a conclusive support to the claim (ascertain) which made the argument a deductive one.
 - C - Sugar and fuel were initially used as sources of energy for biocells. As evident in paragraph 2: sentence 4, "Early biocells were powered with sugar, but a wide range of fuel can be used".
 - B - Yield a source of energy without much spending. The producers of biocells stated and justified the need for it with the claim that it is cheap source of energy that is easy to maintain. This is evident in third sentence of paragraph two (2) "... scientists feel that it will one day produce power cheaply..."
 - D - Fish. The writer posts in the second sentence of the last paragraph of the passage that man experienced the strange "shock" produced by some fish even before the discovery of electricity.
 - B - Fast-paced. An era of fast-moving of unimaginable change, brought about by the advancement and growth in technology and industrialization.
 - C - Commitments. Man's willingness and determination to promote and defend change.
 - D - Variations. The deliberate effort to establish various means and methods that stimulate advancement and change.
 - D - Implications. This has to do with the threatening effects and outcome of man's effort to stimulate advancement and social change.
 - B - A foremost. Climate change is now an issue of serious concern and debate globally because of its adverse effect.
 - C - Ingenuity. A major test of Africa's ability and capability to deal with issues that are confronting and threatening its existence.
 - B - Societies. Human's actions and deeds acting against the growth and changing the earth's climate now create great danger and disturbance in human societies.
 - C - Warming. The resultant effect of climate change brings about "Global Warming".
 - D - Emissions. The level of greenhouse emissions which has been forcefully ejected.
 - C - Credible. The appeal made by well-meaning global citizens for the rest of the world to take responsibility for the challenges and problems of Africa as not viable, trustworthy and potent enough.
- Nearest in Meaning**
- C - Commencement. The noun "Inception" means the creation or beginning of something: the establishment of an institution or

organization; beginning, commencement, inauguration, initiation, origin, rise, start.

27. C - Indifference. The adjective "detached" is one of the adjectives that are derived from verbs through the suffix "ed". In the context of its usage in the sentence, it means having or showing no bias or emotional involvement, disinterested, indifferent, unbiased, non-partisan, etc.

28. D - Lived. The verb "dwelt" is the past and past participle form of the "dwell" which means to live somewhere, abide, inhabit, live, lodge, remain, reside, rest, etc.

29. C - A disgraceful. The adjective "ignominious" means that which makes, or should make you feel ashamed; disgraceful, humiliating, shameful, scandalous, opprobrious, infamous, etc.

30. D - Praises. The verb "compliments" is the singular form of the verb "compliment" which is an expression of praise, it is used to tell someone that you like or admire something they have done or their appearance, to congratulate, commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, laud, praises, etc.

31. A - Tricked. The verb "ensnare" means to make somebody or something unable to escape from a difficult situation or from a person who wants to control them; trap, catch, entrap etc. It is also important to note that the verb "ensnare" has gone through the process of "conversion" which is a word formation process. It has been formed from the noun "snare" which means "a trap" to become "ensnare".

32. A - Folded. The adjective "corrugated" means bent into regular curves folds or grooves; marked with parallel folds, ridges, or furrows.

33. B - Shrewd. The adjective "astute" means being very clever and quick at taking a decision in a difficult situation, especially how to get an advantage; Shrewd, acute, cunning, deep, discerning, ingenious, intelligent, penetrating, perspicacious, etc.

34. B - Discreet. The adjective "tactful" means to be careful not to say or do anything that will annoy or upset other people; diplomatic.

35. B - Senility. Dementia is a medical condition that causes a gradual worsening in the brain and other mental abilities such as the memory, attention, judgment, language, and problem solving. Senility is the act of being senile. A senile person shows a lack of mental ability because especially lack of the ability to think clearly and make decisions.

36. C - Harmful. The adjective "deleterious" means harmful and damaging; destructive, deadly, lethal, poisonous, hurtful, injurious, pernicious, unwholesome, etc.

37. C - Combative. The adjective "belligerent" means acting violently towards others, always willing to fight or argue, unfriendly, and aggressive, hostile, antagonistic, bellicose, combative, quarrelsome, truculent, pugnacious, etc.

38. B - Lonely and unhappy. The adjective "forlorn" means appearing lonely and unhappy; left alone and not care for; abandoned, deserted, forsaken, destitute, disconsolate, solitary, cost, etc.

39. B - Displaces. The verb "supersede" means to take the place of something/something that is considered to be old-fashioned or no longer available; replace or displace; whatever supersedes is considered - the first of all.

40. C - Aggravated. The verb "exacerbate" means to make something which is already bad worse, especially a disease or problem. Though to aggravate means to annoy someone. It also means to make a bad situation worse and this is the sense in which exacerbate is used in the sentence.

Options that Best Explain the Information Conveyed in Sentences

41. C - He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun. This means that if he had showed up, he would have made the occasion fun filled, but he did not show up, and that made the event lacked much fun.

42. A - The date of the meeting was shifted as a result of unexpected reasons. The date of the meeting was postponed as a result of some reasons or issues that were not expected.

43. A - He views animals from high position. The idiomatic expression "bird's eye view" means a view of something from a high position looking down.

44. C - Her result was as expected. Swan's result was very poor, but it was just as expected. So, she did not disappoint people.

45. D - She does everything carefully to avoid mistakes. "More haste, less speed" is an idiomatic expression which means a view of something from a high position looking down.

46. C - Her uncle refused to help her. To leave somebody in the lurch is an idiomatic expression that means to fail to help somebody when they are relying on you to do so.

47. B - The arrangement did not work out as wished. If a plan does not materialize or fails to materialize, it means that the plan does not work out as expected or wished.

48. C - His company was badly damaged last year. "Make a hit" (with somebody) is an idiomatic expression which means to be liked very much by somebody when they first meet you while "Take a hit" is an idiomatic expression which means damaged, or badly affected by something.

49. C - One of my sons is in Lagos studying English. It means that, I have more than one son, and one of them is in Lagos studying English.

50. B - I did not go to the village. I did not visit the king. The statement is conditional or hypothetical.

Opposite in Meaning

51. C - Persuaded. The verb "coerce" means forcing someone to do something by using threat, force, compel, urge, constrain. The opposite is persuade.

52. B - Regular. The noun "mercenary" is used to refer to a soldier who will fight for any group or country that offers payment. The opposite is regular.

53. C - Passionate. The adjective "cruel" means having a desire to cause pain and suffering; causing pain or suffering; barbarous, blood-thirsty, dire, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, truculent, savage, etc. either kind or passionate is the opposite word.

54. C - Vengeance. The noun "mercy" means a kind or forgiving attitude toward somebody that you have the power to harm or right to punish; clemency, compassion, gentleness, kindness, leniency, leniency, lenity, mildness, pity, tenderness etc. Vengeance is the opposite.

55. C - Reticent. The adjective "garrulous" means talking a lot, especially about unimportant things: talkative, blabbing, loquacious, prating, prattling etc. The opposite is "Reticent" which means "saying little".

56. B - An experienced. The adjective "callow" refers to young person often without experience; inexperienced, immature, sappy, silly, soft, unfledged, etc. The opposite in meaning is experienced.

57. D - An easy. The adjective "Herculean" is used when a task needs a lot of strength, determination or effort; vigorous, difficult, hard, laborious, perilous, toilsome etc. The opposite in meaning

58. D - Professional. The noun "Novice" is a person who is new and has little experience in a skill job or situation; beginner, learner, tyro apprentice, etc. Professional is the opposite.

59. B - Dishonesty. The noun "candour" means the quality of saying you think openly and honestly: frankness, fairness, impartiality, openness, sincerity, straightforwardness, truthfulness, honesty, etc.

60. D - Strong. The adjective "anemic" means to look weak, and having much effect; feeble, etc. The opposite is "strong".

61. A - Credible. The adjective "inconceivable" means impossible to imagine or believe, unthinkable, incomprehensible, incredible, unbelievable, unimaginable etc. The opposite is "credible".

62. C - A deep. The adjective "superficial" means appearing to be true, real or important until you look at it more carefully; not concerned with anything serious or important and lacking any depth of understanding or feeling; shallow, untrustworthy. The Opposite is "Deep".

63. C - Careless. The adjective "prudent" means to be sensible and careful when one make judgments and decisions; avoiding unnecessary risk, cautious, careful, circumspect, considerate, discreet, heedful, judicious, politics, provident, etc. The opposite is "careless".

64. B - Receptiveness. The noun "anticipation" means having strong feeling or dislike; hostility, abhorrence, aversion, disgust, detestation, hatred, honour, loathing, etc. The opposite is "receptiveness".

65. D - Harmless - The adjective "lethal" means deadly, destructive, fatal, mortal, murderous, etc. The opposite is "harmless".

Options that Best Completes the Gap

66. D - Burst - The verb "burst" means to break open or apart, especially because of pressure from inside. It is a form of irregular verb because it cannot take the past form of "ed".

67. D - Used to work - The modal auxiliary verb "used to" is used to say or denote past action. It means, it is what has been done before, but it has been stopped now. It refers to an habit done in the past that does not continue to the future.

68. A - Whenever - this sentence has an adverbial clause of time, which has been introduced by the conjunction "whenever". It means that everytime he switches on the light, the shadow usually disappears.

69. B - Fortnight - "Fortnight" means two weeks or the interval of two week. Note the spelling, it is "fortnight" and not "fourthnight" or "forthnight".

70. C - Ferreted about - To "ferret" means to search for something that is lose or hidden among a lot of things. Ferreted is the past tense. As a phrasal verb, ferreted should collocate with "about" or "around" as it is a type of fixed collocation. Therefore, the correct option is C - "ferreted about" as option "D" is spelt wrongly.

71. D - Need she? This has to do with the rule of "question tag" which state that when the statement is positive, the question tag will be negative, when the statement is negative, the question tag need to be positive. Here, the statement is negative, the question tag need to be positive. Also, another rule of "question tag" states that the question tag should be pronoun form of the noun or retains the pronoun in the statement. Therefore, Suara has been identified to be a female, the pronoun in the question tag is "she".

72. D - Scouted. The verb "scout" means to search an area or various area in order to find or discover something. The past tense is "scouted".

73. A - What time it was. This is an aspect of reported speech. Indirect speeches are meant to be reported in the past tense. In an indirect speech, the verb in the present tense changes to the past.

74. B - Eclectic. The adjective "eclectic" means a wide variety; not following one set ideas but choosing from or using. An eclectic approach is an approach that has many ways of conceiving an idea not in a single way.

75. B - In furtherance of. "In furtherance of" is the process of helping something to develop or to be successful, advancement. In this context, It means the development of or success of his own career.

76. C - Pronunciation. This has to do with the test of spelling which is the way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced. The verb "pronounce" has the letter "o" in the second syllable, but in the noun "pronunciation", the "o" is removed.

77. A - Pleading. The noun "pleading" means an act of asking for something that you want very much, in an emotional way; a formed statement of somebody's case in court. In the sentence, the noun "pleading" is used a gerundive noun, that is, a noun that formed from a verb with "ing". "Instead of pleading, she lied.

78. D - Naughtiest. The adjective "naughty" has a comparative of "naughtier" and the superlative "naughtiest". The superlative form is what is required in the sentence.

79. B - Makeup. The phrasal verb "make up" means to do something that corrects a bad situation. Hence, it means to make up for the time wasted ins school.

80. B - Carrier. The noun "carrier" is used to refer to a military vehicle or ship that carries soldiers or equipment from one place to another;

it is a metal frame that is fixed to a bicycle and used for carrying bags.

81. B - Seize. The verb "seize" in this context means to use an opportunity or make use of a chance; grab an opportunity. The verb "cease" on the other hand means to stop happening or exiting, to stop something from happening or existing.

82. C - Uphill. The adjective "uphill" means an argument that is difficult to win and takes a lot of effect over a long period of time, hard difficult, laborious, strenuous, toilsome, wearisome.

83. B - Meddle in. the "meddle in" something means to become involved in something that does not concern you; interfere.

84. B - Answering. When you answer questions, you attend to or proffer answers to them. But when you parry questions, you avoid having to answer a difficult question or criticism.

85. B - A reason. The article "a" or "an" can only collocate or introduce a singular noun. Therefore, "certain" or "some" will be used with plural nouns.

Options that Rhyme

86. A - Cruel. Cruel has the rhyme as fuel; fuel /fju:əl/, cruel /kru:əl/, fool /fu:l/, rule /ru:l/, field /fi:ld/

87. B - Batch. Batch has the sme rhyme has match; match /mætʃ/, harsh /hɑ:ʃ/, batch /bætʃ/, such /sʌtʃ/, watch /wɒtʃ/

88. C - Ear. Ear has the same rhyme as shear; shear /ʃiə/, Sheila /ʃeɪlə/, care /keə/, ear /iə/, sherry /ʃeri/

Stress Pattern

89. C - Termination - Polysyllabic words that end in the suffix "ion" are always stressed on the syllable before the suffix "ion".

90. C - Meditative - Words that end with "ative" are stressed on the syllable as that of the root or base word. The root word here is "meditate". Words that end in "ate" are stressed on the third to that last syllable. Therefore, in "Mediate", the third to the last syllable is "ME" in Meditate. Eventually, "meditative will be stressed on the first syllable which gives us "MEDitative"

91. C - SuGGEstible - Words that end with the suffix "ible" are stressed on the syllable before the suffix "ible". "GGE" is the syllable before "stible" therefore, it carries the stress. It should be noted that what we use to identify syllable is a vowel sound or what is called the vocalic element. In the syllable that has the suffix "st" is with the syllable because the vowel "i" in "ible" cannot stand alone as a syllable in that word and the rule states the syllable before the suffix "ible" and not the second to the last syllable.

Same Vowel Sound

92. C - Bumper - "Bumper" has the same vowel sound /ʌ/ as bubble; Bubble /bʌbl/, Bull /bul/, Guy /geɪ/, Bumper /bʌmpə/, Gurgle /gɜ:gl/.

93. A - Whale. "Whale" has the same vowel sound /eɪ/ as weight /weɪt/, whale /weɪl/, white /waɪt/, whet /wet/, writhe /raɪθ/.

94. B - Cedar. "Cedar" has the same vowel sound /i:/ as LEACH /li:tʃ/, Gear /geə/, Cedar /si:də/, cheer /tʃiə/, Death /deθ/

Same Consonant Sounds

95. B - Machine. Machine has the consonant sound /ʃ/ as mention; mention /menʃn/, machine /məʃɪn/, church /tʃɜ:ʃ/, that /ðæt/, test /test/

96. B - Badage. Prestige has the same constant sound /dʒ/ as badge; prestige /presti:(d)ʒ/, badge /bædʒ/, Bag /bæg/, Reggae /reggeɪ/, leisure /leɪʒ/. It is important to note the bracket in the transcription of "prestige", it means it can also be pronounced the same way as "leisure". However, /dʒ/ takes the most acceptable transcription.

97. C - Norm. "Norm" has the same consonant sound /n/ as "knot". Knot /nɒt/, cot /kɒt/, keep /ki:p/, king /kɪŋ/, norm /nɔ:m/

98. C - Does Uche hate Toyota cars? The emphatic stress is on love. Emphatic stress is meant to correct a question that has been asked. The question is "Does Uche hate Toyota cars? Then the answer should be "No, Uche loves Toyota cars".

99. B - Who arrested the suspect? The emphatic stress is on "police". Therefore, the answer to the question in option B will emphasise the world that is, who arrested the suspect? The police arrested him.

100. C - Is Maiduguri a town in Borno State? The emphatic stress is on "capital". Is Maiduguri the capital of Borno State? No, Maiduguri is the capital of Borno State. The question in option C reinforces the emphasis.

2010 UTME MODEL ENGLISH QUESTIONS

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 came with it. I think it is very significant that there is no instruction book, for successfully operating 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 Oluikpe, B.O. et al (2005)
Intensive English for Senior Secondary School
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 A. Spaceship Earth is that it A. has no instruction manual B. is not difficult to maintain C. is peculiar to other automobiles D. is relatively easy to operate.
3. The absence of instruction manual in Spaceship Earth has A. made the operation of the Spaceship Earth difficult B. forced man to devise other means of travelling in spacecraft C. challenged man's inquisitiveness D. made man helpless.
4. From the passage, it can be deduced that man A. learns by experiment and deduction B. learn by chance and accidentally C. is incapable of solving all his problems D. by his nature is in constant search of knowledge.
5. The writer's mood in the passage is that of A. committal B. pessimism C. optimism D. frustration.

PASSAGE II

Stress is by far the most common cause of ill health in our society and may be the underlying cause of 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 manifestation 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 behavioral. The causes of stress are multiple and varied but they can be classified into external and internal. External stressors can include relatively getting sick or dying, jobs being lost or people criticizing or 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 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 the ability to put our bodies into a state of deep relaxation called the 'relaxation response'. In this state, 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. it is better understood when experienced B. its problem can be solved by everybody C. everybody avoids it D. everybody encounters it.
7. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Stress is mostly caused by internal factors B. Stress can only be avoided during relaxation C. Stress is better handled by the individual D. The issue of stress' can be solved with no effort.
8. According to The passage, the major step in controlling stress is A. changing one's attitude to stressors B. understanding the history of the disease C. visiting family doctors for checkup

and treatment D. constant exercise to dissipate every energy.

and treatment D. constant exercise to dissipate every energy.

9. The experts feel one can control one's stress because A. its causes are understandable B. it is not difficult to control C. external factors contribute less to stress D. it is individually initiated.

10. From the passage, it can be deduced that stress is A. hormonal disorder in the body system B. individually induced problems C. bodily reaction to internal factors D. bodily reaction to external factors.

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 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 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 or 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. unnecessary affluence B. selfish interests C. private officials D. public officers.
12. From the passage, one of the consequences of corruption is that A. large projects are executed B. it is beneficial to wealthy people who stole public wealth C. it impede the

progress of a nation D. people get what they want with so much money to spend.

13. Who, according to the writer, should prevent corruption? A. Lawyers and police B. Corrupt public officers C. The government D. The people

14. Which of the following is an indication of ethical standard of governance? A. Fundamental human right B. Socioeconomic instability C. Democratic governance D. Bloated expenditure.

15. The essence of fighting corruption, according to the passage, is to A. send the corrupt to goal B. promote good governance C. punish corrupt politicians D. make people richer.

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. ideology B. phenomenon C. idea D. component is usually accompanied by a number of unpleasant developments. These developments have 17.... [A. feedback B. results C. implications D. outcomes] 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. managed B. manipulated C. examined D. studied] 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. objects B. subjects C. issues D. topics] of considerable anxiety to all people. The fact, however, is that periodic reduction in the normal ... 20 ... [A. amount B. supply C. size D. flood] of rainfall in the country is not new.

Since large areas of the country are drought prone, the consequences are ... 21... [A. effective B. disastrous C. evident D. inevitable]. 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. routine B. organized C. urgent D. delayed] 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. longitudinal B. objective C. simultaneous D. parallel] 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. action B. process C. scheme D. plan]. Emergency measures will be much more ... 25... [A. normal B. correct C. idealistic D. effective] if a mechanism is established to ensure adequate preparedness and defence against the occurrence of drought.

Adapted from Oluikpe, B.O.A. 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 a rather forceful position on dealing with his members B. He takes an unfavourable position concerning his members C. He takes a sickly view of his members. D. He takes a rather lazy view of his members.

27. People are not interested in who rules A. People are not ruled by the leaders they want B. People are not concerned about who rules them C. The rulers are not concerned about the people D. People who rule are not interested in the ruled.

28. It is always good to steer a middle course in whatever one does. A. It is always good to get midway in anything one does. B. It is always good to act with moderation. C. It is always good to move away from the forefront D. It is always good to work very hard.

29. The witness said he had no axe to grind with his brothers. A. He had no hatred for the brothers B. He had no axe and therefore stole the matchet C. He had no axe and therefore borrowed their matchet D. He had no vested interest in the brothers.

30. The footballers moved with their tails between their legs. A. They moved happily because they won the match B. They were unhappy because they had been despised by their opponents. C. They were ashamed because they had been defeated D. They moved with their tails between their legs.

31. The headmaster managed to talk his way out of having to give a speech A. He delivered a speech despite the difficulty B. He managed to give a speech out of a difficult situation C. He managed to get himself out of a difficult situation D. He managed to talk on his way.

32. As regards the matter, we have crossed the rubicon A. We are completely at a loss B. We are irrevocably committed C. We are already qualified D. We are perfectly committed.

33. Uche is full of himself A. He is conceited B. He is complete C. He is a rich man D. He is careful.

34. As debutants in that tournament, the Super Eagles were up against their first opponents by three goals to nil. A. The Super Eagles were playing in the tournament for the first time, but they won their match by three goals to nothing B. Though the Super Eagles were rated as the weakest side in the tournament, they won their first match by three goals to nil C. Even though the Super Eagles were playing without some of their regulars, they won their match by three goals to nil. D. As the best attackers in the match, the Super Eagles easily defeated their opponents by three goals to nothing.

35. The woman was mournful as her husband was found dead drunk A. She was sad because her husband was absolutely drunk B. She was

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

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. an enervating B. a debilitating C. a difficult D. an easy

37. The trader was amused by the cut-throat rush for the goods A. worrisome B. strange C. lack lustre D. mad

38. The teacher said that Au's essay was full of many redundant details A. unexplained B. strange C. necessary D. useful

39. His father surmounted the myriad of obstacles on his way A. most B. few C. all D. many

40. Her ingenuous smile drew our attention A. witty B. naive C. clever D. arrogant

41. Ndeni gave a flawless speech at the party A; a wonderful B. a careless C. an interesting D. an imperfect

42. Beneath Ados guff exterior, he's really very kind-hearted A. nice B. harsh C. rough D. gentle

43. The captain says sports is being debased by commercial sponsorship A. localized B. perverted C. elevated D. overvalued

44. Governing a country is not always as straight forward as people sometimes imagine. A. complicated B. troublesome C. untoward D. irksome

45. The crowd was very receptive to the speaker's suggestion A. disobedient B. repellent C. alert D. hostile

46. There was a general acquiescence on the new drug law A. resistance B. discrepancy C. compromise D. agreement

47. Aisha seems to feel ambivalent about her future A. decisive B. anxious C. ambitious D. inconsiderate

48. The report of the committee contained a plethora of details A. shortage B. simplicity C. multitude D. spectrum

49. The weather was still very heavy and sultry A. wintry and shadowy B. cold and friendly C. cloudy and thundery D. hot and uncomfortable

50. Ada gave her husband a look that made words superfluous A. redundant B. spurious C. unnecessary D. scanty

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. manifesto B. party C. gridlock D. rally

52. We were all enthusiastic as we awaited the result of the election A. bemused B. agitated C. elated D. nervous

53. The uniform makes the guards look absurd A. dirty B. smart C. sensible D. ridiculous

54. The law is often tardy in reacting to changing attitude A. quick B. slow C. exclusive D. generous

55. Isa and Ihu ate sumptuous meals on their brother's wedding day A. expensive B. foreign C. insipid D. cheap
56. Kaltume crouched over the papers on her desk A. wrote on B. stood on C. walked over D. bent over
57. The panacea for a country's economic mess lies in systematic planning and hardwork A. cure B. hope C. foresight D. trouble
58. Thousands of workers have been victims of retrenchment since the military came back to power. A. unemployment B. trench mentality C. suffering D. increase in penalty
59. The principal gave his speech offhand at the sports meeting A. calmly B. beautifully C. unconcerned D. unprepared
60. Jankoli was dressed in an old assortment of clothes A. avalanche B. homogeneity C. sameness D. melange
61. The girl's father was astounded to see her appear from the shrine A. collected B. overwhelmed C. embarrassed D. astonished
62. The director's remark was extremely apposite to the issue being discussed A. appropriate B. inconsequential C. emphatic D. adequate
63. Her reputation is without a blemish A. struggle B. problem C. fault D. blessing
64. Ugo is eligible for the post of secretary A. nominated B. invited C. qualified D. intelligent
65. This is an abridged version of No Longer at Ease A. an outdated B. an enlarged C. an illustrated D. a shortened
- 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 gifted only not B. is only not gifted C. is gifted not only D. is only gifted
67. He can recall the important dates in the nation's history, it is interesting to listen as he rattles A. off B. over C. up D. out
68. The boy told his mother A. that was the girl he told her about B. that was the girl I told you about her C. that was the girl I told her about D. that is the girl he told her about
69. Last Monday his father asked me A. if I had come some days before B. if I had come the day before C. did you come yesterday D. had I come yesterday
70. His wife was badly injured in the fracas, but I think she will pull A. up B. over C. through D. back
71. A wide range of options made available to students in their final year last year A. is B. were C. are D. was
72. One of the women who in the premises.... been ordered to quit A. sells/have B. sell/has C. sell/have D. sells/has
73. The new trade agreement should facilitate... A. more economic rapid growth B. economic more rapid growth C. rapid economic more growth D. more rapid economic growth.
74. The principal said that he was pleased... my effort. A. on B. of C. with D. about
75. Paper is made wood pulp A. on B. of C. from D. with
76. Long after everyone..., the hall, Obi still sat inside. A. left B. is leaving C. has left D. had left
77. They are the dresses A. babys' B. baby C. babies D. babies'

78. The politician was sent exile. A. onto B. into C. on D. to
79. When we looked up, we the plane some miles away. A. site B. cited C. sited D. sighted
80. Vital ... is still spread word of mouth in most villages in Africa. A. information/from B. information/with C. information/by D. information/through
81. Western education is one of the ... of colonial rule. A. legacies B. evidence C. remnants D. inheritance
82. The Federal Government has child trafficking A. postulated B. projected C. prescribed D. proscribed
83. The man was happy that his son confessed his guilt and so the others were A. implicated B. accused C. punished D. exonerated
84. Based on the facts before me, I have no alternative... to hold you responsible A. only B. as C. than D. but
85. Many people would always find reasons to ... the law A. arrogate B. debase C. circumvent D. circumspect
- 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. whup B. hoot C. couple D. scout
87. indict A. bright B. fish C. pick D. brick
88. roared A. towered B. coast C. brought D. rod
- 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. bathe B. length C. months D. paths
90. high A. what B. honest C. who D. vehicle
91. of course A. plough B. dough C. over D. orphan
- In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the option that rhymes with the given word.
92. boys A. stays B. moist C. noise D. elbows
93. shine A. clean B. fine C. machine D. lain
94. seer A. snare B. spare C. spear D. square
- In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the most appropriate stress pattern from the options. The stressed syllable are written in capital letter(s)
95. political A. politiCAL B. POLitical C. poliTical D. poLitical
96. satisfactory A. satisfACTORY B. saTISfactory C. SATisfactory D. satisFACTory
97. captivity A. captiviTY B. captiVity 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. Was Emeka helped to do his homework? B. Did Emeka do his homework yesterday? C. When did Emeka finish his homework? D. Who finished his home work yesterday
99. Taiwo SAILED to London A. Did Taiwo fly to London? B. Did Taiwo sail to Brazil? C. Did Taiwo sail to London? D. Where did Taiwo sail to?
100. My bag is made of LEATHER A. Whose bag is made of leather? B. Is my bag made of

polythene? C. is Abu's bag made of leather? D. is my bag made of leather

2010 USE OF ENGLISH SOLUTION

- A – The type of this paper is D.
 - B – Is not difficult to mention. In the first paragraph of the passage, the writer has compared the maintenance of the spaceship earth to that of a car in order to show that the maintenance of the spaceship earth is not different from that of a car.
 - C – Challenged man's inquisitiveness. It is explicitly stated in the second paragraph that lack of. Instruction has forced us to find out that there are two kinds of mangoes: unripe mangoes that will kill us and ripe ones that will nourish us. Figuratively, it usage is in this context to mean human inquisitiveness is challenges.
 - A – Learns by experiment and deduction. It can be deduced from the passage that man knows and learns through scientific experiments and the ability to interpret the significance of the experimental findings.
 - C – Optimism. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer display a sense of hope (optimism) towards the workings of the spaceship earth. He is optimistic about it.
 - A – It is better understood when experienced. The expression established the position of experts in the first paragraph that one can only understand stress better having experience; without the will be no better understanding.
 - C – Stress is better handled by the individual. The writer's position in the passage is that every individual needs to handled their stress as it is only the person experiencing it that can understand and handle it effectively.
 - D – Constant exercise to dissipate every energy. In the fifth paragraph, it was stated that the major step in controlling stress is through exercise; which, according to the passage, is the most logical means to dissipate the excess energy.
 - D – It is individually initiated. As evident in the first sentence of paragraph three and the second sentence of the same paragraph, which states that "we create the majority of our upsets indicating that because we cause most of our own stress .. this give us the measure of choice and control that we do not always have when outside..." There, it is the position of the experts is that one can control one's stress because they believe that everyone causes their own stress.
 - D – Bodily reaction to external factors. It can be inferred from the passage that stress is the reaction of the organisms in the body to external force like "pressure at work" or "rush-hour traffic" as evident in the fourth paragraph.
- #### Passage III
- B – Selfish interest. The writer posits that the selfishness of public officials who are expected to live and be guided by the law triggers off corruption, in the sense that they embezzle money meant for the masses to their personnel.
 - C – It impedes the progress of nation. In the first sentence of paragraph two, one of the consequences of corruption stated is that it slows down the pace of development of a nation.

13. C - The government. In the last paragraph or the final paragraph, the writer challenges the government as a global measure against corruption to tackle corruption by providing some effective measure and means.

14. C - Democratic governance. The writer's position in the passage is that democratic governance allows the yearnings of the citizens which allow the sensitivity towards the pains by producing many citizen oriented policies which is an indication of ethical standard of governance.

15. B - Promote good governance. According to the writer, the rationale or essence of fighting corruption is to promote good governance, which is very crucial to the political and economic well-being of the citizens.

Passage IV

16. B - Phenomenon. "Drought" is a phenomenon. In this context, it is a natural disaster in the human world like earthquake, hurricane, flood, etc.

17. C - Implication. The resultant effect of the unpleasant development of drought.

18. A - Managed. That is to say 'drought' could result in social unrest if not successfully controlled.

19. C - Issues. This means that the timeliness of the onset of the rain in various regions of the country and their distribution are things and area of anxiety to all people.

20. A - Amount. The insufficient amount of rainfall in the country. Paring way for "drought".

21. B - Disastrous. This is due to large areas of country which are prone to "drought", outcome, and effects usually pose danger, destructions and evils.

22. A - Routine. The first is the emergency measures, and routine (not immediate but continual) measures to drought.

23. D - Parallel. Long lasting and parallel (that is, not effective but corresponding) consequences of drought.

24. C - Shame. The relief methods and approaches being undertaken in order to ease the disastrous effects of the drought on the citizens.

25. D - Effective. Emergency measures will be more effective and result-oriented.

Lexis, Structure and Oral Forms

26. B - He takes an unfavourable position concerning his members. To view someone or something with "a jaundiced eye" means not expecting somebody or something to be good or useful, especially because of experience that you have had in the past.

27. B - People are not concerned about who rules than concerned about in whoever rules them.

28. C - It is always good to act with moderation. "To steer a middle course" is an idiomatic expression which means to take or find an acceptable course of action that avoids two position.

29. A - He had no hatred for his brothers. "To have an axe to grind" is an idiomatic expression that means to have some selfish objectives in view. In the context of this sentence, it is said that "He had NO axe to grind. Therefore, the opinion that has the closest interpretation is "A".

30. C - They were ashamed because they have been "A tail between one's leg" is an idiomatic expression, which means to feel ashamed or unhappy because one has been defeated or punished.

31. C - He managed to get himself out of a difficult situation. "To talk your way out of something" is an idiomatic expression that means to make excuses and give reasons for not doing something.

32. B - We are irrevocably committed "Crossing the Rubicon" is an idiomatic expression that means the point at which a decision that had been taken can no longer be changed.

33. A - He is conceited. "Being full of oneself" is an idiomatic expression, which means very proud, thinking only for yourself.

34. A - The Super Eagles were playing at the tournament for the first time, but they won their match by three goals to nothing. This means that the Super Eagles won their match by beating their opponents three goals to nothing though it was their first time at the tournament.

35. A - She was said because her husband was absolutely drunk. "To be dead drunk" is an idiomatic expression, which means to drink to a stupor or state of unconsciousness.

Opposite in Meaning

36. D - An easy. The adjective 'mind-bending' means having a strong affection on your mind. The opposite is "being easy" or something less effective.

37. C - Lackluster. The adjective "cut-throat" has to do with an activity in which people compete with each other in aggressive and unfair ways; Aggressive rush for goods. The opposite is lackluster which in this context means not having special merit, attention or interest.

38. C - Necessary. The adjective "redundant" is used to refer to what is not needed or useful, useless, unnecessary, superfluous, replete, over, superabundant, etc. The opposite is "necessary".

39. B - Few. The noun "myriad" means an extremely large number of something; multitudinous, manifold, innumerable, uncounted, etc. The opposite is few.

40. D - Naïve. The adjective "ingenious" means honest, innocent, and willing to trust people; open, open-hearted, plain, simple-minded, sincere, single-minded, straightforward, transparent, etc. The opposite in naïve.

41. D - An imperfect. The adjective "flawless" means without mistakes or fault and therefore perfect. The opposite is "imperfect".

42. A - Nice. The noun "guff" means ideas or talk that you think are stupid, nonsense, etc. The opposite is "nice".

43. D - Overvalued. The verb "debase" means to make something less valuable or respect; devalue, adulterate, alloy, deteriorate, impair, injure, reduce, vitiate etc. The opposite is overvalued.

44. A - Complicated. The adjective "straightforward" means easy do or understand, not complicated. The opposite is complicated.

45. B - Repellent. The adjective "receptive" means willing to listen to or accept new ideas or suggestions; responsive etc. The opposite is

"repellant" which means very unpleasant or causing dislike; repulsive.

46. A - Resistance. The noun "acquiescence" means the fact of being willing to do whatever somebody or someone wants and to accept their opinions, even if you are not sure that they are right. The opposite is resistance.

47. A - Decisive. The adjective "ambivalent" means having or showing both good and bad feelings about somebody or something, indecisive. The opposite is "decisive".

48. A - Shortage. The noun "plethora" means an amount that is greater than is needed or can be used, excess, fullness, plentitude, etc. The opposite is "shortage".

49. B - Cold and friendly. "Heavy or sultry" means very hot and uncomfortable; muggy, close, damp, humid, stifling, stuffy, etc. The opposite is "cold and friendly".

50. B - Spurious. The adjective "superfluous" means more than you need or want; unnecessary, redundant, etc. The opposite is "spurious" which means bogus, false, etc. In this context at which superfluous is used in the sentence, it means "genuine" and not excessive.

Nearest in Meaning

51. C - Gridlock. The noun "impasse" means a difficult situation in which no progress can be made because the people involved cannot agree on what to do; deadlock; "Gridlock" is a situation in which people with different options are not able to agree with each other in order for an action to take place especially in politics.

52. C - Elated. The adjective "enthusiastic" means the feeling of a lot of excitement and interest about something or somebody; ecstatic, animated, anxious, attracted, elated, passionate, attracted, etc. Elated means very happy.

53. D - Ridiculous. The adjective "absurd" means something that is completely ridiculous; not logical and sensible; ridiculous, egregious, incongruous, ludicrous, preposterous, etc.

54. B - Slow. The adjective "Tardy" means being slow to act or late in happening or arriving; slow, sluggish, snail-like, dilatory, late, slack, behindhand, etc.

55. A - Expensive. The adjective "sumptuous" does not means "delicious" as people think. It means very expensive and looking very impressive; costly, dear, expensive, gorgeous, grand, lavish, luxurious, magnificent, pompous, prodigal, etc.

56. D - Bent over. The verb "crouch" means to put one's body close to the ground by bending one's leg underneath; squat, cower, cringe, fawn, truckle, kneel, stoop etc.

57. A - Cure. The noun "panacea" means something that solve all the problems of a particular situation; catholicon, cure-all, medicine, remedy, solution, cure, etc.

58. A - Unemployment. The noun "retrenchment" is the act of telling someone they cannot continue working for you or a particular establishment; unemployment, bankruptcy, inflation, recession, crash, etc.

59. D - Unprepared. The adverb "offhand" means not showing much interest, in somebody or something; without being able to check something or think about it.

60. **D** - Mélange. The noun "assortment" is used to refer to a collection of different things or of different type of the same thing; mélange is a mixture of different; mixture, array, collection, combination, selection, etc.

61. **D** - Astonished. The adjective "astounded" means to be surprised or shocked by something without being to check something or think about it.

62. **A** - Appropriate. The adjective "apposite" means very appropriate for a particular situation or in relation to something; apt, fit, germane, pertinent, relevant, suitable, etc.

63. **C** - Fault. The noun "blemish" means a mark on the skin, or on an object that spoils it and makes it look less beautiful or perfect; blot, blur, defect, disfigurement, fault, flaw, imperfection, soil, spot, speck, stain, tarnish, etc.

64. **C** - Qualified. The adjective "eligible" means being able to have or do something because they have the right qualification, the right age; qualified, suitable, worthy, etc.

65. **D** - A shortened. The adjective "abridged" is used in a sentence to mean the short version or edition of a book, play, etc. Shortened, summarized, abbreviated, condensed, compressed, etc.

66. **C** - Is gifted not only. This has to do with collocation. "Not only" collocates with "but also". For example: legend tutorial does not only train Jambites, but also train candidates for school of Nursing and Pre-Degree. In the context of this sentence, it means "Lemoti" is gifted as a painter and as a sculptor, that is, he is skilled in both.

67. **A** - Off. The phrasal verb "rattle off" means to say something from the memory without having to think too hard.

68. **A** - That was the girl he told her about. This is a reported or an indirect speech. In an indirect speech, all the verbal components will be in the past tense.

69. **B** - If I had come the day before. This is also an indirect form of a speech. In an indirect speech, "yesterday" becomes "the previous day" or "the day before"; "next week" becomes "the following week"; "tomorrow" becomes "the next day" etc. The direct form of this sentence will be "did you come yesterday?" his father asked.

70. **C** - Through. The phrasal verb "pull through" means to get better after a serious illness, operation, etc.

71. **D** - Was. This has to do with a rule of concord that singular subject takes a singular verb. There is another rule of concord that states that prepositional phrases such as "in the house", "of the students", "in the church", "of options", etc. do not contain the subject of the verb, that is, we cannot use the underlined objects of the preposition as the subject of the verb, that is, we cannot use the object underlined objects of the preposition as the subject of the verb. In the expression "a wide range of options". "of options" is a prepositional phrase and cannot be used to determine the verb. So in "a wide range", "wide" is an adjective modifying the noun "range". Consequently, "range" is the subject of the sentence and it is singular in sense and the sentence deal with an action that happened in the

past. Therefore, the verb that must follow the singular subject must be in its past form. "Was" is the past tense "is". The answer then is "was".

72. **B** - Sell/has. This also has to do with the rule of concord that involves relative pronouns. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to introduce an adjectival clause which is also known as relative clause. The rule now states that when a relative pronoun is used to introduce an adjectival clause in a sentence, the verb that follows the relative pronoun must agree with the subject that proceeds or comes before the pronoun. While the second verb, which is the main verb will agree with the first subject. For example: one of the women who sell in the premises has been ordered to quit. The subject that comes before the relative pronoun "who" is "women", "women is plural, therefore it attracts the plural form of the verb "sell". The first subject is "one" and "one" is singular indefinite pronoun, therefore; it must take the singular subject, which is "has". To properly decipher the sentence, remove or mentally eliminate the adjectival clause within the sentence, then you will know the main verb. For example: One of the women who sell at the market has been ordered to quit. We have "One of the women has been ordered to quit. Remember, the prepositional phrase "of the women" do not contain the subject of the verb.

73. **D** - More rapid economic growth. This has to do with an adjectival order where "more" is an intensifier; rapid (other adjectives); economic (nouns used as adjectives). They all qualify noun "growth".

74. **C** - With. To be "pleased with" oneself or someone means to be proud of something that you or someone has done. It is pertinent to note that "pleased" collocates with "with".

75. **C** - From. "Made of" is used if the material of which the thing is made can still be seen while "made from" if the material can no longer be seen. For example: Table is made of wood. It means, the wood can still be seen in 'table'. Bread is usually made from wheat. It means that you can no longer see the wheat in the "bread". Therefore, paper is made from wood pulp because you cannot see the wood again in "paper".

76. **D** - Had left. This has to do with tense sequence or sequence of tense. When more than one tense occur in a sentence, there must be an agreement among them. The action of the first clause happened earlier before the action of the second clause. It thus require that both verb in the sentences be in their past form i.e. "sat and had left".

77. **D** - Babies'. This has to do with the genitive case or possessive. A genitive plural noun "babies" is appropriate. In the singular form of the possessive, it will be baby's. that is, the dresses belong to the babies.

78. **C** - On. To send someone "on exile" is to force somebody or someone to leave their country, especially, for political reasons or as a punishment; the state of being sent to live in another country that is not yours.

79. **D** - Sighted. The verb "sight" means to suddenly see something, especially someone you have been looking for. The verb "cite"

means to mention or reference something as a reason or example in order to support what one is saying; "Site" is a place where a building or town was, is or will be located; a place where something has happened or that is used for something.

80. **C** - Information/by. The noun "information" does not take "s" in the plural form. While "spread" as used in this context collocates with "by" which means spread "using the words of mouth".

81. **A** - Legacies. The noun "legacy" means a money, property, ideas, etc. left to someone in a will, something passed on by an ancestor or remaining from the past, heritage, inheritance, bequest, etc.

82. **D** - Proscribed. The verb "proscribe" means to say that something is officially banned; banish, doom, exile, expel, ostracize, denounce, reject, prohibit.

83. **D** - Exonerated. The verb "exonerate" means to officially state that a person is not responsible for something that they have been blamed for; absolve, acquit, clear, exculpate, justify, vindicate, etc.

84. **D** - But. In the context of this sentence "but" is used to mean "other than" meaning that no other option is left except what is said. It is also germane to note that the word "alternative" also collocates with "but". For example: I have no option but to go; I have no alternative but to ask you to leave. Note that people often use "than" which is wrong. The correct conjunction is "but".

85. **C** - Circumvent. The verb "circumvent" means to find a way of avoiding a difficulty or a rule; delude, cozen, douse, thwart, beguile, outwit, trick, etc.

Same Vowel Sounds

86. **B** - Hoot. The word "hoot" has the vowel sound /u:/ as "coup"; coup /ku:/, couple /kʌpl/, scout /skaut/, whup /wʌp/, hoot /hu:t/.

87. **A** - Bright. "Bright" has the vowel sound /ɔ:/ as "indict"; indict /ɪndɪkt/. pick /pɪk/, brick /brɪk/, bright /braɪt/, fish /fɪʃ/.

88. **C** - Brought. "Brought" has the same vowel sound /ɔ:/ as "Roared"; roared /rɔ:d/, brought /brɔ:t/, rod /rɒd/, towered /təʊəd/, coast /kəʊst/.

Same Consonant Sound

89. **B** - Length. "Length" has the same consonant sound /θ/ as "sheath"; sheath /ʃi:θ/, months /mʌnθs/, paths /pɑ:θs/, length /lenθ/. It should be noted that others have /s/ after the same /θ/, but "length" does not have /s/.

90. **C** - Who. Who has the same consonant sound /h/ as "High" /haɪ/; who /hu:/, what /wɒt/, vehicle /vi:ðkl/, honest /ɒnɪst/.

91. **C** - Over. Over has the same consonant sound /v/ as of course; of course /ɔv kɔrs/, over /əʊvə/, orphan /ɔ:fən/, plough /pləʊ/, dough /dəʊ/.

Options that Rhymes

92. **C** - Noise. "Noise" has the sound /ɔɪz/ as "boys" /bɔɪz/, noise /nɔɪz/, elbows /elbɔ:z/, stays /steɪz/, moist /mɔɪst/.

93. **B** - Fine. "Fine" has the same rhyme as "shine" /ʃaɪn/, machine /mə:ʃi:n/, lain /leɪn/, clean /kli:n/, fine /faɪn/.

94. C – Spear. “Spear” has the same rhyme as “Seer” /sið/, spear /spið/, square /skweð/, snare /sneɪ/, spare /speɪ/.

Stress Pattern

95. D – poLlitical. Polysyllabic words that end in “cy”, “ty”, “phy”, “gy” and “al” are stressed on the third to the last syllable. Po/li/ti/cal; poLlitical.

96. D – SatisFACtory. Words that ends in “tory” and “cy” are stress on the third syllable e.g. advocacy advoCAcy, resonatory /resoNAtory/.

97. C – capTIvity. Words that end in “ity” are stressed on the third to the syllable.

Emphatic Stress

98. D – Who finished his homework yesterday? The emphatic stress is on Emeka, so the expression best relates the question posed in option D. “Who finished his homework yesterday?” Emeka finished his home work yesterday.

99. A – Did Taiwo fly to London? The emphatic stress is on sailed, so the response to the question in option A reinforces the emphasized word: SAILED. That is, did Taiwo fly to London? No, he sailed to London.

100. B – Is my bag made of polythene? The emphasized word is LEATHER. Therefore, the response in option B would elicit the emphasis. That is, is my bag made of polythene? No, it is made of leather.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2009 QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

Nigeria is currently faced with two major problems which necessitate the use of the broadcast media to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for qualitative education in the country. These are population explosion and debilitating mass poverty. Population explosion in the country has greatly increased the need for more schools so much that demand now far outstrips provision of education opportunities, particularly at the post-secondary level. In addition, the Nigerian society is currently handicapped by a crippling economic crisis which has forced many people out of school as a result of growing inability to meet the cost of training, like tuition fees and board charges.

A way out of these problems lies in the provision of educational opportunities through the use of radio and television broadcast. Only when radio and television are fully utilized for teaching and learning can the foundation be laid for mass education in the country. Besides, using radio and television to transmit educational programmes can cut the cost of education as boarding and tuition will become unnecessary for most beneficiaries. At the moment, many Nigerians are unable to enroll to stay on in school because of the high cost of education and because government is unable to provide the

staggering amount needed to finance mass education via the traditional school system.

Also of importance is the fact that radio and television will offer good opportunities for the standardization of education in the country. At the moment, the best school in terms of facilities and qualified teachers are concentrated in the urban centres to the detriment of the rural areas. This has given rise to imbalance and uneven distribution of qualitative education in the country, so much so that experienced and qualified teachers often reject posting to rural schools, while over-concentration leads to under-utilization of capable hands in urban schools. Since educational broadcasting involves the best brains producing and broadcasting educational materials from one central location and reaching out simultaneously to scattered audience in the rural and urban areas, the quality of educational provision will be made even throughout the country.

The usual argument against the use of radio and television for teaching is the absence of immediate feedback which is thought to be essential for learning. But this handicap is more than compensated for by the listener’s or watcher’s ability to record and play back as often as he or she likes, any part of the lesson he or she may find confusing or difficult to understand. Besides, support facilities like telephone and postal services may be used to clarify difficulties or answer students’ questions. In addition, since Nigeria is still largely an ornate society, using radio and television for direct teaching will not pose a serious communication problem. A beginning must therefore be made to promote aggressive school broadcast in the country.

1. The passage suggests that the greatest problems of mass education in Nigeria are A. the absence of educational broadcasts and underutilization of urban teachers B. the reluctance of most teachers to work in rural areas and the fact that Nigeria is an ornate society C. the absence of immediate feedback in the teaching process and lack of teaching facilities D. widespread penury and ever-increasing demand for formal education

2. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage? A. The Nigerian government does not use radio and television for teaching. B. Telephone and postal services are inimical to effective school broadcasting. C. The formal education system is more expensive than the non-school type. D. Nigerians reject teaching and learning through radio and television because of lack of immediate feedback.

3. According to the passage, the major advantages of educational broadcasts may be summarized as A. mass outreach, reduced costs and equal educational opportunities B. mass education, reduced poverty level and qualitative education C. mass access to qualitative education and reduction of the cripple economic crisis D. increased number of schools, reduced cost of schooling and enhanced mass education

4. From the last sentence of the passage, it can be deduced that educational broadcasting is A. unknown in Nigeria B. rarely used in Nigeria C. often used in Nigeria D. randomly used in Nigeria

5. A suitable title for this passage is A. the role of radio and television in Nigeria Education B. why Nigeria teachers should use radio and television for teaching C. the need to promote teaching and learning through radio and television in Nigeria D. Enhancing school broadcasting for effective teaching and learning in Nigeria

PASSAGE II

The standardization processes of Nigerian pidgin seem to have started during the post-colonial period. Naturally, Nigerian pidgin appears to be the first choice of most Nigerians in informal situations, especially when they are among those from different ethnic and linguistic background. Thus, the selection process has tactically taken place. Among all the languages used in Nigeria today, English inclusive, Nigerian pidgin could be said to be the most widely spoken. Evidence abounds in motor parks, parties, congregations and most social occasions. There is also ample evidence in the electronic and print media, especially in political propaganda, campaigns and product advertisement. Thus, in terms of spread and extensive use, Nigerian pidgin could rightly be called a national lingua franca.

The use of Nigerian pidgin in contemporary Nigerian could be described as most productive, extensive and complex. It appears that the standardization processes—selection, codification, elaboration of functions and acceptance—which started in the post-colonial era, are as now being completed in contemporary Nigeria. The reason for this assumption is simple—apart from its complex use as a lingua franca, languages of media advertisement, social interaction, unofficial military training and limited literary output, Nigerian pidgin has attained widespread acceptability in the media, political propaganda and campaigns as well as soap operas. It is also the language of radio and television jingles. Most electronic media now use appreciable percentage of their airtime to cast news and give reports in Nigerian pidgin. Even though its use in some newspaper columns has declined, especially with the demise of the ‘Waka About’ column in the Daily Times, it is however found extensively in some newspaper advertisements.

In places like Warri, Sapele and Port Harcourt, there were reports that teachers at lower primary level taught their pupils in Nigerian pidgin. This unofficial adoption of the Nigerian pidgin as the language of the lower primary education by those teachers is justifiable considering the provision in the National Policy on Education, which states that in addition to English, the major language in the child’s environment could be used at the elementary level of education.

Similarly, Nigerian pidgin has become a language of religious preaching, especially Christianity. In most rural and even urban centres where congregation are not all very well-educated, pastors resort to the use of Nigerian pidgin.

The use of the Nigerian pidgin as a literary language tends to have started in the sixties with the work of Achebe, Soyinka and others. But it is in the contemporary times that it has become most widespread. The number of poems, novels and plays written and published in Nigerian pidgin is growing even more rapidly. Many more literary writers now attempt to experiment with the language. Therefore, the evidence of codification and elaboration of functions and the partial or tactical acceptance of Nigerian pidgin are clearly visible.

6. The reference to the National Policy on Education in the passage implies that A. the government recognizes Nigerian pidgin B. pidgin will continue to enjoy acceptance by many Nigerians C. it is simple to understand D. Nigerian pidgin is used at all levels

7. From the passage, which of the following is the most important reason why Nigerian pidgin is popular? A. It is used in social occasions B. It has no ethnic affiliation C. It is extensively used along the coast D. It is used by many creative writers

8. The style of this passage could best be described as A. narrative only B. narrative and expository C. persuasive and argumentative D. descriptive only

9. According to the passage, the phrase 'lingua franca' means A. Nigerian pidgin B. common language C. second language D. mother tongue

10. The fact that Nigerian pidgin is used in primary education in places like Warri, Sapele and Port Harcourt suggests that it is A. universally accepted B. a lingua franca C. a language of instruction D. Nigeria's second lingua franca

PASSAGE III

Millions of people today are in serious 'debt'. This can be a major factor in wrecking their cars, damaging their careers and even ruining their marriages. It can adversely affect their health and lifespan. It is a deficit that contributes to immune suppression, creating susceptibility to various infections. Conditions as different as diabetes, heart diseases, and extreme obesity, as well as other health problems have been linked to it. Yet, most victims are oblivious of this debt. The debtor is the one who does not have enough sleep needed for well-being. This can be caused by voluntary sleep deprivation resulting from a person's life-style or by involuntary sleep deprivation because of illness and other causes. Medical researchers estimate that the earth's population is now getting on the average an hour less sleep per into both the variety of sleep-

related illnesses and their impact on the quality of life.

The medical world once viewed the chronic inability to sleep as just one disorder, commonly called insomnia. However, a commission created by the U.S. Congress recognized 17 distinct sleep disorders. At any rate, insomnia has so many causes that it is often considered to be a symptom of other problems, much as fever suggests some sort of infection. Even occasional deprivation of sleep can be disastrous. Consider the case of Tom, although an experienced truck driver, he plunged his 18-wheel vehicle over an embankment, spilling 400 litres of sulphuric acid onto a major highway. Tom admits: 'I fell asleep.' Students of two U.S. highways estimated that drowsy drivers caused some 50 per cent of the fatal crashes.

With hundreds of thousands of sleep-related auto and other accidents happening annually, the worldwide coast to productivity and family is enormous. What factors may contribute to lack of sleep? 'One is the social phenomenon often called 24/7- operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The newspaper, USA Today, described this as a cultural earthquake that is changing the way we live, noting that a new wave of round-the-clock retailers and services is profiting by mocking the clock. In many lands, people watch all-night television programmes and access the internet when they should be sleeping. Then there is the toll taken by emotional disorders, often involving anxieties heightened by stress occasioned by the pace of life. Also, there are a variety of physical diseases that can contribute to lack of sleep.

Many doctors note how difficult it is to get their patients to take sleep seriously. One doctor complained that chronic fatigue is even considered 'a status symbol' by some. And because their condition often worsens very gradually, victims of sleep deprivation may not recognize that they suffer from a serious sleep disorder. Many of them reason, 'I'm just getting old' or 'I can't cope with life, so I tend to shut down' or 'I'm tired all the time because I can never get the long rest I need.' Reversing this sleep debt is a complex challenge. But understanding how a healthful sleep cycle works and learning to identify the signs of sleep debt can provide the motivation to change. Recognizing the symptoms of a serious sleep disorder can save lives and this should be a warning to many Nigerians, particularly those who engage in long night journeys.

(Adapted from *Awake*, 8 February, 2004)

11. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A. Lack of sleep is caused by either a person's lifestyle or involuntary sleep and not by both. B. Voluntary sleep deprived can be attributed to the way in which an individual lives. C. Some illness causes sleep disorder which can be both voluntary and involuntary. D. Healthful sleep is needed only for one's well-being.

12. The passage suggests that A. Medical doctors have found 17 distinct sleep disorder. B. Inability to sleep was once considered to be chronic. C. Insomnia and fever are medical conditions that are indicative of other problems. D. The U.S. Congress has recognized that insomnia is a symptom of other problems.

13. The expression 'mocking the clock' as used in the passage, captures the A. phenomenon of retailers making a lot of profit because they operate at night B. fact that retail business is a waste of time C. total disregard of time by retailers and services D. fact that the time available to retailers and services is not enough to do good business

14. In the first sentence of the passage, the word 'debt' is quoted because A. it has been used for a special effect B. it has been used in the first sentence C. of the seriousness of the matter it addresses D. it is capable of destroying people

15. From the passage, doctors find it hard to convince their patients of the gravity of lack of sleep because A. it is caused by a variety of reasons B. the patients are often tired and cannot get enough sleep C. people believe that it enhances one's personality D. its impact on the patient is slow

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.

Business executives selling industrial and high price-tag customer goods have come to the.....16.....[A. realization B. conclusion C. level D. point] that there should be a better approach to buyer-seller.....17.....[A. relationship B. existence C. agreement D. friendship]. In Nigeria, a new brand of salesmanship is emerging. Today, such.....18.....[A. concepts B. words C. clauses D. definitions] as consultative selling, relationship marketing and value-added selling have become common catchphrases with professional salespeople. Salespeople are now....19....[A. emerging B. reversing C. dangling D. shifting] from pushy, hard-selling to consultations, playing business advisory and problem-solving roles for their customers. Customers20....[A. interest B. awareness C. view D. service] has assumed a higher dimension. Salespeople and their companies are beginning to realize that the only way to stay in business and possibly be ahead of....21....[A. distribution B. competition C. consumption D. production] is to give adequate attention to the needs of customers. Salespeople and business executives are beginning to understand that customer....22....[A. respect B. dignity C. loyalty D. obedience] is what ensures a robust bottom line. The only way to do this is to give special attention to the needs of customers. First time purchase is the beginning of a relationship. We now have a very.....23.....[A. tangible B. rowdy C. sensitive D. desirable] marketplace in which people feel a need for personal intimacy and excellent service. In fact, some customers

want to be pampered. They want customized service. They want a salesperson who comes to them with a24....[A. prior B. full C. biased D. simple] knowledge of their needs and has ready-made solution to their problems. The ability to....25....[A. analyse B. present C. organize D. discuss] the needs of the customer and provide adequate information that helps the customer to make informed purchase decisions are attributes that the modern customer respects and appreciates in good professional salespeople.

(Adapted from DAILY INDEPENDENT, 20th August, 2007)

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of the questions 26 to 35, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

26. It was our collective idea but Ado was doing everything to steal the show. A. Ado was not part of the planning but he tried rub us of the benefit of it B. We planned the show together but Ado was trying to abort it. C. It was a joint project but Ado is trying to attract the most attention. D. We collated the idea for the show but Ado was trying to steal the programme.

27. As we watched, he just popped along to the shop for some bread. A. He has walked slowly to the shop B. He stole some bread from the shop but we could not stop him C. He broke into the bread shop before our very eyes D. He went quickly to the shop for some bread

28. In all ramifications, Chief Adeyemi was a success principal of the school. A. He was partly a failure and partly a success. B. Everyone admitted that he was largely successful during his tenure. C. He was not totally successful in the school. D. His tenure witnessed a huge success.

29. I couldn't buy the biscuit because of the hold-up in the supermarket. A. The shop had not opened. B. The attendant was slow. C. Armed robbers were there. D. There was nobody to attend to me

30. You could have heard the sound, if you weren't asleep. A. You were not asleep so you heard the sound. B. You were asleep so you did not hear the sound. C. You heard the sound though you were asleep. D. You did not hear the sound though you were not asleep.

31. Musa will not do the job well because he has an itching palm. A. He has rashes in his palm. B. He is always looking for something to touch. C. He is always ready to accept bribe. D. He is tapping people on the back.

32. Emeka was always conspicuous by his absence when it came to attending lectures. A. That Emeka always attended lectures at school B. Emeka absence from lectures was all too glaring. C. It was obvious that Emeka was not present at lectures. D. What made Emeka conspicuous was his occasional absence from school.

33. He was injured by a friendly fire. A. He was wounded in a war by a friend of his who fired a shot mistakenly. B. He was injured by a gunshot

that was fired by a friend. C. He was hit in a war by a war weapon fired by his own side. D. It was a war and he was hit by a bomb fired by an unknown soldier

34. Kola visits us on occasions, and I don't like that. A. I do not like Kola because he visits us only when an event is being celebrated. B. I hate the fact that Kola only visits us when something is being celebrated. C. That Kola does not visit us often is something I object to. D. Kola seldom visits us and that is because he is a fair-weather friend.

35. At the time I arrived, Olu was lying in third place. A. Olu's third position coincided with my arrival. B. When I arrived, Olu was sleeping in the space reserved for him. C. It was a competition and Olu was in third position when I arrived. D. On my arrived at the competition, Olu went to sleep.

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

36. We had difficulty eating the meat because it was *leathery* A. bitter B. stringy C. tough D. tender

37. They boy is too *indolent* to do well at school A. intelligent B. industrious C. inactive D. slothful

38. Salasi's *tremendous* effort has yield results. A. absolute B. insignificant C. unimpressive D. a gregarious

39. The *computerized* service of the new banks is heart-warming. A. manual B. mechanical C. electrical D. condensed

40. Life has become a *misery* for many owing to the harsh economic condition in the country. A. drudgery B. ridicule C. ritual

41. The company director has a *vivacious* personality. A. a positive B. an unmanageable C. an unimpressive D. a gregarious

42. Young people have *penchant* for fast cars. A. likeness B. passion C. madness D. dislike

43. Most of his latest actions are *militant* in nature. A. commanding B. civil C. zealous D. passionate

44. His ideas sounded quite palatable yet they were *jettisoned* by the group. A. accepted B. dumped C. denied D. criticized

45. The compulsory leave made her feel *listless*. A. restful B. great C. fat D. energetic

46. "A novel is an *embellished* falsehood", said the teacher. A. enriched B. exaggerate C. adorned D. obliterated

47. I have had enough of your *impudence*. A. politeness B. incivility C. arrogance D. boldness

48. We were *collectively* responsible for keeping the machine in good shape. A. jointly B. Severally C. Dutifully D. socially

49. His comment was not *printable*. A. punishable B. suitable C. offensive D. unfair

50. *Curiously*, he escaped unhurt. A. interestingly B. unsurprisingly C. annoyingly D. unusually

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

51. Agwube's explanation of her poor performance at the examination only *begged the question*. A. delayed her punishment B. sounded

quite convincing C. did not address the issue D. overflogged the matter

52. We have every need to preserve some of our national monuments for *posterity*. A. prosperity B. future C. national pride D. collective gain

53. He *commands* the confidence and respect of all his subordinates A. request B. enjoins C. enforces D. conjures

54. The president has mapped out some many *laudable* projects to embark upon. A. laughable B. good C. praiseworthy D. valuable

55. Adamu's father is a *stern* man. A. wicked B. strict C. playful D. conservation

56. Nobody knew the source of the *altercation* between the couple. A. alter ego B. quarrel C. deep love D. wealth

57. His poetry is said to be *inscrutable*. A. ludicrous B. unlearnable C. inseparable D. mysterious

58. Hers was a *specious* argument about the government of the day. A. misleading B. precious C. spacious D. true

59. The Lagos bus conductor wore his professional *livery*. A. badge B. shoe C. uniform D. cap

60. If Joy hadn't been *tripped up* halfway through the race, she would have come first. A. discouraged B. disqualified C. interrupted D. exhausted

61. There must be something *sinister* about her late arrival. A. reasonable B. joyful C. hopeful D. ominous

62. The *unification* of the country has brought about great technological advancement. A. restoration B. agreement C. cohesion D. stability

63. His *amnesia* has affected his career. A. loss of focus B. loss of sigh C. loss of memory D. lossof direction

64. Idris' *forbearance* endeared him to us. A. hardwork B. patience C. wisdom D. good manners

65. They hated the police and, by *implication*, me. A. extension B. inference C. examination D. application

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

66. He is really very mean. He not lend me the money I wanted. A. should B. could C. would D. won't

67. When the cashier told him to join the queue, he considered it his dignity. A. a drawback to B. an affront on C. withdrawal from D. a strain on

68. If anyone greets you, it is only polite to return..... greeting. A. your B. the one's C. anyone's D. one's

69. Amina lives campus. A. in the B. on C. at the D. inside

70. An acceptance of the offer would be a departure from the several rejections that..... A. had taken place B. have taken place C. will take place D. took place

71. The part of a new book is often written by a more experienced writer than the author. A. foreward B. foreword C. forward D. forword

72. The officer acted in ... the instructions. A. accordance by B. accordance to C. accordance of D. accordance with

73. The bomb was..... A. detonated B. dismantled C. deactivated D. depleted

74. If you want to succeed in life, don't be envious other people's achievement. A. of B. to C. with D. on
75. They are taught to value honour their lives. A. from B. in C. than D. above
76. Our plan for the trip fell when the rich man did not give us a life..... A. off/boat B. through/line C. down/jacket D. in/help
77. I missed the match though it was shown on television on two nights. A. concurrent B. consistent C. concrete D. consecutive
78. The company paid some money to Abu tohim for losses he suffered during the accident? A. indemnity B. condole with C. settle D. recompense
79. You are just putting the hat on...? A. don't you B. isn't it C. aren't you D. not so.
80. Government has frowned upon politicians who are out to wealth. A. gain B. amass C. steal D. waste
81. I tried to discourage him, but he persisted...revealing the secret to his son. A. for B. in C. on D. to
82. He was determined to all position into submission? A. push B. cow C. box D. pound
83. I am told that the market is in to the interests of people from allof life. A. tuned / walks B. constructed / places C. designed / places D. set / works
84. Uche has been in with his pen pal for years. A. exchange B. correspondence C. favour D. cord
85. Abba became about his in ability to pass the examination. A. despondent B. disenchanted C. dogmatic D. joyful

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. caught. A. hot B. water C. sup D. wrong
87. country A. worry B. courteous C. bought D. poultry
88. trap A. wonder B. because C. plait D. quantity

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

89. rest A. result B. show C. unasked D. wise
90. joint A. dagger B. Advantage C. guardian D. mightier
91. thought A. taught B. weather C. theatre D. fate

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

92. sheer A. dear B. shirt C. spare D. shade
93. great A. creek B. crate C. knit D. treat
94. own. A. brown B. frown C. gown D. phone

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

95. ceremoniously A. CEremoniously B. ceReMoniously C. cereMONiously D. ceremoNiously
96. understandable A. unDERstandable B. un.lerstandABLE C. UNDerstandable D. un.lerSTANDable
97. management A. MAnagement B. maNagement C. manaGement D. manageMENT

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. LAM called Uche a pilot. A. What did Lam call Uche? B. Did Okoro call Uche a pilot? C. Did Lam call Uche a driver? D. Did Lam wish Uche to be a pilot?
99. The girl DANC ED in the village square. A. Who danced in the village square? B. Is this the village square where the girl danced? C. Did the girl dance in the village square? D. Did the girl sing in the village square?
100. My father READ the newspaper. A. Did my father steal the newspaper? B. Who read the newspaper? C. What did my father read? D. Whose father read the newspaper?

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2009 ANSWERS PASSAGE 1

2. D: The passage suggests that the greatest problems of mass education in Nigeria are widespread penury and ever-increasing demand for formal education (par. 1, lines 1 and 2, par. 2, lines 4, 5 and 6). It is unfortunate that while the vast majority of people in Nigeria are poor, the demand for formal education is on the increase. Formal education is on high demand and its costs are expensive. The passage suggests broadcast media as the solution to the problem of mass education in Nigeria.

3. C: It can be concluded from the passage that formal education system is more expensive than the non-school type. Formal education involves paying expensive school fees, boarding fees, tuition fees and other expenses but the non-school type of education received through the broadcast media does not involve these expenses (par. 2, lines 3-6).

4. A: According to the passage, the major advantages of education broadcasts may be summarised as mass outreach, reduced costs and equal educational opportunities (par. 2).

5. B: It can be deduced from the last sentence of the passage that educational broadcasting is rarely used in Nigeria: "A beginning must therefore be made to promote aggressive school broadcast in the country" (par. 4, last sentence).

6. C: The suitable title for the passage is "The Need to Promote Teaching and Learning through Radio and Television in Nigeria." This is the subject matter or central theme of the passage; it resonates through the paragraphs.

PASSAGE 2

7. B: The reference to the National Policy on education in the passage implies that Pidgin will continue to enjoy acceptance by many Nigerians (par.3). The fact that major languages in the child's environment could be used to teach at the elementary level of education implies that Pidgin will continue to enjoy acceptance by many Nigerians (par.3).

8. D: From the. the most important reason why Nigerian Pidgin is popular is it is used by many creative writers: "But it is in the contemporary times that it has become most widespread. The number of poems, novels and plays written and published in Nigerian Pidgin is growing even more rapidly." (par. 4)

9. B:

The style of this passage could best be described as narrative and expository. A narrative passage tells a story, gives account of an event or historicises while an expository passage explains or elucidates a process or how something works. The passage manifests both elements of narrative and expository types; it delves into the past and narrates the origin of Nigeria Pidgin and explains to the readers how Pidgin works or is used in Nigeria.

10. B: According to the passage, the phrase "lingua franca" means common language (par.1). A *lingua franca* is a shared language of communication used between people whose languages are different. In other words, a *lingua franca* is common language used by people of diverse backgrounds to communicate with one another, often a basic form of speech with simplified grammar, particularly, one not the first language of any of its speakers. For instance, English is the *lingua Franca* of Nigeria

11. C: The fact that Nigerian Pidgin is used in primary education in places like Warri, Sapele and Portharcourt suggests that it is a language of instruction (par. 3). A language of instruction is a common language among a group of people which may be used to teach or instruct. In other words, it is a language used in teaching, which may or may not be the official language of the country or territory.

PASSAGE 3

12. D: According to the passage, it is true that healthful sleep is needed only for one's well-being. The passage suggests that healthful sleep is necessary or essential for one's well-being.

13. C: The passage suggests that insomnia and fever are medical conditions that are indicative of other problems. (par. 2) *Insomnia*, also known as sleepless, is a sleeping disorder that is known for its symptoms of unrest and the inability to sleep while *fever* is high body temperature which may be as a result of disease (or sleepless as suggested in the passage).

14. C: The expression "...mock the clock" as used in passage, captures total disregard of time by retailers and services. The expression "mocking the clock" is figuratively used in the passage.

15. C: In the first sentence of the passage, the word "debt" is quoted because of the seriousness of the matter it addresses. Many people defy the seriousness and importance of sleep. Sleep is an obligation which must be fulfilled; a denial of it has dire consequences. While quotation marks can be used to mark off a word or an expression for special effect, this effect can be for different reasons. As in the case of the first sentence of the passage, the word "debt" is quoted to buttress the seriousness of sleep.

16. A: From the passage, doctors find it hard to convince their patients of the gravity of lack of sleep because it is caused by a variety of reasons: "Many of them reason, 'I'm just getting old' or 'I can't cope with life, so I intend to shut downs or 'I'm tired all the time because I can never get the long rest I need.'" (par 4, lines 3-5)

PASSAGE 4

17. B: **Realization** is the appropriate word: an act of figuring out or becoming aware. Business executives selling industrial and high price-tag customer goods have come to the realization that there should be a better approach to buyer and seller relationship.

18. A: **Relationship** is the appropriate word: a way in which two or more people behave or are involved with each other.

There should be a better approach to buyer-seller relationship.

I have a good relationship with my clients.

19. A: The appropriate word is **concepts**. They are ideas and abstractions retained in the mind.

Today, such concepts as consultative selling, relationship marketing and value-added selling have become common catchphrases with professional salespeople.

20. D: The appropriate word is **shifting** (verb, used in the progressive form, synonymous with "changing"): to "shift" means to change position, place, responsibility, etc.

Salespersons are now shifting from pushy, hard selling to consultations, playing business advisory and problem-solving roles for their customer.

His political stance is shifting.

His role is shifting from being a striker to being a midfielder.

21. D: The appropriate word is **service**. Since the passage deals with business register, the words "customer" and "service" collocate. Customer service is the act of providing services to customers before, during and after a purchase. *Customer service has assumed a higher dimension...*

He works in the Customer Service department of the organisation.

22. B: The appropriate word is **competition**. The word "competition" is associated with business register. It is a contest for a position or advantage among businesses and business owners.

Salespeople and their companies are now beginning to realize that the only way to stay in business and possibly be ahead of competition is to give adequate attention to the needs of customers.

23. C: The appropriate word is **loyalty**, as in "customer loyalty": the state of being faithful to or devoted to the customers.

Salespeople and business executives are now beginning to understand that customer loyalty is what ensures a robust bottom line.

24. C: The appropriate word is **sensitive**, as in "sensitive marketplace".

We now have a very sensitive marketplace in which people feel a need for personal intimacy and excellent service.

25. B: The appropriate word is **full**, as in "full knowledge".

In fact, some customers want to be pampered. They want customized service. They want salesperson who comes to them with a full knowledge of their needs and has ready-made solutions to their problems.

26. A: The appropriate word is **analyze**, which means to examine and come to the

understanding of "the needs of the customers" (as used in the passage).

The ability to analyze the needs of the customer and provide adequate information that helps the customer to make informed purchase decisions are attributes that the modern customer respects and appreciates in good professional salespeople.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

27. C: This is an idiomatic expression. To "steal the show" means to attract attention. In other words, it means to be the best or come out best in an occasion or performance. A synonymous expression to this is "to steal the scene".

It was a dramatic football night as Ronaldo stole the show.

Our group stole the show with a stunning dance after the performance.

28. D: The expression "He popped along to the shop for some bread" is best explained by the options D: "He went quickly to the shop for some bread". The expression conveys the quickness or smartness of the action. The expression "as we watched" also signifies time.

29. D: To be successful in all ramifications is to experience huge success. The word **ramification** has its origin in botany or anatomy, meaning "branching out" or "in branches". It has been used severally to mean "in all facets". Hence, if one is successful in all ramifications it could mean one is successful in all facets or one has acquired a huge success.

30. D: **Hold-up** has been used severally in association with traffic jam or gridlock. However, it could mean a kind of impediment or obstacle which slows down an action or activity. As used in the given expression, it could be suggested that the supermarket was crowded and there was nobody to attend to "me".

I could not buy the biscuit because of the hold-up in the supermarket. (The supermarket was crowded and there was nobody to attend to me.)

31. B: This is a conditional statement. "You could have heard the sound, if you weren't asleep." The interpretation is "You were asleep so you did not hear the sound".

1. You would have met the man if you had come. (You did not come, so you did not meet the man.)

2. I would have become a soldier if my daddy had allowed me to go to Nigerian Defence Academy.

(My daddy did not allow me to go to Nigerian Defence Academy, so I did not become a soldier.)

32. C: This is an idiomatic expression. To have "an itchy palm" means to be ready to receive bribe.

The local government inspector has an itchy palm.

However, to have "itchy feet" means something different. It means to want to travel or move to a different place; to want to do something different.

33. C: **Conspicuous** (adj.) means obvious, noticeable, easy to see. It means easy to see or notice, likely to attract attention.

Emeka was always conspicuous by his absence when it came to attending lectures (It was obvious that Emeka was not present at lectures).

34. C: "He was injured by friendly fire". This is an idiomatic expression. It means he was hit in a war by a weapon fired by his own side. **Friendly fire** means weapons fired from allied or friendly forces, as opposed to fire coming from enemy forces or enemy fire.

35. B: "Kola visits us on occasions, and I don't like it". This means I hate the fact that Kola visits us when something is being celebrated. An **occasion** (noun) means a special event or function while **occasional** (adj.) means happening, occurring or appearing irregularly from time to time, but not often.

He was mostly solitary, but enjoyed the occasional visitor.

He took an occasional glass of wine.

36. A: "At the time I arrived, Olu was lying in third place." This suggests that Olu's third position coincided with my arrival. The expression shows time, position and coincidence.

37. D: A leathery meat is hard to chew, therefore the word opposite in meaning to the word **leathery** is **tender**. "Leathery" means having the consistency, feel, or texture of leather.

38. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word "indolent" is "industrious". "Indolent" means habitually lazy, procrastinating, or resistant to physical labor

The indolent boy resisted doing his homework.

39. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word "tremendous" is "insignificant". The word "insignificant" means not significant; not important, inconsequential, or having no noticeable effect.

Such things are insignificant details compared to the main goal.

40. A: The word opposite in meaning to the word "computerized" as used in the given expression is "manual". The word "manual" (technology) means performed by a human rather than a machine.

The teacher urged the students to do a manual check, because some errors aren't picked up by the spell checker.

41. D: The word opposite in meaning to the word "misery" as used in the given expression is "comfort". The word "misery" means great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness; distress; woe.

Ever since his wife left him you can see the misery on his face.

42. C: The word opposite in meaning to the word "vivacious" as used in the given expression is "unimpressive". The word "vivacious" means lively and animated; full of life and energy while the word "unimpressive" means lacking the ability to impress; inability to produce an impression.

43. D: The word opposite in meaning to the word "penchant" as used in the given sentence is "dislike". The word "penchant" means taste, liking, or inclination (for).

He has a penchant for fine wine.

44. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word "militant" as used in the given sentence is "civil". The word "militant" means fighting or disposed to fight; belligerent, warlike or

aggressively supporting a political or social cause; adamant, combative

45. A: The word opposite in meaning to the word "jettisoned" as used in the given sentence is "accepted". The word "jettison" (verb) means to reject, discard, abandon or let go of something. *His ideas were not practicable, so they were jettisoned.*

46. A: The word opposite in meaning to the word "listless" as used in the given sentence is "restful". The word "listless" means lacking energy, enthusiasm, or liveliness.

47. D: The word opposite in meaning to the word "embellished" as used in the given sentence is "obliterated". The word "embellished" (adj.) means having been made more attractive, compelling or interesting while the word "obliterate" (verb, used as adj.) means to remove completely, leaving no trace; to wipe out; to destroy.

48. A: The word opposite in meaning to the word "impudence" as used in the given sentence is "politeness". The word "impudence" (noun) means disrespect. *Being rich does not guarantee impudence to the poor.*

49. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word "collectively" as used in the given sentence is "severally". The word "severally" means separately or individually.

50. C: The word opposite in meaning to the word "printable" as used in the given sentence is "offensive". A "printable" piece of writing is the one that is not offensive or slanderous in nature while an "offensive" piece of writing is the one that causes offense or arouses a visceral reaction of disgust, anger, or hatred. *Some people find pornography offensive.*

51. B: The word opposite in meaning to the word "curiously" as used in the given sentence is "unsurprisingly". The word "curiously" (adv.) means in a curious manner; with curiosity; inquisitively. *The children peeped curiously into the attic room.*

52. C: The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "begged the question" as used in the given sentence is "did not address the issue". To **beg the question** is to sidestep or fail to address a question.

53. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "posterity" as used in the given sentence is "future". The word "posterity" means all the future generations, especially the descendants of a specific person. *The sacrifice we make for the country is for the posterity.*

54. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "commands" as used in the sentence is "enjoys". The word "command" in this context does not mean to give order or exercise authority. When one commands respect from others, it means one enjoys such respect.

55. C: The word nearest in meaning to the word "laudable" as used in the given sentence is

"praiseworthy". The word "laudable" means praiseworthy or commendable.

His comments about the governor were laudable.

His motives are laudable. He is a future leader.

56. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "stern" as used in the given sentence is "strict". The word "stern" means having a hardness and severity of nature or manner (strict). *He is too stern for my liking.*

Mr. Dunmade is lenient but Mr. Bada is stern.

57. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "altercation" as used in the given sentence is "quarrel". The word "altercation" means heated or angry dispute

The shooting resulted from an altercation between two armed intoxicated men.

We have ceased the agitation and our altercation is over.

58. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word "inscrutable" as used in the given sentence is "mysterious". The word "inscrutable" means difficult or impossible to comprehend, fathom or interpret (ineffable, incomprehensible, mysterious).

His inscrutable theories would years later become the foundation of a whole new science.

59. A: The word nearest in meaning to the word "specious" as used in the given sentence is "misleading". The word "specious" means seemingly well-reasoned, plausible or true, but actually fallacious or not true.

The idea that we must see through what we have started is specious, however good it may sound.

60. C: The word nearest in meaning to the word "livery" as used in the given sentence is "uniform". The word "livery" means any distinctive identifying uniform worn by a group, such as the uniform worn by chauffeurs and male servants. The same word has been used generally to mean uniform in the given sentence.

61. C: The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "tripped off" as used in the given sentence is "interrupted". Possible interpretations are given below:

Trip up (verb) (intransitive) To commit an error, make a mistake.

(transitive) To cause (someone) to commit an error, trick into a mistake.

(intransitive) To fall or stumble. (transitive) To cause (someone) to fall or stumble.

62. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word "sinister" as used in the given sentence is "ominous". The word "ominous" means the same thing as the word "sinister" (inauspicious, portentous, evil) The word "ominous" means pertaining to an omen or to omens; being or exhibiting an omen; specifically giving indication of a coming ill; being an evil omen. Synonyms include: threatening, portentous, inauspicious, sinister.

63. C: The word nearest in meaning to the word "unification" as used in the given sentence is

"cohesion". The word "cohesion" means state of cohering or working together.

There is nothing to achieve if there is no cohesion in the team.

64. C

The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "amnesia" as used in the sentence is "loss of memory". In pathology, amnesia means loss of memory or forgetfulness. Figuratively, amnesia means forgetfulness.

His amnesia is due to his old age.

Having worried for years, he began to experience amnesia.

65. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "forbearance" as used in the given sentence is "patience". The word "forbearance" as used in the sentence means patient self-control or restraint and tolerance under provocation.

Their marriage has survived owing to the husband's forbearance.

66. B: The word nearest in meaning to the word "implication" as used in the given sentence is "inference". The word "implication" means an implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words.

He hates my husband and, by implication, me.

67. B: *He is really very mean. He could not send me the money I wanted.*

The modal auxiliary "could" is the appropriate verb to use in the expression. It expresses the subject's meanness and inability to lend. The fact that the second sentence is in the past tense and expresses impossibility necessitates the choice of the modal auxiliary "could".

68. B: **Affront** is an open or intentional offense, slight, or insult.

Such behavior is an affront to society.
When the cashier told him to join the queue, he considered it an affront on his dignity.

69. D: This is an indefinite pronoun. When the pronoun "one" is used in a sentence to refer to a person and there is a necessity to repeat it, it cannot be replaced with any other pronoun other than "one". Such sequence should be maintained. *One can only be sure of oneself, not others.*

CORRECT
For one to succeed in life, one must be determined. **CORRECT**

For one to succeed in life, he must be determined. **WRONG**

70. B: The preposition "on" can be used to indicate location or position. Such an example is given in the sentence:

Amina lives on campus.
The old man is on the patio.

Conversely, the preposition "on" can be used to show means of transportation.

We travelled from Kaduna to Lagos on the bus.
We were on the train to Detroit.

71. A: The past participle "had taken" is the best option because it expresses an action or an event that

had taken place before another. Therefore we have the expression "An acceptance of the offer would be a departure from the several rejections that had taken place."

72. B: **Foreword** is an introductory section preceding the main text of a book or other document. It is also known as a preface or introduction. Words synonymous with this are forespeech, foretalk, introduction, preamble, preface

73. D: The word "accordance" attracts the preposition "with" while the word "according" attracts the preposition "to". Examples are given in sentences below:

We acted in accordance with the laid down rules and regulations.

We acted according to the laid down rules and regulations.

74. A: **Detonate**. This means to explode or to blow up. Specifically, to combust supersonically via shock compression. In other words, it means to cause to explode.

The engineers detonated the dynamite and watched the old building collapse

75. A: The word "envious" attracts the preposition "of".

They are envious of the principal's success. If you want to succeed in life, don't be envious of other people's achievement.

76. B
The appropriate preposition is "in". *They are taught to value honour in their lives.*

77. B
This is a phrasal verb. When something falls through, it fails or it does not succeed. In other words, it means to be unsuccessful or come to nothing; to be cancelled or not to proceed.

Their plans to go hiking Saturday fell through because it rained.

78. D
Consecutive. This means following, in succession, without interruption.

I missed the match though it was shown on the television on two consecutive nights.

79. A
Indemnify (verb). It means to secure against loss or damage; to insure. It also means to compensate or reimburse someone for some expense or injury. The word "indemnify" is associated with insurance.

80. B
This is question tag. If the statement is positive, it attracts a negative question tag and if the statement is negative, it attracts a positive question tag. In the given example, we have a positive statement "You are just putting the hat on". The auxiliary verb "are" is used as an operator to create the question tag, "aren't you?"

81. B
Amass. This means to collect into a mass or heap; to gather a great quantity of; to accumulate.

to amass a treasure or a fortune
to amass words or phrases
to amass wealth

82. B
Persist. (intransitive) To go on stubbornly or resolutely.

(intransitive) To repeat an utterance.

(intransitive) To continue to exist. The verb "persist" attracts the preposition "in" while the verb "insist" attracts the preposition "on".

Despite series of advice, he persists in his stealing habit.

The lecturer insists on having his students go on fieldtrip every semester.

83. B
The verb **cow** (transitive, mostly, in the passive voice) means to intimidate or daunt the spirits or courage of.

Con artists are not cowed by the law.

He was determined to cow all opposition into submission.

The accomplice was cowed into revealing the secret.

84. A
I am told that the market is tuned into the interests of people from all walks of life.

Walk of life (idiomatic) an occupation, role, social class, or lifestyle.

Folks in our neighborhood come from every walk of life, prince and pauper, investor and janitor.

85. B
Uche has been in correspondence (friendly discussion or relationship) with his pen pal for years. A **pen pal** is a friend with whom one communicates using letters, usually over a long distance. A **pen pal** is also known as a **pen friend** or **correspondant** (French).

86. A
Despondent(adj.) means hopeless or in low spirits from loss of hope or courage.

Synonyms include: crestfallen, despairing, disconsolate, disheartened, dejected, downcast, gloomy, heartsick, hopeless, miserable, sad.

Abba became despondent about his inability to pass the examination.

The writer became despondent after his book was turned down several times from literary awards.

87. B
The vowel sound in the word "caught" is represented in the word "water". It is a long vowel sound.

88. A
The vowel sound in the word "country" is represented in the word "worry". We have the vowel sound /ʌ/.

89. C
The vowel sound in the word "trap" is represented in the word "plait". We have the vowel sound /æ/

90. C
The consonant sound in the word "rest" is represented in the word "unasked". We have the consonant sound /s/. Note that /z/ is realized in **result** and **wise** and /ʃ/ is realized in **show**.

91. B
The consonant sound in the word "joint" is represented in the word "advantage".

92. C
The consonant sound in the word "thought" is represented in the word "theatre". We have the consonant sound /θ/.

93. A
The word "deer" rhymes with the word "sheer".

94. B
The word "great" rhymes with the word "crate".

95. D
The word "own" rhymes with the word "phone".

96. C
The word "cereMONiously" represents the appropriate stress pattern.

97. D
The word "underSTANDable" represents the appropriate stress pattern.

98. A
The word "MANagement" represents the appropriate stress pattern.

99. B
The given sentence relates to the question "Did Okoro call a pilot?" The word LAM is emphasized in the given sentence.

100. D
The given sentence relates to the question "Did the girl sing in the village square?" The word DANCED is emphasized in the given sentence.

101. A
The given sentence relates to the question "Did my father steal the newspaper?". The word READ is emphasized in the given sentence.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2008 QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

As a candidate for this examination, you are being examined on one type of this paper, namely Type A, Type B, Type E and Type K.

The reason for the popularity and acceptance of the leaves of fluted pumpkin in various parts of the country is largely well understood. Consumers of the leaves have grown owing to the claim that the leaf is a blood-boosting vegetable and a delicacy in the preparation of various dishes including local Nigerian soups. *That is the much that many consumers know of this vegetable.* The growing consumption has also meant that growers of the vegetable have been under increased pressure to keep up the supply. This has translated into more income for vegetable garden owners.

Beyond the leaves lies the giant pod with scores of seeds that have proved to be a rich source of several nutrients required by the body. It is a sweet, nutty, flat, cream-coloured seed with a chewy texture. At the tender stage, the pod can be broken open to clean the seed before boiling in water till cooked. Another option is to roast the seed that produces a pleasant flavor

The use of pumpkin seed has increased since it has been found effective in treating prostate enlargement in men. The fact that pumpkin seeds serve as a good source of zinc makes them doubly well-suited for this role as a prostate protector, since zinc is a mineral also used by healthcare workers to help reduce prostate size. The healing properties of pumpkin seeds have also been recently investigated with respect to arthritis. Studies have shown that *the addition of pumpkin seeds to diet compares favourably with conventional drugs in reducing inflammatory symptoms.* Apart from enhancing prostate health, another reason for older men to make zinc-rich food such as pumpkin seeds a regular part of their diet is maintaining bone mineral density.

1. Which type of this paper are you answering?
A. Type-A B. Type B C. Type E D. Type K
2. The popularity of the leaves of fluted pumpkin is due to the fact that they are A. locally grown vegetable B. believed to increase the blood level C. inexpensive and readily available D. known in many parts of the country
3. The chief quality of the seed of fluted pumpkin is that it A. brings income to vegetable growers B. is cream-coloured C. is a source of many mineral the body needs D. has a chewy structure
4. The sentence *that is the much many consumers know...* means that the consumers A. know too much B. do not know too much C. do not know much D. know everything
5. The expression *the addition of pumpkin seed to diet compares favourably with conventional drugs in reducing inflammatory symptoms* implies that they A. are as good as conventional drugs B. are better than conventional drugs C. are more favoured than conventional drugs D. taste better than conventional drugs

PASSAGE II

There is a joke in a country that the closest anyone will come to experiencing eternity is the country's court system. The problem is a strange aversion to settling cases. Judges pass them along to somebody else and rarely dismiss lawsuits, no matter how frivolous. The country's lower courts have a backlog of about 20 million civil and criminal cases. An additional 2.3 million cases are pending before the high courts, while the Supreme Court has about 20,000 old cases on the docket. Many of those cases will take far longer than 16 years to resolve.

But now, experts say, the country's new Prime Minister is committed to fixing the problem. And the judiciary itself, long criticized as insular and resistant to change, seems finally to have concluded that changes are needed. The chief Justice of the Supreme Court has declared that soon the country will reduce its massive case backlog. After that, 'there will be no place for any corruption or indolence in the system'. His choice of words was telling. Whatever moral imperative exists, the chief reason that the country is getting serious about streamlining the legal system is economic. Dysfunctional courts increase the risk of foreign investors, tortuous rules slow the rise of new enterprises and murky laws regarding land ownership and other issues stifle the growth of industries like construction and retail. The country's business is lobbying for change; its Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, for instance, recently published a report that bemoaned the regulatory maze that confronts every commercial project, contributing to delays and cost overruns and providing one explanation why it receives only a tiny fraction of the foreign direct investment deposited in a neighbouring country. 'Speedy judicial resolution will be one of the keys to making the country a competitive economy, conducive to growth and foreign investment,' says an observer.

The reasons for the country's judicial debacle are legion. For one thing, it has fewer judges per capita than almost any other country in the world. In 2007, it had fewer than three judges per

100, 00 people. And the state itself, which account for 60 per cent of court cases, is overly litigious.

6. By comparing the country's judicial system to eternity, the writer means that the system is A. eternal B. continuous C. slow D. strange
7. Judicial reforms need to be effected because the country A. has become a democracy B. wants foreign investors C. has a new Prime Minister D. has a new Chief Justice
8. One effect of complicated laws is that they delay the A. execution of contract B. construction of roads C. payment of contractors D. growth of the construction industry
9. One major reason for the delay in the country's legal system is that A. there are not enough judges. B. judges continue to resist change. C. foreigners are unwilling to invest. D. the country does not have a competitive economy.
10. We can infer that the neighbouring country has more foreign investments because it A. is a bigger country B. is more conveniently located C. has a better balance of payments D. has a more efficient judiciary

PASSAGE III

Life is often difficult to describe. Men of wisdom in every society often find time to discuss life in order to explain it to the younger generation. I had been present in some meetings a number of times. One topic that was discussed in one of them was beginning of life. 'When did life begin?' asked one of the men of wisdom. It was such an open-ended question. None of us could say precisely what happened when he was born. If he was born poor, he hardly would be very rich, particularly, if he was born honest in a corrupt society. If he was born rich, he might lose all his riches in one day. So, we often gather to tell one another about life. Recently, a statement was introduced into the vocabulary of English-Language - 'The rich also cry'. The statement demonstrates, to a large extent, that even the rich people have their own period of time when life may prove very difficult and even meaningless to them. Have you not heard the experience of a very rich family whose vast business empire crumbled, in just one day? I have heard of a very rich man who lost his wife and three children in just one accident. Another rich man lost his thriving manufacturing company in an inferno. The compensation from his insurer could not solve half his financial problem.

When one is poverty-stricken, that is a difficult dimension to the story of life. The poor person may prefer to die. Imagine when members of a family eat once a day! The quality of food becomes a different kettle of fish in such a circumstance. The dietician's prayer that every normal human being must have a balance diet is cock and bull story to the poor. It is either that the poor do not have any opportunity that serves as recourse for them to be rich or that they are lazy people. Provisions must be made to create opportunities for self-development and self-realization. A lazy person cannot have his cake and eat it. People like him are not just only a problem to themselves but also to others in

society. At times, such people are dangerous to their communities.

Finally, what can one say about people who are terminally ill or insane? Perhaps silence becomes golden in that respect.

11. The statement I had been present myself in such meetings a number of times implies the writer's A. position B. identification C. generalization D. presentation
12. Which of the following explains the writer's conception? A. Life is the work of the Creator B. The human life is the beginning of all creation C. No one witnessed when his life began on earth D. Life is full of stories that man has to tell to others.
13. The expression 'The rich also cry,' as used in the passage, may be described as A. figurative B. proverbial C. provocative D. illustrative
14. According to the passage, dietician's prayer is one that A. brings succor to the poor man B. the poor will not believe in C. says any poor person can be lazy D. appeals to the poor
15. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer A. needs to express himself more in idioms B. eagerly discusses terminally ill and insane people C. does not have any regard for terminally ill people D. would rather not discuss a group of people

PASSAGE IV

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

When a mother is afraid that her child would die when it has only a pimple or a slight headache, we speak of anxiety. But if she is afraid when the child has a serious illness, we call her reaction16.... [A. hysteria B. xenophobia C. fear D. foolish]. If someone is afraid whenever he stands on a height or when he has to discuss17.... [A. workshop B. a seminar C. a topic D. an exercise] he knows well, we call his reaction18.... [A. incompetence B. anxiety C. anger D. immaturity]; if someone is afraid when he loses his way high up the mountain during a heavy thunderstorm, we would seek of19.... [A. trepidation B. ignorance C. depression D. apprehension]. Thus far, we have a simple and clear distinction between the two, namely, one is a reaction that is proportionate to the danger one has to face whereas the other is20.... [A. an unrelated B. a dissimilar C. an equal D. an unparalleled] reaction to danger or even a reaction to21.... [A. imaginary B. unrealistic C. ominous D. unusual] danger. This distinction has one22.... [A. direction B. flavor C. flaw D. meaning], however, which is that the decision23.... [A. as to B. as from C. as in D. as of] whether the reaction is proportionate depends on the average knowledge existing in the particular24.... [A. medium B. culture C. feature D. institution]. But, even if that knowledge proclaims a certain attitude to be unfounded, a neurotic will find no difficulty in giving his action a25.... [A. rational B. reactional C. proactive D. radical] foundation.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS
In each of questions 26 to 35, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

26. He needn't have bought that new table. A. It isn't possible that he bought the table B. He bought the table, but it wasn't necessary. C. He didn't buy the table because it wasn't necessary. D. He doesn't need to buy the table.

27. Thanks to that phone call, I obtained the visa. A. In spite of that phone call, I obtained the visa. B. It was because of that phone call that I obtained the visa. C. I am grateful to whoever phoned me, and I obtained the visa. D. If I had not received that phone call, I would not have received the visa.

28. It is likely that the governor will exact his pound of flesh. A. He will probably demand a hefty bribe. B. He will probably engineer the assassination of his opponents. C. He will probably impose crushing new taxes. D. He will probably demand for and get all that is due to him.

29. It was too cold for him to go out. A. He had a bad cold, and did not go out B. Although it was very cold, he still went out C. As it was very cold, he did not go out D. He was afraid to go out that day

30. Ado and Abu were always together these days. They must be up to something. A. They must have reconciled after their quarrel. B. They are probably planning something bad. C. They are capable of praiseworthy achievement.

31. He wants the meeting to be adjourned A. He wants the meeting closed. B. He wants the meeting cancelled. C. He wants the meeting to continue to the next day. D. He wants the meeting to commence another day.

32. My father is one of the vociferous few challenging the company's appointment of the manager. A. my father is the one who shouts with a loud voice against the appointment of the manager. B. My father and others speak on behalf of the company against the appointment of the manager. C. My father is one of those objecting to the appointment of the manager. D. My father is agitated by the appointment of the manager.

33. The voyagers fetched up Nigeria. A. The foreigners finally settled in Nigeria B. The journey by the sea ended in Nigeria C. The travellers made a stopover in Nigeria D. The discoverers landed in Nigeria after along journey

34. In those days in this school, everyone who spoke in a language other than English paid a fine of ten naira. A. Everyone of us paid a fine of ten naira because we did not always speak in English. B. Everyone would pay a fine of ten naira for wanting to use a language other than English. C. Those who spoke a language other than English on the premises paid a fine of ten naira. D. Those who intended to speak other language on the school premises were required to pay ten naira.

35. The officer has discussed the vexed issue of incessant power failure. A. In anger the officer explained the problem of constant power failure. B. The officer added his voice to the much discussed problem of power cut. C. The officer's explanations angered those who have suffered the effects of frequent power failure. D. The officer told the people not to be angered by the frequent power cut.

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

36. The weather condition now *prevailing* in town is unbearable. A. widespread B. dominant C. uncommon D. uncontrollable

37. The lady was completely *nonplussed* when her suitor rejected her gifts. A. unpuzzled B. surprised C. unconscious D. disappointed

38. As a public officer, he should act with *scrupulous* honesty at all times. A. impeccable B. careless C. transparent D. uncompromising

39. Men from the agency went into the market in search of *unwholesome* food items. A. imported B. healthy C. banned D. uncooked

40. The condition of the hostels has become *deplorable*. A. admirable B. regrettable C. bearable D. malignant

41. The plan to merge the two local government areas has met with much *apathy*. A. hospitality B. criticism C. consideration D. enthusiasm

42. "There is now a *dearth* of talent in the industry", she said. A. a lack B. an abundance C. a rebirth D. a shortage

43. The students *vandalized* their hostel during the riot. A. deserted B. repaired C. protected D. decorated.

44. His *kind-hearted* master bought him a motorcycle. A. stingy B. generous C. shrewd D. angry

45. *Mutual* love is what Kabi and Musa have in common and nothing else. A. insincere B. unhappy C. one-sided D. disrespectful

46. Always strive to get what is *legitimate*. A. illicit B. legal C. good D. impure

47. Some aspects of their culture are *out of date*. A. genuine B. pragmatic C. fashionable D. fake

48. On the first day of her examination, Amina felt very *confident*. A. excited B. dull C. beefed up D. strung up

49. My father is always very *frank* about his intentions. A. open B. objective C. secretive D. deceitful

50. The speaker was rather *bold* in his presentation of the case. A. unfair B. reserved C. ashamed D. formal

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

51. The doctor tried to *soothe* the patient before the operation. A. examine B. treat C. calm D. induce

52. The charge brought against my brother was hardly *tenable*. A. sensible B. defensible C. meaningful D. flimsy

53. The man described his son as a *willful* character. A. wicked B. obstinate C. wild D. tricky

54. Our teacher described Agbo's story as a *phantom*. A. scary B. realistic C. fanciful D. interesting

55. I find the way she approaches her customers quite *repugnant*. A. unpleasant B. attractive C. ungodly D. encouraging

56. Participation in the programme is *optimal*. A. unnecessary B. recommended C. hard to justify D. a matter of choice

57. Scientists have *invented* ways of preserving fruits much longer. A. coined B. devised C. arranged D. organized

58. The attempt to count the population was *largely* successful. A. mostly B. completely C. hardly D. totally

59. The governor has *approved* the award of the contract. A. appreciated B. acknowledged C. vetoed D. endorsed

60. I cannot stand Simon. I find his attitude *offensive*. A. unapproachable B. obnoxious C. wicked D. unpardonable

61. The man would not *withdraw* what he had said. A. take back B. take out C. take away D. take from

62. The *disagreement* between the two men became obvious during the meeting. A. insult B. confrontation C. passion D. insinuation

63. The principal detested his *recalcitrant* attitude. A. disobedient B. arrogant C. voracious D. vengeful

64. The union officials suddenly became *restive*. A. unruly B. impatient C. calm D. submissive

65. The popularity of the military dictator *waned* after the war. A. increased B. changed C. declined D. skyrocketed

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

66. The chairman addressed the A. one hundred university French teachers B. university one hundred French teachers C. French one hundred university teachers D. university French one hundred teachers

67. Kanuri is a language A. I can't speak it well B. that I can't speak it well C. of which I can't speak it well D. I can't speak well

68. Last Tuesday, Ochonu asked me A. had I come yesterday B. did you come yesterday C. whether I had come before D. If I had come yesterday

69. The young man has to sober.....after being drunk. A. began / up B. begun / in C. begun / up D. began / down

70. My mother had the fire wood before it began to rain. A. split B. splited C. splitted D. splitting

71. The police officer warned the communities against taking the law hands. A. feuding / into their own B. feudal / to their own C. feuding / in their own D. feudal / in their own

72. Agbo could not travel as he had come influenza. A. over with B. down with C. in from D. on to

73. When he from his journey, tell him I want to see him. A. returns B. might have returned C. returned D. must have returned

74. I knocked at his door. but he A. has already left B. left already C. would already leave D. had already left

75. of the students turned up, so the lecture was cancelled. A. few B. little C. a few D. a little

76. He brought a against his neighbour. A. complaint B. complains C. complain D. complaining

77. The hotel lacks the for accommodating so many guests. A. ability B. capability C. capacity D. competence

78. If you are not careful, you would your money. A. loss B. lose C. loose D. lost

79. You must practise in order to perfection. A. obtain B. have C. get D. achieve

80. The condition of the room was soso I went outside? A. intolerant B. intolerable C. inconstant D. invariable

81. You don't like Mathematics, you? A. do B. don't C. can't D. can

82. They have had their debt written by their creditors. A. down B. on C. up D. off

83. Uncle Ochai now has enough money to complete his building. A. two storey B. two-storeyed C. two-story D. two storeyed

84. By the end of this month, ...for three years in this school. A. I will study B. I will have been studying C. I am studying D. I had been studying

85. He ... the picture on the table. A. laid B. lay C. lied D. lain

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

86. cooled A. cold B. could C. court D. you

87. shirt A. shut B. shade C. surf D. shed

88. waist A. fete B. says C. plait D. breakfast

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

89. thatch A. clothing B. mother C. then D. method

90. chateau A. chart B. church C. champagne D. chemical

91. judge A. measure B. general C. pressure D. grace

In each of questions 92 to 94, choose the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

92. A. distress B. control C. bottom D. report

93. A. original B. deplorable C. ability D. revolution

94. A. release B. exit C. exchange D. explode

In each of questions 95 to 97, choose the word that has a stress pattern on the first syllables.

95. A. bachelor B. forget C. cement D. ago

96. A. librarian B. immunize C. militia D. continuous

97. A. July B. literate C. august D. oesophagus

In each of questions 98 to 1000, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

98. xenophobia

A. XENophobia B. xeNOphobia C. xenoPHObia D. xenophoBIA

99. photography

A. phoTOgraphy B. PHOTography C. photoGRAphy D. photograPHY

100. melodramatic A. MELodramatic B. meLOdramatic C. meloDRAMatic D. melodraMATIC

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2008 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

2. C

Type C

3. B

The popularity of the leaves of fluted pumpkin is due to the fact that they are believed to increase the blood level: "Consumers of the leaves have grown owing to the claim that the leaf is a blood-boosting vegetable and a delicacy in the preparation of various dishes including local Nigerian soups (par. 1, lines 2-4)

4. C
The chief quality of the seed of fluted pumpkin is that it is a source of many minerals the body needs. "The fact that pumpkin seeds serve as a good source of zinc makes them doubly well-suited for this role as a prostate protector, since zinc is a mineral also used by healthcare workers to help reduce prostate size" (par. 3, lines 2-3).

5. C
The sentence *that is the much many consumers know of this vegetable* means that the consumers do not know much. What many consumers know about the leaves of the pumpkin is the fact that it is a blood-boosting vegetable and a delicacy in the preparation of various dishes including local Nigerian soups.

6. A

The expression *the addition of pumpkin seeds to diet compares favourably with conventional drugs in reducing inflammatory symptoms* implies that they are more favoured than conventional drugs (par. 3, lines 4-7)

PASSAGE 2

7. C

By comparing the country's judicial system to eternity, the writer means that the system is slow: "There is a joke in a country that the closest anyone will come to experiencing eternity is the country's system" (par. 1, line 1). The judicial process is portrayed as slow and time-wasting.

8. A

Judicial reforms need to be effected because the country has become a democracy. There is need to take into consideration the fact that change is inevitable and the only system of government that allows change is democracy.

9. A

One effect of complicated laws is that they delay contract. This finds explanation in several projects that take time to execute due to unnecessary judicial delays: "dysfunctional courts increase the risks of foreign investors, tortuous rules slow the rise of new enterprises, and murky laws regarding land ownership and other issues stifle the growth of industries like construction and retail" (par.2, lines 5-7). All these can be summarized as delay in the execution of contract.

10. A

One major reason for the delays in the country's legal system is there are not enough judges: "The reasons for the country's judicial debacle are legion. For one thing, it has fewer judges per capital than almost any other country in the world. In 2007, it had fewer than three judges per 100,000 people." (par.3)

11. D

We can infer that the neighbouring country has more foreign investment because it has a more efficient judiciary. (par.3)

PASSAGE 3

12. B

The statement *I had been present myself in such meetings a number of times* implies the writer's identification. The writer expresses his

identification with the issue raised in the passage. (par.1, line 2)

13. C

The statement that explains the writer's conception of life as being open-ended is "No one witnessed when his life began on earth. (par.1)

14. B

The expression "The rich also cry" as used in the passage may be described as proverbial: an expression of wisdom. Proverb is a phrase expressing a basic truth which may be applied to common situations. In other words, it is a striking or paradoxical assertion, an obscure saying, an enigma or a parable.

15. B

According to the passage, a dietician's prayer is one that the poor will not believe in. While the dietician talks about balanced diet and complete meal, the poor would spurn that because they do not have the wherewithal to eat balanced diet.

16. D

It can be inferred from the passage that the writer would rather not discuss a group of people (the terminally ill or insane). This is evident in the last line of the passage.

PASSAGE 4

17. A

Hysteria is behavior exhibiting excessive or uncontrollable emotion, such as fear or panic.

18. C

One discusses a **topic**. *If someone is afraid whenever he stands on a height or when he has to discuss a topic he knows well...*

Topic is a subject, theme; a category or general area of interest.

A society where a topic cannot be discussed, does not have free speech.

Stick to the topic. an interesting topic of conversation

Romance is a topic that frequently comes up in conversation.

19. B

Anxiety is an unpleasant state of mental uneasiness, nervousness, apprehension and obsession or concern about some uncertain event

20. D

Apprehension is an anticipation, mostly of things unfavourable; dread or fear at the prospect of some future ill.

If someone is afraid when he loses his way high up in the mountain during a heavy thunderstorm, we would speak of apprehension.

21. C

...one is a reaction that is proportionate to the danger one has to face whereas the other is an unequal reaction to danger, or even a reaction to...

22. A

imaginary danger (that which only exists in the imagination but is not real).

23. C

This distinction has one flaw. Flaw is a defect, fault, or imperfection, especially one that is hidden.

24. A

as to whether the reaction is proportionate depends on the average knowledge existing in the particular medium.

25. A

as to whether their action is proportionate depends on the average knowledge existing in the particular medium.

26. A

But, even if that knowledge proclaims a certain attitude to be unfounded, a neurotic will find no difficulty in giving his action a rational foundation.

Rational means logically sound, not contradictory or otherwise absurd.

His statements were quite rational.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

27. B

The sentence "He needn't have bought the table" implies that he bought the table but it was not necessary.

28. B

The sentence "Thanks to that phone call, I obtained the visa" implies that it was because of that phone call that I obtained the visa.

29. D

The sentence "It is likely that the governor will exact his pound of flesh" implies that he will probably demand for and get all that is due to him. **Pound of flesh** (idiomatic): something which is owed and which will be hurtful or difficult to provide; a debt owed to someone who is merciless and demanding.

30. C

The sentence "It was too cold for him to go out" implies that as it was very cold, he did not go out.

31. B

The sentence "They must be up to something" implies that they are probably planning something bad. **Up to something** (idiomatic): doing something mischievous or scheming.

He looks like an angel, but I can tell he's up to something.

32. D

The sentence "He wants the meeting to be adjourned" implies that he wants the meeting to commence another day without delay. **Adjourn** (transitive): to postpone.

The trial was adjourned for a week.

(transitive) To defer: to put off temporarily or indefinitely.

(intransitive) To end or suspend an event.

The court will adjourn for lunch.

33. C

The sentence "My father is one of the vociferous few challenging the company's appointment of the manager" implies that my father is one of those objecting to the appointment of the manager. **Vociferous**: making or characterized by a noisy outcry; clamorous.

34. D

The sentence "The voyagers fetched up in Nigeria" implies that the discoverers landed in Nigeria after a long journey. **Fetch up** (intransitive): to arrive somewhere, especially unexpectedly.

35. C

The sentence "In those days in this school, everyone who spoke in a language other than English paid a fine of ten naira implies that those who spoke a language other than English on the premises paid a fine of ten naira.

36. B

The sentence "The officer has discussed the vexed issue of incessant power failure implies that the officer added his voice to the much discussed problem of power cut. A **vexed** issue is a much discussed or debated issue.

37. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "prevailing" as used in the given sentence is "uncommon". **Prevailing**: predominant; of greatest force.

The prevailing opinion was for additional planning time.

38. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "nonplussed" as used in the sentence is "unpuzzled". **Nonplussed**: bewildered; unsure how to respond or act; bewildered, perplexed, vexed, thwarted, frustrated, foiled, confounded.

39. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "scrupulous" as used in the given sentence is "careless". **Scrupulous**: exactly and carefully conducted.

He is scrupulous in his finances.

Having scruples or compunctions.

He is a scrupulous businessman and always acts in the best interest of his company.

40. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "unwholesome" as used in the given sentence is "healthy".

Unwholesome: not wholesome; unfavorable to health; unhealthful.

unwholesome air, or food

41. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "deplorable" as used in the given sentence is "admirable".

Deplorable means deserving strong condemnation, shockingly bad, wretched.

Poor children suffer permanent damage due to deplorable living conditions and deplorable treatment by law enforcement.

Poor children are often accused of having deplorable manners, when they are, in fact, simply responding to society in ways that mirror how society treats them.

42. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "apathy" as used in the given sentence is "enthusiasm". **Apathy** (noun) means lack of emotion or motivation; lack of interest or enthusiasm towards something; disinterest (in something).

43. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "dearth" as used in the given sentence is "abundance". The word **dearth** (noun) means a period or condition when food is rare and hence expensive; famine. It also means scarcity or a lack or short supply.

44. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "vandalised" as used in the sentence is "repaired". The word "vandalise" means to needlessly destroy or deface other people's property or public property; to commit vandalism.

45. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "kind-hearted" as used in the given sentence is "stingy". To be kind-hearted is to have an innately kind disposition or character. It also amounts to being generous. However, to be stingy is to be mean, unwilling to give to others.

46. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "mutual" as used in the given sentence is "one-sided". A mutual love is a reciprocal or had in common. In other words, it means having the same relationship, each to each other.

They were mutual enemies.

1. Collective, done or held in common or possessed in common.

They had a mutual love of the same woman.

47. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "legitimate" as used in the given sentence is "illicit". While the word "legitimate" means in accordance with the law or established legal forms and requirements, the word "illicit" means not approved by law but not invalid.

48. C

The phrase "out of date" means obsolete, archaic, old to practise; therefore the word opposite in meaning to this is "pragmatic" which means practical, concerned with making decisions and actions that are useful in practice, not just theory.

49. B

The word "confident" means full of courage and self assurance, therefore the word opposite in meaning to it is "dull" which means not exciting, lacklustre, boring and devoid of self assurance.

50. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "frank" as used in the sentence is "deceitful". While the word "frank" means honest, especially in a manner that seems slightly blunt or candid, not reserved or disguised, the word "deceitful" means deceptive, deliberately misleading, two-faced.

51. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "bold" as used in the sentence is "reserved". The word "bold" means courageous, daring, marked by confidence and belief in one's ability while the word "reserved" means slow to show emotion.

52. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "soothe" as used in the given sentence is "calm". The possible interpretations of "soothe" are given below:

(transitive) to restore to ease, comfort, or tranquility; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

(transitive) to allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

(transitive, rare) to smooth over; render less obnoxious.

(transitive) to calm or placate someone or some situation.

(transitive) to ease or relieve pain or suffering.

53. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "tenable" as used in the given sentence is "sensible". The word "tenable" (of a theory, argument, etc.) means capable of being maintained or justified; well-founded.

Back in the 1800s, many did not consider Darwin's theory of evolution to be tenable at all.

54. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "willful" as used in the given sentence is "obstinate". The word "obstinate" means stubbornly adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course, usually with implied unreasonableness; persistent.

The man finds his daughter obstinate for her decision to pursue her chosen career.

55. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "phantom" as used in the given sentence is "fanciful". The word "phantom" refers to something apparently seen, heard, or sensed, but having no physical reality; an image that appears only in the mind; an illusion. This is nearest in meaning to the word "fanciful" which means imaginative or fantastic, unreal or imagined.

56. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "repugnant" as used in the given sentence is "unpleasant". The word "repugnant" means offensive or repulsive, arousing disgust or aversion. This is nearest in meaning to the word "unpleasant" which means not pleasant, repulsive or unpalatable.

57. D

The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "optional" as used in the given sentence is "a matter of choice". The word "optional" means not compulsory or left to personal choice. It means elective.

On that beach, clothing is entirely optional.

58. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "invented" as used in the given sentence is "devised". The following are possible explanations for the word "invent":

To design a new process or mechanism.

After weeks of hard work, I invented a new way to alphabetize matchbooks.

To create something fictional for a particular purpose.

I knew I had to invent an excuse, and quickly.

We need a name to put in this form, so let's just invent one.

59. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "largely" as used in the given sentence is "mostly" which means to the greatest extent.

60. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "approved" as used in the given sentence is "endorsed". Both words mean the same thing. For the word "approve", the following explanations are possible:

Approve: (transitive) to sanction officially; to ratify; to confirm; to set as satisfactory.

Although we may disagree with it, we must nevertheless approve the sentence handed down by the court-martial.

(transitive) to regard as good; to commend; to be pleased with; to think well of.

We approve the measure of the administration, for it is an excellent decision.

61. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "offensive" as used in the given sentence is "obnoxious". The word "obnoxious" means

extremely unpleasant or offensive; very annoying, odious or contemptible.

He was an especially obnoxious and detestable specimen of a man.

Throwing stones at the bus is another example of your obnoxious behaviour.

62. A

The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "withdraw" as used in the given sentence is "take back". The possible explanations of the word "withdraw" are given below:

Withdraw: (transitive) to pull (something) back, aside, or away.

(intransitive) to stop talking to, or interacting with, other people and start thinking thoughts that are not related to what is happening around.

(transitive) To take back (a comment, etc); retract.

B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "disagreement" as used in the given sentence is "confrontation". The word "disagreement" means an argument or debate and the word nearest in meaning to that is "confrontation"

63. A

A recalcitrant attitude is a disobedient attitude.

The word "recalcitrant" means marked by stubborn unwillingness to obey authority; unwilling to cooperate socially.

The recalcitrant chiefs were dealt with by the colonialists.

64. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "restive" as used in the given sentence is "unruly". The word "unruly" means wild and uncontrollable.

The police gathered to contain the unruly mob.

65. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "waned" as used in the given sentence is "declined". The word "decline" (verb) means to move downwards, to fall, to drop. This also means the same thing as "wane" (verb) which means to progressively lose its splendor, value, power and intensity.

66. A

The chairman addressed the one hundred university teachers. The phrase "one hundred university" serve the purpose of adjectives in the given sentence. They qualify the noun "teachers".

67. D

Kanuri is a language I can't speak well. This expresses the speaker's inability. In other words, "I cannot speak Kanuri well". The word "cant" shows inability.

68. C

Last Tuesday, Ochoju asked me whether I had come the day before. This has to do with indirect speech. In indirect speech, all present tenses change to past tenses and "yesterday" changes to "the previous day" or "the day before".

69. C

The young man has begun to sober up after heing drunk. The verb "begun" is the past participle of "began" while the expression "sober up" means to stay away from drinking.

70. A

My mother had split the firewood before it began to rain. The verb "split" does not change. It remains in its base form in past and perfect tenses.

71. A

The police officer warned the feuding communities against taking laws into their own hands. The word "feud" (verb) means to participate in violent act.

72. B

To be down with an illness means to be sick. This is what we have in the expression "Ago could not travel as he had come down with influenza".

73. A

When he returns from his journey, tell him I want to see him. What necessitates the use of "returns" is because the action is still in the present form and the subject "he" is singular (refers to one person).

74. D

I knocked at the door but he had already left. The choice of the past participial phrase "had already left" is necessitated by the fact that the action was in the past and had taken place before the action "knocked".

75. A

The lecture could not hold because few people turned up for it. The quantifier "few" is used for countable now and it shows smallness of number or amount. "Few people" amount to two or three people, very small in number compared to the expected amount.

I cannot give you an orange because I have few left.

Few people came for the meeting, so it could not hold.

"A few" is more than "few" in amount.

76. A

He brought a complaint against his neighbour. "Complaint" is a noun meaning statement of unhappiness or statement expressing displeasure. The verb form of "complaint" is "complain".

77. C

The hotel lacks the capacity to accommodate many guests. The word "capacity" means volume or measure of amount that can be held or contained by something.

78. B

If you are not careful, you would lose your money. The choice of the verb "lose" which is in its base form is necessitated by the fact that it is preceded by a modal auxiliary verb "would". Any verb coming after the modal auxiliary verb is always in base form.

I will make it.

We shall find it

You could go.

79. D

You must practice in order to achieve perfection. The word "achieve" means to succeed in doing or gaining something, usually with effort.

80. B

The condition of the room was so intolerable. The adjective "intolerable" is appropriate because it means impossible to bear; too bad, difficult or painful that it cannot be endured.

81. A

You don't like mathematics, do you? The choice of the question tag "do you" is necessitated by the fact that when the statement is negative, the question tag must be positive.

82. D
To when a debt is "written off", it is removed, hence we have "They have had their debt written off".

83. A
The appropriate expression is "two-storey building".

We live in a two-storey building. The "two-storey" is a compound adjective in the expression "two-storey" building. Another example is given below:

He wrote a five-page essay.

84. B
By the end of this month, I will have been studying for three years in this school. This expresses a future continuous tense.

85. A
In the expression "He laid the picture on the table" the choice of the verb "laid" is necessitated by the fact that it is in perfect tense. Also, the verb "laid" is chosen because the action was not performed by the picture itself but by somebody else. Examples are given below:

The old man has been laid in his bed. (The action was not performed by the old man.)

The old man has lain in the bed. (The action was performed by the old man.)

86. D
The word "you" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "cooled". It is a long vowel sound /u:/

87. C
The word "surf" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "shirt". It is a vowel sound /ɜ:/.

88. D
The word "breakfast" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "waist". It is vowel sound /eɪ/

89. D
The word "method" has the same consonant sound represented in the word "thatch". It is the consonant sound /θ/.

90. C
The word "church" has the same consonant sound represented in the word "chateau". It is the consonant sound /tʃ/

91. B
The word "general" has the same consonant sound represented in the "judge".

92. B
The word "control" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the second syllable while others are stressed on the first syllable.

93. D
The word "revolution" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the third syllable while others are stressed on the second syllable.

94. B
The word "exit" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the first syllable while others are stressed on the second syllable.

95. A
The word "bachelor" has its stress on the first syllable.

96. B
The word "immunize" has its stress on the first syllable.

97. B
The word "literature" has its stress on the first syllable.

98. C
The word "xenoPHOBia" has the appropriate stress pattern.

99. A
The word "phoTOgraphy" has the appropriate stress pattern.

100. C
The word "meloDRAMatic" has the appropriate stress pattern.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2007 QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

It is of no more use to give advice to the idle than to pour water into a sieve, but it strikes me that lazy people ought to have a large looking glass hung up where they are bound to see themselves in it. For sure, if their eyes are at all like mine, they will never bear to look at themselves long or often. The ugliest sight in the world is one of those thorough-bred loafers, who would hardly hold up his basin if it were to rain with porridge: and for certain, would never hold up a bigger pot than he wanted to fill for himself.

Perhaps, *if the shower should turn to beer, he might wake himself up a bit*; but he will make up for it afterwards, since as a slothful man, he folds his hands in sleep and hates to get up even for his meals. Men like him ought to be treated with like the drone which the bees drive out of their hives for inactivity and dependence.

Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip might be better. This would be a healthy treatment for all sluggards, but there is no chance of some of them getting their full dose of this medicine, for they were born with silver spoons in their mouths, and like spoons will scarce stir their own tea unless somebody lends them a hand. They are like the proverbial dog that leaned his head against the wall to bark and, like lazy sheep, it is too much trouble for them to carry their own wool. If they could see themselves, it might by chance do them a world of good; but perhaps it would be too much trouble for them to open their eyes even if the glass were hung for them.

If I seem to hit hard at the sluggards, it is because I know they can bear it. For if they were seed on the threshing floor, you will thresh many days to get them out of the straw, for laziness is in their bones, and will show itself in their idle flesh, no matter what you do with them.

Adapted from Spurgeon, C.H.: *John Ploughman's Talk*

1. Which of the following explains the point being made in the second paragraph? A. The drone and the slothful often look themselves up in the mirror. B. The drone and the slothful are idle so they depend on others for their needs. C. The drones and the sluggards are lazy people

who sleep a lot. D. The drone and the slothful hover around beehives because of their independence on honey.

2. Which of the following represents the authors view in the passage? A. The slothful will not get out of bed unless someone wakes them. B. Laziness leads to poverty so both should be rejected with equal vehemence. C. Idle and unproductive people should have no place in society. D. Loafers carry their basins about looking for who will fill them with food.

3. One conclusion that can be drawn from the opening paragraph is that A. It is a waste of time to advise lazy man because he will always use a sieve to sift the advice. B. Lazy people are thorough-bred loafers who cannot even eat their porridge. C. Though lazy people have ugly faces, they like to see themselves in the mirror. D. Lazy people work only to satisfy their own immediate needs.

4. The expression *if the shower should turn to beer, he might wake himself up a bit* suggests that lazy people A. are gourmets B. are pleasure-loving C. have beer showers D. are inconsiderate

5. From the argument in the last paragraph, it can be concluded that the sluggards are A. phlegmatic when advised B. wary of sound advice C. impervious to advice D. intolerant of good advice.

PASSAGE II

In times past in Nigeria, being a secretary was perceived with utter disdain by many people. Other professionals such as teachers, lawyers, engineers, surveyors, estate officers and architects were revered. Many issues readily come to mind concerning the old perspective of secretaries as professionals

One, they were regarded as people with little or no education. Indeed, many of them were said to be mere typists who learnt how to punch keys on the typewriter. They hardly had any formal education but obtained doubtful certificates. This was made possible because anyone could easily learn to be a typist under the shade of a tree or in a personal office of a retired secretary or a chief typist from any business organization. As long as a short piece of work could be typed almost accurately and in record time, one then became a secretary. This unrealistic practice - to call an unqualified person a secretary - might have been introduced and sustained by people who did not know who a secretary was. The educated secretaries obtained a minimum of the Ordinary National Diploma (OND) or its equivalent from institutions in and outside Nigeria, particularly Great Britain, Canada or the United States of America.

Two, they were mostly women and very few male secretaries, who suffered more humiliation than their female counterparts. They were regarded as men who did not succeed in life and did the work that normally women were supposed to do.

Three, and deriving from the second reason, secretaries were, as a matter of fact, very close to their bosses. Most people, including husbands of secretaries, regarded such a mode of interaction as tempting - a kind of constant closeness which might engender a deliberation or unintentional amorous relationship between

superior and subordinate officer. Quite often, such a situation could not be ruled out when body contacts was established inadvertently or deliberately between two people of opposite sex especially when either one or both people were attractive and attracted to each other. Moreover, we often talk of the devil and the havoc he is capable of causing in the lives of people, particularly the unguarded ones.

In today's world, these points of view concerning secretaries are fading fast. Now, there is a clear distinction between a typist and a secretary. Modern secretaries are trained in polytechnics and universities. Gone are the days when secretaries were taught only the art of punching the typewriters and various filling systems. They are also encouraged to take training courses other than secretarial duty. Many secretaries have had their training in faculties of business administration, law, art and mass communications of universities. They take relevant courses in administration and other social science departments that enhance their personality, carriage, interpersonal relations and office management. Obviously, secretaries, including the male ones, are more important and well respected today than in the past.

6. The writer seems to suggest that A. secretaries were best trained by retired chief typists. B. there was nothing wrong in having males as secretaries. C. the Ordinary National Diploma was sufficient for secretaries. D. only graduates who studied abroad were secretaries.

7. Modern secretaries are different from the old ones because they A. are able to become graduates of different universities. B. may become teachers in polytechnics and universities. C. are more educated and better exposed to professional training. D. can use modern gadgets such as computers and other machines.

8. The expression *utter disdain*, as used in the passage means A. professional misconduct B. undue criticism C. deserved respect D. complete contempt

9. The expression *unguarded ones*, as used in the passage, refers to A. the devil and all his cohorts B. husbands of female secretaries C. two people who may be attracted to each other D. the female secretaries and their bosses

10. Which of the following statements can be deduced from the passage concerning the old perspective of secretaries? A. They did not deserve to be addressed as secretaries. B. One could see that they were well educated.

C. They were highly respected by other professionals. D. The training they received from retired professionals was sufficient.

PASSAGE III

While trying desperately to cope with the scourge of the dreaded HIV/AIDS virus, the human race was once again beset with the problem of grappling with fast-spreading and lethal pandemic called bird flu. Also called avian influenza, bird flu's vicious strain H5N1, was spread from birds to humans and could be as deadly as HIV/AIDS. The pandemic had ravaged many countries in Europe, Asia and

Middle East resulting in a high death toll in livestock, but as yet with a few human casualties. As the pandemic made its steady spread, there was the fear that if it ever gets to Africa, the consequences would be devastating in view of the continent's lack of infrastructure and money to keep it in control. This fear was consequent upon African countries' unenviable response to emergencies in the past, like drought in some Sahelian countries or flooding along the coast. It was against this frightening background that many Nigerians were thrown into panic following the announcement on Wednesday the 8th of February, 2006, that the bird flu had indeed entered Nigeria.

The announcement itself was a sequel to the death of a large number of birds in a farm in Kaduna State whose samples were diagnosed at the National Veterinary Institute, Vom, Plateau State, and confirmed at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Diagnostic Centre in Rome, Italy. Several follow-up actions had been taken to try and halt the spread of the virus in the country, such as the immediate quarantine of the affected farms, the killing and disposal of all infested and surviving birds in affected farms and the restriction of movement of people in and outside such farms. Commendable as these measures were, many Nigerians still dreaded the chicken and had already excluded its meat from their menu. As a result, poultry farmers in Nigeria were counting their losses instead of producing more protein and smiling to the bank with good sales.

To return to the *status quo ante* and restore the confidence of Nigerians in poultry products, additional measures were suggested, namely the close monitoring of migratory birds which flock into the country at different times of the year, the proper caging of all free-range birds and appropriate sanctioning of defaulting owners, not restricting the monitoring of poultry farms in the country to the urban centres only, the upward review of the compensation paid to farmers whose birds had been destroyed to cushion the effects of their loss, the strict enforcement of the restriction on the importation of poultry products and, lastly the leadership demonstrating, by example, that it was safe to eat poultry products by serving them at dinners and banquets during state functions.

11. From the third paragraph the steps taken to check the spread of bird flu in Nigeria were A. monitoring all poultry farms, quarantining affected farms and killing and disposing affected birds B. restricting movements, paying compensation and caging free-range birds C. isolating ravaged farms destroying and disposing of affected birds and restricting movements D. public enlightenment, controlling migratory birds and killing infested birds

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? A. Nigeria's handling of the bird flu pandemic justified African countries' inability to cope with the disaster. B. If it had not been quickly controlled, bird flu might have proved more deadly than HIV/AIDS. C. The death of many poultry birds led to the discovery of bird flu in Nigeria. D. Poultry farms in Nigeria had been quarantined

13. From the passage, it can be inferred that A. Nigerians no longer consumed poultry as a result of bird flu. B. bird flu had already resulted in a high human and livestock death toll. C. bird flu in Nigeria was first discovered by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Diagnostic Centre. D. The Kaduna poultry farmer who lost many birds was not adequately compensated by government.

14. The expression *To return to the status quo ante* refers to the A. killing of birds as a result of bird flu and its effects on poultry farmers B. bird flu pandemic that had ravaged many countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East C. condition of things prior to the incidence of bird flu D. state of affairs following the bird flu pandemic in Nigeria

15. A suitable title for this passage is A. Livestock and Human Casualties of the Bird Flu Pandemic in Nigeria B. Controlling the Bird Flu Pandemic in Nigeria C. HIV/AIDS and the Bird Flu Pandemic in Nigeria D. The Ravaging Effects of Epidemics in Nigeria

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.

Ofala is a festival that is celebrated in virtually every Igbo community in Nigeria. It is the king's own festival during which he shows himself to his people, many of whom have probably not ...16.... [A. lied B. lay C. lain D. laid] eyes on him for a long time.

The morning of the Ofala sees large crowds ...17.... [A. were gathered B. gather C. to be gathering D. gathers] in the palace arena. Suddenly a cannon ...18.... [A. booms B. shoots C. knocks D. bangs] repeatedly. Rich ...

19 ... [A vibration B gyration C explosion D percussion] from the royal musicians fills the air. The Igwe emerges like the rising sun ...20....

[A royally B resplendent C jazzled D surrounded] in white-bordered gold and black robes. The Igwe then begins the ...21.... [A traditional B social C royal D cultural] dance

with his wife. Followed by his entourage, he dances round the arena ...22.... [A from the cheers B at the cheer C with the cheers D to the cheers] and praises of the crowd. Finally, the

Igwe takes his seat and his person begins to ...23.... [A pay their respects B Spray him with gifts C observe his steps D pay their tolls].

'Igweee! You will live long ...24.... [A at the throne B on the throne C by the throne D in the throne], they declare, bowing respectfully before him. The Igwe ...25.... [A answers B responds C acknowledges D replies] their

homage by touching their backs with the royal fly whisk. Exhausted, the Igwe rises 'Igweeee,' the crowd hails. He waves his fly whisk for the last time and heads straight back to the palace with his entourage.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 40, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

26. He *deprecated* the attempts made to unseat him. A. challenged B. resisted C. despise D. condemned

27. The striking workers have vowed not to return to work until the decision is *reversed*. A. rescinded B. dismissed C. implemented D. reverted

28. The police are not happy with the growing number of *depraved* people around the politician. A. violent B. immoral C. indolent D. loquacious

29. The last criticism at the rally was made in *ignorance*. A. uniformed B. unimpeachable C. objective D. impeccable

30. The astute businessman neatly *fended off* questions about his private life. A. asked B. explained C. welcomed D. sidestepped

31. We were warned not to indulge in *recriminations*. A. counter-charges B. accusations C. indiscretions D. frivolous allegations

32. The shortage of petrol was a *perennial* problem. A. a recurring B. a seasonal C. an annual D. an incurable

33. The best of the boys admire Olu's *verve*. A. intelligence B. handsomeness C. work D. energy

34. He holds on firmly to his *hackneyed* view of life. A. wayward B. principled C. obsolete D. positive

35. I visited Amina *umpteenth* times in her college, but she never came to me. A. often B. seldom C. twice D. occasionally

36. The debt the company incurred became rather *intolerable*. A. inevitable B. unprecedented C. insupportable D. dangerous

37. The tax rebate was a *concession* given to the civil servants. A. a donation B. an allowance C. an incentive D. an emolument

38. *Beads* of sweat ran down Ngozi's armpit. A. Pools B. Spring C. Ponds D. Rivulets

39. The noise across the road *drowned* the sound of the keyboard in my room. A. neutralized B. overshadowed C. balanced D. equalized

40. Things may change soon, but at the moment our economic situation is *precarious*. A. redeemable B. buoyant C. uncertain D. unattractive

In each of questions 41 to 43, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the underlined letter(s).

41. shoes A. horse B. house C. loss D. reason

42. English A. end B. thin C. think D. edge

43. cloth A. Thomas B. three C. they D. mouth

In each of questions 44 to 46, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the underlined letter(s).

44. potable A. paw B. pot C. port D. post

45. blue A. book B. root C. foot D. look

46. pear A. dear B. year C. there D. near

In each of questions 47 to 61, choose the option opposite in meaning to word or phrase in italics.

47. The refugees were received at the *transit* camp. A. passage B. permanent C. temporary D. nearby

48. The man paid a large sum to *redeem* his mortgage property. A. ransom B. acquire C. pawn D. recover

49. Lami and her husband are simply *munificent*. A. wealthy B. angry C. happy D. niggardly

50. "Is it necessary for us to go?" She asked in her *shrill* voice. A. angry B. quiet C. indistinct D. aggressive

51. The police demanded a *factual* account of the accident. A. a supportive B. an uncorroborated C. an admissible D. an undisguised

52. The suggestions he made were very *unobtrusive*. A. forceful B. helpful C. sincere D. reasonable

53. Mr. Adeyemo is quite a *conceited* young man. A. a resourceful B. an experienced C. a practical D. an unassuming

54. The stadium was *seething* with people when we entered. A. filled B. crowded C. empty D. noisy

55. The vice-Chancellor *relinquished* power at the end of his term. A. abandoned B. wielded C. gave up D. clung on to

56. The students were *undeterred* by the noisy lecture environment. A. frustrated B. encouraged C. discouraged D. challenged

57. For anything to do with academic work, he has a great *aversion*. A. conversion B. attention C. contempt D. predilection

58. The study he carried out of the problem was quite *comprehensive*. A. detailed B. sketchy C. inscrutable D. complete

59. The man advised his wife to steer a *middle course* in the argument between her and her employers. A. be recalcitrant B. be compromising C. be unrepentant D. be relenting

60. Do not be *discouraged* by failure in life. A. overjoyed B. dissuaded C. actuated D. disoriented

61. Otokpa took after his late father who was a *teetotaler*. A. a drunk B. careless C. a disciplinarian D. sober

In each of questions 65 to 67, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

62. capitalism A. capiTAlism B. capitalIsm C. caPItalism D. CAPitalism

63. association A. aSSociation B. associaTION C. associAtion D. Association

64. advertisement A. adVERTisement B. advertiseMENT C. adverTISEment D. Advertisment

In each of questions 65 to 67, choose the option that has the stress on the first syllable.

65. A. intact B. integral C. negotiate D. about

66. A. conduce B. renewal C. calendar D. reproduce

67. A. understand B. address C. alternoon D. taxi

In each of questions 68 to 70, choose the option that has a different stress pattern from the others.

68. A. superior B. surcharge C. slaughter D. about

69. A. education B. individual C. agriculture D. Cinderella

70. A. cigarette B. European C. evacuee D. expedite

In each of questions 71 to 90, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

71. Because of his nature, Ayo was tricked out of his wristwatch. A. kind B. pliable C. uncompromising D. uncalculating

72. He says he find me a job, but will accommodate me. A. could not B. was not able to C. is not able to D. cannot be able to

73. The idle steward could not see on the wall, and he lost his job. A. the writing B. what will be written C. the handwriting D. what is written

74. went to the stadium to watch a football match. A. Amadi and me B. Amadi and I C. Me and Amadi D. Amadi and myself

75. If he arrived late, everyone him. A. would have blamed B. will blame C. would blame D. must blame

76. When they examined his body, they found that he A. had been dead B. had been dying C. died D. was dead

77. The rain fell for days A. on ending B. at ending C. on end D. at end

78. Yesterday in the hall, Ola said that his watch. A. he had mislaid B. he had forgot C. he has misplaced D. he have lost

79. Government should invest more in training. A. teacher's B. teacher C. teachers D. teachers'

80. The team has benefited from the coach's of experience. A. minefield B. reservoir C. wealth D. world

81. There was any traffic as he drove home. A. hardly B. normally C. usually D. no

82. I look forward to you next week. A. seen B. seeing C. be seeing D. see

83. The girl cannot speak with a clear voice; she is always A. blabbing B. vociferating C. stuttering D. gesticulating

84. The politician the family of the deceased. A. greeted B. condoled C. wept over D. commiserated with

85. Making a phone call instead of paying a visit represents a trend. A. sudden new major social B. new social sudden major C. new sudden major social D. sudden social new major

86. Our soldiers are starting to zero the enemy. A. at B. in on C. unto D. on it

87. My father has been away on a journey but my mother says she he this Friday. A. expects / would arrive B. expected / will arrive C. expects / will arrive D. expected / would arrive

88. Kola was fined; thieves were given a jail sentence. A. the rest of the B. Rest C. the rest D. rest of the

89. I to pursue my education. A. did not chance B. did not have the opportunity C. was not chanced D. was not opportuned

90. Didn't draw your attention to the entry requirements. A. anyone B. everyone C. everybody D. nobody

In each of questions 91 to 100, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

91. He could not have rewarded them more handsomely. A. He did not reward them very well B. He rewarded them well, and he was also a good looking man C. He rewarded them very well D. He spoke to them in a very generous way

92. My advice to Tolu was: Look before you leap. A. Tolu was advised to consider her opinions before reaching any decisions B. Tolu was advised to consider the possible consequences before taking action C. Tolu was advised to weigh her decisions by looking and leaping D. Tolu was advised to leap only after looking

93. The official had allegedly been taking bribes. A. Some people accused the official of taking bribes B. The official had been taking bribes without feeling any guilt C. It was proved that the official had been taking bribes D. The official accused some people of taking bribes

94. Emeka hardly ever holds with my view on good governance. A. Emeka sometimes opposes my idea of good governance B. My view on what good governance is conforms with that of Emeka. C. Emeka never really supports my opinion of good governance D. Emeka may never hold a view which conflicts with mine on good governance

95. The next village is at least 30 kilometers away. A. The next village is 30 kilometres away, possibly less B. The next village is approximately 30 kilometres away C. The next village is only 30 kilometres away D. The next village is 30 kilometres away, or possibly more

96. The woman won't have lived through the night. A. It was likely that the woman died before morning. B. The woman survived her ordeal but not without some help. C. From all indications, the woman was taken much worse, though she overcame her ordeal. D. The woman

97. There's a door at either end of the building. A. The building has two ends and two doors B. The building has two ends, but only one door C. The building has two ends, but I do not know which of the two has a door D. The building has many ending each and for all

98. We have to iron out our difference at once. A. We must clear up without delay our misunderstanding B. We must ensure that our problems are eliminated at all cost C. We have to settle our disagreement once and for all D. We have to solve some of our problems for now

99. There should be a playing field for women entering politics. A. Women should not be allowed enter politics B. Sports facilities should be provided for women entering politics C. Special privileges should be given to women who want to enter politics D. Men and women should be able to compete in the political arena on an equal basis

100. The country is holding its first free elections for five years. A. The last time the country held free elections was five years. B. The free elections in the country have now taken five years to conduct. C. The country held elections five years ago to but they were not free. D. There were elections in the country five years ago.

Select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2007 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

1. B The point being made in the second paragraph of the passage is that the drone and the slothful are

idle so they depend on others for their needs: "Men like him ought to be treated like the drone which the bees drive out of their hives for inactivity and overdependence" (par. 2)

2. C The author's view is that idle and unproductive people should have no place in the society: "Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip might be better." (par.3, line 1)

3. D One conclusion that can be drawn from the opening paragraph is that lazy people work only to satisfy their own immediate need: "...and for certain, would never hold up a bigger pot than he wanted filled for himself".

4. B The expression *if the shower should turn to beer, he might wake himself up a bit* suggests that lazy people are pleasure-loving.

5. C From the argument in the last paragraph, it can be concluded that the sluggards are impervious to advice. This means the sluggards don't listen to advice: "for laziness is in their bones, and will show itself in their idle flesh, no matter what you do with them."

PASSAGE 2

6. B The writer seems to suggest that there was nothing wrong in having males as secretaries. The secretarial job has been associated with women and the men who were secretaries have been subject to humiliation from the society. However, it is implied from the passage that nothing is wrong in having males as secretaries.

7. C Modern secretaries are different from old ones because they are more educated and more exposed to professional training: "Modern secretaries are trained in polytechnics and universities" (par.5, line 3).

8. D The expression *utter disdain* as used in the in the message means complete contempt. The word "disdain" means the same thing as the word "contempt", lack of respect; disregard.

9. C The expression *unguarded ones* as used in the passage refers to two people who may be attracted to each other (par.4).

10. A It can be deduced from the passage that concerning the old perspective of secretaries that they did not deserve to be addressed as secretaries. This is because they lacked the training and qualifications of the modern secretaries.

PASSAGE 3

11. A From the third paragraph of the passage, the steps taken to check the spread of bird flu in Nigeria were monitoring all poultry farms, quarantining affected farms and killing and disposing of affected birds.

12. C According to the passage, the statement "the death of many poultry birds led to the discovery of bird flu in Nigeria" is true.

13. B From the passage, it can be inferred that bird flu had already resulted in a high human and livestock death toll.

14. C The expression *To return to the status quo ante* refers to the condition of things prior to the incidence of bird flu.

15. B A suitable title for the passage is "Controlling the Bird Flu Pandemic in Nigeria".

PASSAGE 4

16. D *Ofala is a festiva that is celebrated in virtually every Igbo community in Nigeria. It is the king's own festival during which he shows himself to his people, many of whom have probably not laid eyes on him for a long time.*

17. B *The morning of the Ofala sees large crowd gather in the palace arena.*

18. A *Suddenly a cannon booms repeatedly. "Cannon" was a weapon that fired heavy iron balls or other projectiles through a simple iron tube. The word "boom" is the sound made by the cannon.*

19. D "Percussion" is a group of musical instruments that produces sound by being hit. Examples include drums and cymbals, or the section of the orchestra playing such instrument.

20. B The word "resplendent" means dazzling or having dazzling impressive appearance.

21. C *The Igwe then begins the royal dance with his wife. The word "royal" means belonging to kings and queens and other members of the monarch's family.*

22. D *Followed by his entourage, he dances around the arena to the cheers and praises of the crowd.*

23. A *Finally the Igwe takes his seat and his people begin to pay their respects. People pay respect and homage to others*

24. B *You will live long on the throne.* The appropriate preposition to use is *on*.

25. C: To "acknowledge" a person or thing means to show awareness of something, e.g. to respond to something such as greeting or message.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. D The word nearest in meaning to the word "deprecated" as used in the given sentence is "condemned". To deprecate something is to condemn it.

The spokesperson deprecated the use of violence.

27. A The word nearest in meaning to the word "reversed" as used in the given sentence is "rescind". The word "rescind" means to cancel something or to repeal a decision or enactment. *I hope he will rescind his decision to divorce.*

28. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "depraved" as used in the given sentence is "immoral". The word "depraved" means corrupted or showing great moral corruption or wickedness.

In the land of injustice, the depraved thrive.

29. A

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "made in ignorance" as used in the given sentence is "uninformed". The word "uninformed" means not knowing about something or lacking facts or knowledge about something.

30. D

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "fended off" as used in the given sentence is "sidestepped". To "fend off" something is to push it away or turn it aside. Nearest in meaning to this is "sidestep" which means to avoid saying or discussing something.

He sidestepped the question.

31. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "recrimination" as used in the given sentence is "countercharges": accusing accusers. To recriminate is to accuse someone who has already brought an accusation.

32. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "perennial" as used in the given sentence is "annual". The word "perennial" means constantly occurring or lasting for an indefinite time.

The shortage of petrol was a perennial problem.

33. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "verve" as used in the given sentence is "energy". The word "verve" means creative enthusiasm, energy, vitality.

34. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "hackneyed" as used in the given sentence is "obsolete". The word "obsolete" means out of date or no longer in use.

35. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "umpteenth times" as used in the given sentence is "often". The word "umpteenth" means very many: a large but unspecified number of.

36. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "intolerable" as used in the given sentence is "insupportable". The word "intolerable" means impossible to bear, very difficult or hard to endure; very unpleasant and annoying.

37. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "concession" as used in the given sentence is "allowance". It means a special privilege or allowance given to a person or a group, usually in view of special circumstances.

38. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "beads" as used in the given sentence is "rivulets": small flow of something. This is nearest in meaning to the word "bead": drop of moisture, especially of sweat.

39. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "drowned" as used in the given expression is

"neutralized." The word "neutralize" means to render something ineffective. This can be inferred from the given sentence "The noise across the road drowned the sound of the keyboard."

40. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "precarious" as used in the given sentence is "uncertain". The word "precarious" means dangerously unsafe, uncertain, unsteady, insecure.

41. D

The word "reason" has the same consonant sound represented in the word "shoes". It is a consonant sound /z/.

42. C

The word "think" has the same consonant sound represented in the word "English". It is the consonant sound /ŋ/.

43. C

The word "they" has the same consonant sound represented in the word "clothe". It is the consonant sound /θ/.

44. B

The word "pot" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "potable." It is the vowel sound /ɒ/.

45. D

The word "look" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "blue". It is a long vowel sound /u:/.

46. C

The word "there" has the same vowel sound represented in the word "pear". It is the vowel sound /eə/.

47. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "transit" as used in the given sentence is permanent. While the word "transit" means for a short time, the word "permanent" means for a long time. A "transit camp" is a temporary shelter.

48. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "redeem" as used in the given sentence is "pawn". The word "pawn" means to leave or deposit something with a pawnbroker.

49. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "munificent" as used in the given sentence is "niggardly". The word "munificent" means very generous in giving a lot of money while the word "niggardly" means not generous or very reluctant to give or spend anything.

50. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "shrill" as used in the given sentence is "indistinct". The word "shrill" means with a high-pitched penetrating quality.

51. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "factual" as used in the given sentence is "uncorroborated". The word "factual" means based on facts while the word "uncorroborated" means not based on facts.

52. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "unobtrusive" as used in the given sentence is "forceful". The word "unobtrusive" means not conspicuous, blatant or assertive while the word

"forceful" means powerful, impressive, persuasive.

53. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "conceited" as used in the given sentence is "unassuming". The word "conceited" means proud, arrogant, acting superior while the word "unassuming" means modest, without assuming superiority.

54. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "seething" as used in the given sentence is "empty". The word "seething" means full of bustling activities and the opposite of this is empty.

55. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "relinquished" as used in the given sentence is "clung on to". The word "relinquish" means to renounce or surrender something, e.g., power.

56. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "undeterred" as used in the given sentence is "frustrated". The word "undeterred" means not discouraged while the word "frustrated" means discouraged.

57. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "aversion" as used in the given sentence is "predilection". The word aversion means strong dislike for somebody or something while the word "predilection" means a special liking or preference for something.

58. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "comprehensive" as used in the given sentence is "sketchy". While the word "comprehensive" means all inclusive and covering wide areas, the word "sketchy" means lacking substance, depth or finality.

59. A

The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "steer a middle course" as used in the given sentence is "be recalcitrant". The word "recalcitrant" means stubbornly resisting the authority of another person.

60. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "discouraged" as used in the given sentence is "actuated". The word "discouraged" means deterred or become less optimistic while the word "actuated" means made to work or act which can also be interpreted as be encouraged.

61. A

The phrase opposite in meaning to the word "teetotaler" as used in the given sentence is "a drunk". A "teetotaler" is a person that abstains from the drinking of alcohol while "a drunk" is who drinks a lot of alcohol.

62. D

"CAPitalism" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "capitalism." The word "capitalism" is stressed on the first syllable.

63. C

"assocIation" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "association". The word "association" is stressed on the syllable before the last syllable.

64. C

"advertisement" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "advertisement". The word "advertisement" is stressed on the syllable before the last syllable.

65. B

The word "integral" is stressed on the first syllable (IN-te-gral).

66. C

The word "calendar" is stressed on the first syllable (CAL-en-dar).

67. D

The word "taxi" is stressed on the first syllable (TAX-i)

68. A

The word "superior" has a different stress pattern from the rest. Others are stressed on the first syllable while the word "superior" is not.

69. C

The word "agriculture" has a different stress pattern from the rest. It is stressed on the first syllable (AG-ri-cul-ure).

70. D

The word "cigarette" has a stress pattern different from the rest. Others are stressed on the first syllable but the word "cigarette" is stressed on the last syllable (cig-a-RETTE)

71. A

The word "kind" best completes the sentence because it reveals the generosity of the subject (Ayo).

Because of his kind nature. Ayo was tricked out of his wristwatch.

72. A

The verb phrase "could not" best complete the sentence because it shows inability. It should be noted that the use of "cannot be able" is incorrect.

I will be able to do it. (CORRECT)

I can/cannot be able to do it. (WRONG)

73. C

The word "handwriting" means writing done by hand using a pen or a pencil. It also means manner of writing. However, the **handwriting on the wall** (idiomatic) means future disaster. To see the **handwriting on the wall** means to foresee future disaster. Therefore, it is appropriate to say "The steward could not see the **handwriting on the wall**, and he lost his job".

74. B

Amadi and I went to the stadium to watch a football match. A personal pronoun is always the last when the subjects in the sentence are more than one, especially when referring to oneself in the midst of others.

Tade, Tolu and I were at the meeting. (CORRECT)

I, Tade and Tolu were at the meeting. (WRONG)

75. C

If he arrived late, everybody would blame him. This refers to an action in the past which did not happen. It is a conditional clause.

76. D

When they examined his body, they found that he was dead. The word "dead" in the sentence is an adjective and should be preceded by a copula verb "was" which shows a state of being.

He was dead.

They were happy.

The copular verbs in the sentences above express a state of being and are followed by adjectives "dead" and "happy".

77. C

The rain fell for days on end.

78. A

The word "mislay" means to lose something temporarily, especially by forgetting where it was put. The past participle of the word "mislay" is "mis-laid".

Yesterday in the hall, Ola said he had mislaid his wristwatch.

79. B

Government should invest more in teacher training. The word "teacher" in the sentence performs a function of an adjective. Other examples are given below.

This is a girl child problem.

The street child phenomenon is being discussed.

80. C

The team has benefited from the coach's wealth of experience. When you say that someone has a wealth of experience, you mean someone has lots of experience.

81. A

There was hardly any traffic as he drove home. The word "hardly" is an adverb used to indicate that something is true or exists to a minimal extent.

He hardly smiles.

82. B

I look forward to seeing you next week.

The word "seeing" in the sentence above is a noun (gerund), not a verb.

83. C

When someone **stutters**, someone finds it hard to speak. To "stutter" (verb) is to say something haltingly, repeating sounds frequently when attempting to pronounce them, either from nervousness or as a result of speech disorder.

The girl cannot speak with a clear voice; she is always stuttering.

84. D

The word "commiserate" means to show or express sympathy or compassion for someone or something. When used to express how one shows sympathy for the bereaved, it is followed by the preposition "with".

The politician commiserated with the family of the deceased.

85. C

Making a phone call instead of paying a visit represents a new sudden major social change.

86. B

The verb "zero in" is followed by the preposition "on". It means to focus one's aim; to zoom in and center (on something).

The pilot zeroed in on the bunker and launched a guided missile.

Zero in and find a watermark in the image.

87. A

The verb "expects" agrees with the singular subject "she". The verb "expects" is singular and is in the present tense. The verb phrase "would arrive" expresses probability.

88. A

The rest of the thieves were given a jail sentence.

89. A

I did not chance to pursue my education.

It will be **wrong** to say: "I was not opportuned to pursue my education". The word "opportune" is an adjective which means suitable for a particular purpose.

This will be an opportune spot for the picnic.

The word "chance" (verb) means to happen by chance, to occur.

It chanced that I found a solution the very next day.

90. A

"Anyone" is an indefinite pronoun. It refers to one person.

Didn't anyone draw your attention to the entry?

In the example above the pronoun is indefinite and does not point to a specific person but an indefinite personality "anyone".

91. C

The sentence "He could not have rewarded them more handsomely" implies that he rewarded them very well. To be rewarded **handsomely** is to be rewarded very well. In other words, one can be **remunerated handsomely** (remunerated very well).

92. B

The idiomatic expression "Look before you leap" means to consider possible consequences before taking action.

93. A

The verb "allege" means to make a claim as justification or proof; to make an assertion without proof.

The agency alleged my credit history had problems.

94. C

The expression "Emeka hardly ever holds with my view on good governance" implies that Emeka never really supports my opinion on good governance.

95. D

The expression "The next village is at least 30 kilometres away" implies that the next village is 30 kilometres away, or possibly more". **At least** (Prepositional phrase) means at the least; at a minimum or lower limit.

I couldn't count them all, but I think there must have been at least 500 people in attendance.

96. A

The expression "The woman won't have lived through the night" implies that it was likely that the woman died before morning.

97. A

The expression "There is a door at either end of the building" implies that the building has two ends and two doors.

98. C

The expression "We have to iron out our differences at once" means that we have to settle our disagreement at once. **Iron out** (figurative) means to resolve (a dispute); to solve (a problem).

Let's just sit down and iron out an agreement on this issue.

We need to iron out the wrinkles in the plan before implementing it.

99. D

The expression "There should be a level playing field for women entering politics" means men and women should be able to compete in the political arena on an equal basis. The expression

level playing field means a situation which offers no advantage to any particular person or side.

100. C

The expression "The country is holding its first free elections for five years" implies that the country held elections five years ago but they were not free.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2006 QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

The obvious function of a daily paper is to give news to the people, but this, at the moment, may be done in three ways, which are not all equally laudable. First, there is the paper which set out to give a brief resume of the news and backs this up by well-written articles on the current affairs by leading writers and experts. Secondly, there is the 'daily' which caters for popular taste, and contains only the most sensational and exciting bits of news, supporting them with comic-strips, pictures children's corners, women's sections and readers' letters on anything but weighty topics. Thirdly, there is the propaganda type of paper, which presents only those versions of the news which agree with its own particular political outlook. All this gives news in different ways; but what deeper function can the ideal daily paper have?

In the case of the Nigerian daily newspaper, the first type gives the thinking reader an unbiased view of the world situation, so that he can judge the importance of recent events for himself, but it does not indicate to him what he ought to think. The drawbacks to this is that semi-literate or uneducated find it dull or difficult and so are discouraged from reading such a paper regularly, because it demands too much thought and effort from them. The main advantage of this type of paper, however, is its soundness, excellent English expression and general effect of widening the readers' knowledge on a variety of subjects.

The second type interest the majority and give them more striking items of news in an easily comprehensible way, accompanied by lavish photographs and usually with some slight political bias towards the left and the interests of the working class, from which most of its readers come. The drawback of this type is that there is not enough solid thinking mater and the English is often faulty in style - tending towards 'journalese'. The advantage is that it is quickly and easily read, on the bus or train or over the breakfast table, and gives a superficial knowledge of current affairs to people who would not have the time or inclination to read 'heavier' literature. Also, it is a 'family' paper, which every member of the household can enjoy, since there is something to please all their tastes.

The third type to some extent, appeals to emotion, not reason. It instruct the reader in exactly what that particular editor believe he

ought to think, and does not give him a chance to have a mind of his own by letting him hear the other person's point of view. The drawback is that it prevents people from thinking for themselves, and causes *political hysteria* rather than logical thinking. the only advantage is that it does represent the 'freedom of the press' to publish whatever it likes, and allows discontented people to air their grievances instead of letting them smoulder underground.

From these examples, it should be clear that the ideal function of a daily paper would be to present the news clearly and simply, and to support it with articles in good English which shows the points of view of various competent people of different outlooks on current problems. The reader could then choose which line of thought appealed to him most. Women's and children's sections would be good so long as they did not grow so out of proportion that the paper depended solely upon them for its popularity. Good pictures would add to the paper's instructive value as well as to its interest; and advertisements, kept in bounds, might be helpful, both as shopping guides and as a financial help to the paper itself. All these points seem to be desirable in a daily paper now that the radio helps in giving news headlines.

1. The phrase *political hysteria*, as used in the passage means A. hatred and rivalries B. anxiety and misunderstanding C. crisis and confusion D. tension and ill feeling
2. According to the passage the desirable newspaper is that which A. does not create political hysteria B. is eclectic and modest C. is intellectual and unbiased D. is popular and sensational and has a slight political favour.
3. An appropriate title for this passage is A. The Ideal Daily Newspaper B. The Political Hysteria of a Daily Newspaper C. The Logic of Press Freedom D. Three Ideal Functions of a Daily Newspaper
4. Which of the best following best summarizes the argument in the passage? A. There are three laudable though unequal ways of news presentation by a daily paper. B. A good newspaper is that which is simple, logical and balanced in its news coverage. C. Press freedom is an important feature of a daily newspaper. D. There are three obvious functions of a daily newspaper.
5. The writer seems to suggest that A. objectivity, simplicity and clarity are the hallmarks of good journalism B. the important function of a daily newspaper is to further develop the news headlines which the radio usually produces C. sensational reporting is a feature of press freedom D. there can be no unbiased newspaper presentation

PASSAGE II

In recent times women in Nigeria have been seeking independence and recognition. No longer content with their traditional role as housewives and mothers, the women have joined together to create a kind of women liberation movement, first under the umbrella of WRAPA, an acronym for Women's Rights and Privileges Agency, and later under several bodies including

non-governmental agencies like Women in Nigeria (WIN), Association of Northern Women in Science and Technology (ANWIST) and Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). A whole federal ministry called Ministry for Women Affairs has been established since 1995 for the development and advancement of Nigerian women towards what they call 'gender equality'.

Through all these bodies, Nigerian women hope to acquire the freedom to pursue interest outside the home, like the opportunity to acquire education or pursue a career, instead of spending all the time doing housework.

The effects of the changes brought about by these bodies are already being felt in some families. For instance, the traditional husband-wife relationship appears to be undergoing a radical transformation. Because so many women are now working, men are learning to share the household tasks of cooking, cleaning and even caring for the children. In some families, there appears to be a complete reversal of the traditional roles: the husband stays home while the wife earns the family's income. It should be pointed out, however, that this is the exception, not the rule.

The effects of women's liberation are being felt not only in the home but also on the job. More and more women are working and they are demanding equal responsible positions. It is not uncommon these days for a woman to head major Government ministries and parastatals. Many businesses now encourage women to advance to high management positions, and every year, the nation's higher institutions produce more women doctors, lawyers, and accountants.

Politics and government are other areas that are feeling the impact of women's movement. Although Nigerians do not appear ready to accept a woman president, women are already being elected to public offices in increasing numbers as senators and members of the national and state assemblies. Although Nigeria is yet to have a woman governor, which is the highest office in a state, there have been a few women deputy governors and house speakers. A few years ago, this would have been unthinkable.

In conclusion, women in Nigeria are acquiring greater independence which is *causing sweeping changes* in the society - at home, at work and in politics. Some men may not be happy with these changes but the women are always quick to point out that it was they, the men, who created the condition leading to the reaction of the women. 6. From the last paragraph, it can be concluded that A. the effect of women's liberation are felt only at home and at work B. the women liberation movement has brought untold hardship on many Nigerian men C. the liberation movement is women's reaction to men's action D. Nigerian men are opposed to the women liberation movement

7. One of the arguments in support of the women's liberation movement is that it A. brings improvement at home, at work and in politics B. compels men to take over the task of cooking.

cleaning and other household chores C. encourages Nigerian women to eke out a living independent of the men D. enables more women to attain higher positions

8. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage? A. The Nigerian society is now free of all discrimination against women B. The quest for women's liberation appears to be making progress in Nigeria C. The majority of Nigerian women have now taken over men's traditional role D. women in Nigeria have now established a ministry called Ministry of Women Affairs

9. The expression *causing sweeping changes* as used in the passage, means A. improving husband-wife relationship B. cleaning up the Nigerian society C. producing far-reaching effects D. resulting in unpalatable consequences

10. Which of the following captures the vision of the writer in the future of Nigerian women? A. Nigerian higher institutions can produce more women doctors, lawyers and accountants than men. B. It is possible for Nigerian women to attain equal status with men. C. Nigerians will never accept a woman president for their country. D. If the present trend is not checked, Nigerian women will take over the roles of the men.

PASSAGE III

The root of the problems which bedevil rural dwellers in Nigeria can be traced to the sad fact that work opportunities are so restricted that they cannot work their way out of poverty and misery. Though a great number of Nigerians still live in the villages and small towns, work opportunities exist mainly in the big cities where development efforts are concentrated. The reason usually given for his obvious lapse is that it is easier to establish industries and to find finance and markets to keep them going in the big cities and towns than in the rural areas where productivity is low because of mass illiteracy and poverty.

As capital is the product of human work, rural dwellers who are desperate enough to overcome poverty often leave the villages in search of some kind of existence in the big cities and towns. Therefore, rural unemployment in Nigeria produces mass migration into the cities, leading to a rate of urban growth which seriously taxes the resources of even the biggest cities like Ibadan, Lagos, Abuja and Kano. Form the sad experience of these cities; it is easy to see how rural unemployment can become urban unemployment with the attendant social problems like robbery, overcrowding and the growth of shanties or slums.

Such problems cannot be wished away but will remain with us until deliberate efforts are made to bring health to economic life outside the big cities in order to check the migration of destitute rural dwellers into town and cities that cannot absorb them.

It is necessary; therefore, that at least an important part of the development effort should bypass the big cities and be concerned with the provision of viable infrastructure in the small towns and villages. In this connection, it is necessary to emphasize that the primary need is

workplaces. The task should be to bring into existence thousands or millions of new workplaces in the rural areas and small towns in order to maximize work opportunities for rural dwellers.

For this proposition to make sense, first, the work opportunities should be created in the rural areas where the majority of the people live, not where they tend to migrate for lack of opportunities. Second, the production method employed must be relatively simple, so that the demands for high skills are minimized not only in the production process itself but also in matters of organization, raw material supply, financing, marketing and so forth. Third, production should be mainly from local materials and for local use. Lastly, rural workplaces should be cheap enough so that they can be created in large numbers. These four requirements together meet the description of what is usually called 'cottage industry'. Millions of them are needed for rural transformation in Nigeria and to check the dangerous process of *mutual poisoning* between urban and rural areas in the country.

11. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? A. Rural work opportunities could reduce urban unemployment. B. Providing work opportunities in the rural areas will lead to low productivity, illiteracy and poverty. C. Urban workplaces are responsible for rural poverty and misery. D. Urban workplaces absorb rural/urban migrants

12. In the first sentence of the passage, the word *work*, used differently can be explained as A. employment and insure B. industrial and earn C. career and prepare D. job and struggle

13. The writer describes the features of a 'cottage industry' as A. affordable energy source, availability of manpower, cheap products and easy marketing of products B. availability of capital, high productivity, low capital demand and simplicity of operations C. remedying urban migration, available employment, simplicity of operations and affordable products D. rural location, simplicity, local sourcing of raw materials and affordability of product

14. The expression *mutual poisoning* as used in the passage suggests that A. rural and urban areas complement each other B. migration can make urban and rural people sick C. rural people violates urban hygiene D. migration negates effective urban and rural life

15. The expression *As capital is the product of human work* seems to support the argument that A. rural dwellers who move to urban cities often overcome poverty. B. urban areas will continue to experience overcrowding as long as workplaces are concentrated there. C. urban productivity is affected by mass migration from the rural areas D. rural people are poor because they lack work opportunities to fight back poverty

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.

One of the most difficult and confusing aspect of English language is its spelling system. There is often16.... [A. discrepancy B. discord C. a similarity D. concord] between the punctuation of a word and its spelling. One cannot always tell how to spell a word17.... [A. throughout B. by C. as to D. as from] its pronunciation.

In order to understand the peculiarity of English spelling18....[A. difficulty B. confusion C. system D. code], it is good to know something about the history of the language. First, it is helpful to realize that English was originally spoken by people who could neither read nor write. While the19.... [A. middle-class B. educated C. less enlightened D. uneducated] people spoke English, the literate upper classes spoke French and wrote in Latin, later when English became a20.... [A. literary B. romantic C. written D. coded] language, there was no system for spelling its words. Moreover, the first writers of English were French speaking21... [A. newscasters B. scribes C. orators D. interpreters] who knew English only slightly: therefore, they carried many French spelling22.... [A. habits B. attitudes C. idiosyncrasies D. mannerisms] into English. In addition, these first writers of English, who were used to writing in Latin, often23.... [A. inserted B. interjected C. interpolated D. juxtaposed] letters into words even when they were not pronounced because the24.... [A. antecedent B. opposing C. corresponding D. synonymous] word in Latin was spelled that way. Finally, the confusion increased when the25.... [A. diction B. morphology C. orthography D. pronunciation] of certain words changed while the spelling remained the same.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

In each of questions 26 to 45, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

26. The police claim that a number of stolen cars recovered. A. have been B. has been C. has being D. have being

27. been there to look for her several times without success. A. He' II B. He s C. Is he D. He is

28. Until he lost the election, Agbo to be Student Union president. A. had been hoping B. has been hoping C. would have hoped D. has hoped

29. The old man was rushed to hospital when his blood pressure dropped to a level. A. dangerously lowly B. dangerous lowly C. dangerously low D. dangerous low

30. If he for admission, I am sure he would succeed. A. will apply B. applied C. had applied D. has applied

31. The robber showed no mercy during the attack. A. loquacious B. senseless C. ruthless D. benevolent

32. Did you have when you went to visit the medical doctor? A. diarrhoea B. diarrhea C. diarroha D. diarhea

33. Your performance will improve if you hard. A. are practising B. practical C. would practice D. practise

34. The brave hunter killed the in the forest. A. big spitting cobra black B. black big spitting

cobra C. big black spitting cobra D. big spitting black cobra

35. He wrote to you, A. hadn't he B. wouldn't he C. didn't he D. hasn't he

36. The clubs were not on a solid ethical base. A. funded B. found C. Created D. founded

37. I watched him as he the hole. A. dug B. digs C. is digging D. dugged

38. His father hardly misses the news because he goes about with his radio. A. pointable B. pottable C. potable D. portable

39. The investigation Commission has treated all thesubmitted to it by the warring factions. A. protests B. petitions C. applications D. enquires

40. Olu brought his clothes and those of his A. senior brother's B. elder brothers C. elder brother's D. senior brother

41. Our neighbour was attracted by the from my mother's cooking. A. flavor B. stench C. scent D. aroma

42. Everybody is allowed to his view on state matters. A. air B. hear C. show D. share

43. Despite all preparations, the wedding did not A. come along B. come by C. come on D. come off

44. For beating..... his course mate, Agbji was from the university. A. up / rusticated B. on / expelled C. at / removed D. away / sent out

45. We have been living peacefully here but hear rumours of war. A. again B. slowly C. occasionally D. eventually

In each of questions 46 and 47, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the options. The syllables are written in capital letters.

46. genealogy A. geneALOGY B. geneALOGY C. geNEalogy D. GENEalogy

47. catholicism A. caTHOLicism B. cathoLICism C. Catholicism D. cathoLICism

In each of questions 48 and 49, choose the option that has a different stress pattern from the others.

48. A. ability B. quadruplicate C. registration D. revivalist

49. A. competent B. represent C. syllables D. quality

In each of questions 50 to 52, choose the option that has the same stress pattern as the given word.

50. apparent A. arrested B. telephone C. paragraph D. appetite

51. unfair A. insight B. towards C. first-class D. instant

52. dovetail A. proviso B. simplicity C. jargon D. psychiatry

In each of questions 53 and 54, choose the option that has the stress on the first syllable.

53. A. insult (noun) B. prepare C. provoke D. pronounce

54. A. frequent (verb) B. mature C. madam D. convict (verb)

In each of questions 55 to 64, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

55. In our college, the regulations concerning resits are a grey area. A. The regulation have just

been revised B. The regulation have often ignored C. The regulations are perfectly clear D. The regulations are very clear

56. Ogiri takes after his father, he fawns upon anyone with influence. A. Like his father, Ogiri likes to flatter people with influence in society. B. Like his father, Ogiri hates influential people. C. Ogiri, who always follows his father, tries to act an influential man D. Ogiri, who looks like his father, follows rich and influential people about.

57. You are to write a report and give it to the security office. A. After writing your report, give it to the security office B. You are writing a report, as the security office directed C. The report you are writing should be given to the security office D. You have been ordered to write a report, which you will give to the security office

58. After the war, the victors became increasingly vindictive. A. Vengeful attacks were incessantly carried out on those who lost war. B. Friendly measures were taken to heal the wounds. C. Repressive measures were taken against those who lost the war. D. Those who won the war became treacherous.

59. The perfect reeled off the names of all the students who broke the library. A. The perfect gave a disjointed list of the students in the law library. B. The perfect omitted the names of the students who broke into the law library. C. The perfect submitted a complete list of the students who stole library books. D. The perfect gave an accurate list of the students who disobeyed library regulations.

60. I owe you far less than you owe me. A. My debt to you is greater than yours to me. B. Your debt is not much greater than mine. C. What we owe each other is approximately the same. D. I owe you something, but you owe me much more.

61. The dispute over land acquisition has come to a head. A. The problem has reached crisis proportions B. The problem has been referred to the headquarters C. Because of the dispute, land acquisition has now been halted D. The problem has now been solved

62. He had hardly spoken when the bell rang. A. He found it difficult to speak, and then the bell rang B. When the bell rang, he was still speaking C. The bell rang very soon after he spoke D. He spoke in a harsh manner and the bell rang

63. I think she takes her guardian's support for granted. A. Her guardian has been helping her for a long time, and she is very grateful to him B. She wants her guardian to grant her more support C. She thinks her guardian will no longer support her as he has been doing D. Her guardian has been helping her for a long time, but she does not show enough gratitude

64. The class has fallen in with the teacher's plans. A. The class has ignored the plans B. The class has rejected the plans C. The class has accepted the plans D. The class has modified the plans

In each of questions 65 to 79, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word or phrase in italics.

65. The move to expel the chairman was *sanctioned* by members of the party. A. unleashed B. opposed C. supported D. initiated

66. Because Jamiu is so *easily offended*, he was not considered for the post of head boy. A. irritable B. stubborn C. troublesome D. docile

67. The witness provided a *monstrous* account of the event. A. supportive B. tragic C. shocking D. verbatim

68. Adamu is rather *meddlesome* in dealing with his friends. A. impertinent B. intimidating C. quarrelsome D. uncaring

69. The commander said that he battle would be sustained, total and *relentless*. A. continuous B. brutal C. fierce D. innocuous

70. The government has announced its *preparedness* for the scheme. A. determination B. regret C. pleasure D. readiness

71. The chairman advised the participants to follow *convention* in stating their points. A. eloquence B. advice C. prudence D. tradition

72. His discovery of the vaccine became a *quantum leap* in the search for a scientific cure for the illness. A. victorious battle B. slow but steady step C. great improvement D. fast but sure step

73. After the meeting, I read a *leer* on his face as he looked at the woman. A. satisfying meaning B. bad look C. pleasant disposition D. poor smile

74. His loss suddenly became *redeemable*. A. incurable B. exclusive C. recoverable D. repulsive

75. The plan has gone *awry*. A. wide B. wrong C. well D. wild

76. The judge emphasized his *morbid* desires in his judgement. A. inordinate B. uncritical C. ravenous D. unpleasant

77. The recommended novel has a *convoluted* theme. A. a simple B. an attractive C. a disgusting D. a complicated

78. The party men *revelled* all night when the election results were announced. A. celebrated B. mourned C. fought D. discussed

79. He is a *prolific* writer. A. a very productive B. a well-known C. a clever D. an influential

In each of questions 80 to 82, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

80. hurt A. hut B. girl C. hate D. hot

81. ock A. cop B. cope C. cork D. cup

82. ays A. fierce B. dam C. wet D. rain

In each of questions 83 to 85, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

83. character A. unique B. charade C. arch D. church

84. bushes A. shapes B. shoes C. rapes D. rakes

85. garage A. gear B. sure C. pressure D. measure

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

86. The usually hostile crowd was captivated by the player's *win-ome* attitude. A. obnoxious B. friendly C. colourful D. drunken

87. The reporter made a *masterly* analysis of the situation. A. an unskillful B. a mistaken C. an in-depth D. a proper

88. He has no reason to *have his heart in his mouth*. A. think negatively B. feel guilty C. be afraid D. be confident

89. That little boy has become quite *chubby*. A. thin B. intelligent C. huge D. tall

90. Akpan was able to *douse* the flames with the new piece of equipment. A. reduce B. extinguish C. ignite D. reinforce

91. He gave himself up by his *plebeian* tastes. A. robust B. voracious C. patrician D. laughable

92. *No sooner* had he arrived than it started to rain. A. Long before B. seldom C. simultaneously D. Just before

93. The action was *premeditated*. A. unnecessary B. catastrophic C. unplanned D. uncoordinated

94. A *tentative* solution was provided. A. A convincing B. A provisional C. An amicable D. A definite

95. The chief said he would use the power *inherent* in his office to stop the celebration. A. unrelated to B. common to C. allotted to D. impervious to

96. In our last play, Segun acted the *hero*. A. villain B. devil C. criminal D. assassin

97. The police found a *conclusive* proof of the boy's guilt. A. a corroborative B. a doubtful C. a consolatory D. an incriminating

98. The point you have made is quite *apt*. A. illogical B. helpful C. irrelevant D. insensitive

99. The man drew a sword as people *congregated* round him. A. praised B. gathered round C. mobbed D. fled from

100. The notice reads, 'No cash translations in this hall' A. money B. gainful C. business D. cheque

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2006 ANSWERS

1. B
The phrase "political hysteria" as used in the passage means anxiety and misunderstanding: "The only advantage is that it does represent the 'freedom of the press' to publish whatever it likes, and allows discontented people to air their grievances instead of letting them smoulder underground." (par.4)

2. C
According to the passage, the desirable newspaper is that which is intellectual and unbiased: "From these examples, it should be clear that the ideal function of a daily paper would be to present news clearly and simply, and to support it with articles in English which show the points of view of various competent people of different outlooks on current problems." (par.5, lines 1-3)

3. A
The appropriate title of this passage is the Ideal Daily Newspaper. This represents the theme of the passage.

4. B
The argument of the passage can be summarized as "A good newspaper is that which is simple, logical and balanced in its news coverage". (par. 5, lines 1-3)

5. A

The writer seems to suggest that objectivity, simplicity and clarity are the hallmarks of good journalism.

PASSAGE 2

6. C
From the last paragraph, it can be concluded that the liberation movement is women's reaction to men actions: "...women in Nigeria are acquiring greater independence which is causing sweeping changes in the society...Some men may not be happy with these changes but the women are always quick to point out that it was they, the men, who created the conditions leading to the reaction of the women".

7. C
One argument in support of women's liberation is that it encourages Nigerian women to eke out a living independently of the men.

8. B
It is true that the quest for women's liberation appears to be making progress in Nigeria. It is felt at home, at work and in politics.

9. C
The expression "causing sweeping changes", as used in the passage, means producing far-reaching effects.

10. D
If the present trend is not checked, Nigerian women will take over the roles of the men. This captures the vision of the writer on the future of Nigerian women.

PASSAGE 3

11. A
It is true according to the passage that rural work opportunities could reduce urban unemployment: "For this opposition to make sense, first, the work opportunities should be created in the rural areas where the majority of the people live, not where they tend to migrate for lack of opportunities". (par. 5)

12. D
In the first sentence of the passage, the word "work" used differently, can be explained as job and struggle. "One of the problems which bedevil dwellers in Nigeria can be traced to the fact that work (job) opportunities are so restricted that they cannot work (struggle) their way out of poverty and misery".

13. D
The writer defines the features of "cottage industry" as rural location, simplicity, local sourcing of raw materials and affordability of products

14. D
The expression "mutual poisoning", as used in the passage, suggests that migration negates effective urban and rural life (par 5. last sentence).

15. A
The expression *As capital is the product of human work* seems to support the argument that rural dwellers who move to capital cities often overcome poverty: "As capital is the product of human work, rural dwellers who are desperate enough to overcome poverty often leave the villages in search of some kind of existence in the big cities and towns".

PASSAGE 4

16. A
There is often a *discrepancy* between the pronunciation of a word and its spelling. "Discrepancy" is a distinct difference between two things.

17. B
One cannot always tell how to spell a word by its pronunciation.

18. C
In order to understand the peculiarity of the English spelling system, it is good to know something about the history of the language. "System" is the way something works.

19. D
While the uneducated people spoke English, the illiterate upper classes spoke French and wrote in Latin. This tells us about the history of language.

20. C
Later, when English became a written language, there was no system for spelling its words.

21. D
"Interpreters" are translators who carry out oral translation from one language to another.

22. D
"Mannerisms" are distinctive gestures, habits, or ways of doing something.

23. A
...these first writers of English, who were used to writing in Latin, often inserted letters into words even when they were not pronounced...

24. C
"Synonymous": having same meaning or similar connotations.

25. D
Finally, the confusion increased when the pronunciation of certain words changed while the spelling remained the same.

"Pronunciation" refers to the way in which a sound, word, or language is articulated, especially in conforming to an accepted standard.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. A
The police claim that a number of stolen cars have been recovered.

This has to do with concord. The phrase "a number of" attracts plural verb as in "have" in the given sentence. "A number of" interprets as "some", as in "some cars have been recovered". However, the phrase "the number of" attracts singular verb because this refers to a percentage or number, e.g., "The number of crimes has increased".

27. B
He's been there to look for her several times without success. (He has been there to look for her several times without success.) There is use of the singular verb and present perfect tense "has been" which is necessitated by the singular pronoun "he".

28. A
Until he lost the election, Agbo had been hoping to be the Student Union president.

The verb phrase "had been hoping" is a past perfect continuous tense that expresses an action in the past which happened before another.

29. C

The old man was rushed to hospital when his blood pressure dropped to a dangerously low level.

In the sentence above, the adverb "dangerously" modifies the adjective "low".

30. B

If he applied for admission, I am sure he would succeed.

The sentence above is a conditional statement. It also shows that the subject did not apply for admission. The verb "applied" and the verb phrase "would succeed" refer to the past.

31. C

The adjective "ruthless" means having or showing no pity or mercy.

32. A

The correct and British spelling of the word is "diarrhoea". It is a frequent and excessive discharge of bowels producing thin watery faeces, usually as a symptom of gastrointestinal upset or infection.

33. D

The word "practise" is the verb form of the word "practice" (noun). It is the British way of writing the verb form of the word "practice".

They did not practise, so they performed woefully.

Your performance will improve if you practise hard.

34. C

The brave hunter killed the big black spitting cobra.

The arrangement of the adjectives in the given sentence follows the order of adjective: "big" (size)

"black" (colour)

"spitting" (participial)

35. C

He wrote to you, didn't he?

From the sentence above, according to the rule of question tag, a positive statement takes negative question tag.

36. D

The clubs were not founded on a solid ethical base.

The verb "founded" is the past tense of "found". It means to set up an institution, business or an organization.

37. A

I watched him as he dug the hole.

In the sentence above, the verb "dug" is the past tense of "dig".

38. D

His father hardly misses news because he goes about with his portable radio.

From the sentence above, the adjective "portable" means easily moved around or designed to be compact enough to carry or move easily from place to place.

39. B

"Petition" is an appeal or request to a high authority or being.

The Investigation Commission has treated all the petitions submitted to it by the warring factions.

40. B

Olu brought his clothes and those of his elder brothers.

It is wrong to use the phrase "senior brothers."

41. D

"Aroma" is a smell, especially a pleasant smell. Our neighbour was attracted by the aroma from my mother's cooking.

Flavour is a characteristic taste (of food).

Stench is a strong unpleasant smell.

Scent is a pleasant smell (of flower).

42. A

Everybody is allowed to air his views on state matters.

To air one's view is to express one's opinion.

43. C

Despite all preparations, the wedding did not come on.

This means the wedding did not begin at the time scheduled.

44. A

For beating up his coursemate, Agbaji was rusticated.

To beat up somebody is to injure him/her badly with blows while to rusticate someone (a student) is to suspend him/her out of school.

45. C

We have been living peacefully here but occasionally hear rumours of wars.

"Occasionally" means from time to time but not regularly or frequently.

46. B

"genealogy" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "genealogy". It is stressed on the third syllable.

47. A

"catholicism" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "catholicism". It is stressed on the second syllable.

48. B

The word "registration" has a different stress pattern from the rest. While others are stressed on the second syllable, the word "registration" is stressed on the third syllable (reg-is-TRA-tion)

49. B

The word "represent" has a different stress pattern from the rest. While others are stressed on the first syllable, the word "represent" is stressed on the last syllable (rep-re-SENT).

50. A

The word "arrested" has the same stress pattern as the word "apparent". They are both stressed on the second syllable.

apparent - ap-PAR-ent

arrested - ar-REST-ed

51. B

The word "first-class" has the same stress pattern as the word "unfair". They are both stressed on the second syllable.

unfair - un-FAIR

first-class - first-CLASS

52. C

The word "jargon" has the same stress pattern as the word "dovetail". They are both stressed on the first syllable.

dovetail - DOVE-tail

jargon - JAR-gon

53. A

The word "insult" (noun) is stressed on the first syllable - IN-sult

54. C

The word "madam" is stressed on the first syllable - MAD-am

55. D

"The regulations are not very clear". Grey area (idiomatic): an area intermediate between two mutually exclusive states or categories, where the border between the two is fuzzy, or not clear. There exists a grey area between legal and illegal.

56. A

The expression "fawn over" means to praise excessively in order to get favour. This means Oriji likes to flatter people with influence.

57. D

The expression "You are to write a report and give it to the security office" implies that you have been ordered to write a report, which you will give to the security office.

58. A

Being vindictive means pressing for revenge. This is conveyed by the expression "Vengeful attacks were incessantly carried out on those who lost the war".

59. D

The expression "The prefect reeled off the names of all the students who broke the library law" means that the prefect gave an accurate list of the students who disobeyed the library regulations. The verb "reel off" means to list effortlessly and quickly or to produce in an effortless manner.

60. D

The expression "I owe you far less than you owe me" implies that I owe you something, but you owe me much more.

61. C

The expression "The dispute over land acquisition has now come to a head" means that the problem has reached crisis proportion. When something comes to a head (idiomatic), it rapidly reaches a climax or turning point.

The escalating crisis between England and her American colonies came to a head when fighting broke out in 1775.

62. C

The expression "He had hardly spoken when the bell rang" implies that the bell rang very soon after he spoke.

63. D

The expression "I think she takes her guardian's support for granted" implies that her guardian has helping her for a long time. but she does not show enough gratitude. To take something for granted means to give little attention to or to underestimate the value of; to fail to appreciate, especially something one has grown heavily accustomed to.

64. C

To fall in with something (phrasal verb) is to accept it.

65. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "sanctioned" as used in the given sentence is "supported" to sanction something is to ratify, approve or support it by giving official authorization.

66. A

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "easily offended" as used in the given expression is "irritable" (easily annoyed or irritated).

67. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "monstrous" as used in the given sentence is

"shocking". The word "monstrous" means shocking and morally unacceptable.

68. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "meddlesome" as used in the given sentence is "quarrelsome" (having a tendency to argue with people, querulous, petulant, argumentative).

69. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "relentless" as used in the given sentence is "fierce." The word "relentless" means never slackening, persistent. It also means harsh and unrelenting. The word nearest in meaning to this is "fierce" (aggressive).

70. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "preparedness" as used in the given sentence is "readiness". The word "preparedness" means a state of full readiness.

71. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "convention" as used in the given sentence is tradition. "Convention" in the given expression means customary way in which things are done. The word nearest in meaning to this is "tradition".

72. C
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "quantum leap" as used in the given sentence is "great improvement". The phrase "quantum leap" means sudden, dramatic, and significant change or advance. The phrase nearest in meaning to this is "great improvement".

73. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "leer" as used in the given sentence is "bad look". The word "leer" (noun) means a look or smile that shows unpleasantly lustful or malicious intent. The word "leer" (verb) means to look or smile in a way that suggests an unpleasantly lustful or malicious intent.
Such a leer shouldn't have come from a morally upright man.

The man leered at the lady in such a shocking manner.

74. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "redeemable" as used in the given sentence is "recoverable". The word "redeemable" means able to recover or be changed positively.

75. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "awry" as used in the given sentence is "wrong". The word "awry" means crooked or amiss and the word nearest in meaning to that is "wrong".

76. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "morbid" as used in the given sentence is "unpleasant". The word "morbid" means showing a strong interest in unpleasant or gloomy subjects such as death, murder and accidents. The word nearest in meaning to that is "unpleasant".

77. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "convoluted" as used in the given sentence is "complicated". The word "convoluted" means extremely intricate or complex. The word nearest in meaning to that is "complicated".

78. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "reveled" as used in the given sentence is "celebrated". The word "revel" means to take a great pleasure in something, or enjoy a party. The word nearest in meaning to that is "celebrate".

79. A
The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "prolific" as used in the given sentence is "a very productive". The word "prolific" means highly productive and the phrase nearest in meaning to that is "very productive".

80. B
The word "girl" has the same vowel sound as the word "hurt". There is vowel sound /ɜ:/.

81. A
The word "cop" has the same vowel sound as the word "cock". There is vowel sound /ɒ/.

82. C
The word "wet" has the same vowel sound as the word "says". There is vowel sound /e/.

83. A
The word "unique" has the same consonant sound as the word "character". There is vowel sound /k/.

84. B
The word "shoes" has the same consonant sound as the word "bushes". There is consonant sound /z/.

85. D
The word "measure" has the same consonant sound as the word "garage". There is consonant sound /ʒ/.

86. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "winsome" as used in the given sentence is "obnoxious". A winsome attitude attracts people and wins their heart while an obnoxious attitude is unpleasant and repulsive.

87. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the word "masterly" as used in the sentence is "an unskillful". The word "masterly" means having deep and wide knowledge of a subject while the word "unskillful" means showing an act of incompetence.

88. D
The word phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "have his heart in his mouth" as used in the given sentence is "be confident". To **have one's heart in one's mouth** (idiomatic) is to be nervous and less confident.

89. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "chubby" as used in the given sentence is "thin". The word "chubby" means pleasantly or charmingly plump, especially in a way that healthy babies and toddlers often are. The word opposite in meaning to this is "thin" (slim).

90. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "douse" as used in the given sentence is "ignite". The word "douses" means to extinguish or put out a fire, while the word "ignite" means to kindle it.

91. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "plebeian" as used in the given sentence is "patrician". The word "plebeian" means in relation to ordinary or poor people while the

word "patrician" means in relation to rich or royal people.

92. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "no sooner had" as used in the given sentence is "long before". The phrase "no sooner" means immediately.

93. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "premeditated" as used in the given sentence is "unplanned". To premeditate means to plan before hand.

94. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "tentative" as used in the given sentence is "convincing". The word "tentative" as used in the given sentence means rough or provisional. The word opposite in meaning to this is "convincing" (credible, persuasive).

95. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the word "inherent" as used in the given sentence is "unrelated to". The word "inherent" means characteristic of, essential, intrinsic, natural. The phrase opposite in meaning to this is "unrelated to".

96. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "hero" as used in the given sentence is "villain". A "hero" is a remarkably brave and admirable character while a "villain" is an evil character or contemptible person.

97. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "conclusive" as used in the given sentence is "doubtful". The word "conclusive" means proving a matter beyond all doubt. The word opposite in meaning to this is "doubtful".

98. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "apt" as used in the given sentence is "irrelevant". The word "apt" means very appropriate while the word "irrelevant" means not applicable.

99. D
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "congregated round" as used in the given sentence is "fled from". The word "congregate" means gather or assemble in a group. The opposite of that is "flee" (run away or disappear quickly).

100. D
The word opposite in meaning to the phrase "no cash" as used in the given sentence is "cheque". "Cash" means paper money or coin while "cheque" means substitute to paper money or coin.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2005 QUESTIONS

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

PASSAGE I

It is not possible to admit that there is life of any sort on the moon. It is a world that is complete and utterly dead, a sterile mountainous waste on which, during the heat of the day, the sun blazed down with relentless fury, but where during the long night the cold is so intent 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 rockets containing human being to the moon, from which the human explorer 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 extreme cold at night, a worse fate might be in store for them unless their suit 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, become 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 there - would be incomparably greater than those that have to be faced in the endeavor to reach the summit of Mount Everest. In two respects only would the 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 climber on Mount Everest would be the absence of strong winds to contend with, the moon having no 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 the 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 vegetable 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 mountain on the moon are incomparable 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 climbing 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 explorer 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 African Festival of Art 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 function to its major indigenous language in order to facilitate the selection of one of them to replace the colonial language at the nation 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 culture values, African countries were urged to promote their culture in their local languages.

As they put it, no language could effectively express an experience that 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 language. 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 the 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 toward 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) Africa and FESTAC colloquium (c) The media and cultural expression in Africa and the black world (d) Africa intellectuals and colonialism
7. This as used in the paragraph one refers 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 language (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 the 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 problem of Africa and the black world.

10. According to the passage, the colonial language is (a) superior to African language (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 eye, meet another person's gaze or fail to meet it - and produce an effect out of all proportion to the trilling muscular effort you have made. When two people look searching into other's eyes, emotions are heightened and the relationship tipped toward greater intimacy.

In normal conversation, each eye contact lasts only about a second before one or both individual looks away. Because the longer meeting of the eye is rare, it is weighted with significance when it happens and can generate a special kind of 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 circumstances. 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 futile; 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 experiment. 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 is cut and dried, for there is variation between individuals. People use their eyes differently and spend different amount 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 communication (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 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, attitude and purpose can be deduced from eye behaviour

13. The reason given for the non-finality of research result on eye contact is (a) that research finding on eye contact have not been subjected to further empirical test (b) that some subjects cheat during experiment, thus invalidating research findings (c) lack of uniformity in eye behaviour and the variability of contact situation (d) lack of concord and foresight among psychologist who carry out research on eye movement

14. From the findings of research describes in the passage, one can reason that (a) guilty people make less frequent gazed during interrogation (b) innocent people maintain longer eye contact than the guilty ones (c) a feeling guilty 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 gaze would tip the relationship towards 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 origin 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... [An example B principle C statement D purposes] of liberty and equitable representation are rooted in the definition given by Aristotle of Greece about 2500 years ago. In the word of Aristotle, the basis of a democratic18... [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-state to the emergency of the modern nation-state, the fundamentals of democratic rule have remained universal21.... [A subjects B elections C practices D values] in the western hemisphere revolutionary struggles were waged to enthrone democracy over ...22... [A autocratic B liberal C collective D individuals] 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 practiced C undertaking 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'. Adapted from *The Guardian*, October 10, 2003. P. 54.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

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 *fizzed out* just in the sixth round. A became tired but fought on the 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 faith. 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 slum 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 question 41 to 43, choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

41. uck A lack B turn C look D brother

42. guard A guide B argue C chat D gourd

43. ear A fair B bear C pier D pear

In each of question 44 to 46, choose the option that has the same consonant sound as represented by the letter(s) underlined.

44. health A that B they C father D path

45. lim A walk B chalk C salt D psalm

46. inglish A orange B ink C impugn D single

In each of question 47 to 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 down (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 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 could 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 jaw

52. The man puts his foot down whenever he is convinced of his action. (a) He makes his mark wherever he goes (b) He desire to assert his will in the situation (c) He demonstrates firmness of character (d) He demonstrates someone who likes to oppressed around him

53. The governor parried all the question put to him by the journalist (a) The governor evaded all the questions (b) The governor mastered all the question (c) The governor answered all the question brilliantly (d) The governor failed all the question

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 has suddenly begun (c) The crisis will stop immediately (d) The crisis will not end suddenly

56. If the rain hadn't fallen, we would 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 still fallen, so we will miss the match. (d) The rain fell, so we didn't watch the match.

In each of questions 57 to 58, the word in capital letter has the emphatic stress. Choose the option to which the given sentences relate.

57. THE EAGLES won the match.

(a) What did the Eagles win? (b) Did the Eagles lose the match? (c) Did the Eagle 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 question 59 to 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 question 61 to 63, choose the appropriate stress pattern from the option. That 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 question 64 to 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 80, 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 (d) belonged to
67. The president can afford to dispense with some of his *henchmen*. (a) advisers (b) detractors (c) body guard (d) sycophants
68. Many Nigerians are *wary of* night journeys. (a) unscarred of (b) worried about (c) trouble about (d) satisfactory 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 student demands. (a) adjusting (b) resisting (c) compromising on (d) submitting to
71. The teacher recounted two events that were *analogous with* each other.
(a) advantageous to (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) wrought 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) a subjective (d) an objective
78. The views of the plateau are in stark contrast to the *workaday* cottage below.
(a) ugly and uninteresting (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 question by phone (d) be present by person
80. The officer was given an *invidious* task (a) pleasant (b) difficult (c) vivid (d) cruel

In each of question 81 to 100, choose the option that best complete the gaps.

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 to 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 job 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 unempt 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 ...me [A against/from B with/with C about/with D with/to] too often.
92. A nursery rhyme is used to teach pupils how to spell the word[A hippopotemus B hippopotamus C hippopotemus D hippopotamus]
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 solders 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 entire cabinet.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2005 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

1. D. According to the writer, life on earth is made bearable because of the presence of the atmosphere. "Many millions of these fragments enter our atmosphere in the course of a day, but the atmosphere protects us from them." (par.2). Atmosphere refers to the gases surrounding the Earth or any astronomical body.
2. A. It is true, according to the passage, that the moon and the Earth are different worlds. The passage compares the difference between the Earth and the moon. Of course Mount, Everest is located in the Earth. The moon on the other hand is characterized by stars, coldness and other attributes that distinguish it from Earth.

3. B. The argument put forward by the writer is that lunar exploration is as difficult as climbing Mount Everest: "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". (par. 3)
4. C: The two advantages lunar explorers are said to have over climbing of Mount Everest are less fatigue and the absence of high winds: "The second advantage the lunar explorer would have over the climbers on Mount Everest would be the absence of strong winds to contend with" (last paragraph).
5. D. From the passage, it can be inferred that the moon is an unproductive world (par.1 and the last sentence in the last paragraph).

PASSAGE 2

6. A. The suitable title for the passage is "The Media and the Language Problem of Africa". According to the passage, it was believed that the media would solve the language problem of Africa through the promotion of African indigenous language.
7. D. This as used in paragraph one refers to the indigenous language. (reference to the preceding sentence)
8. A. The writer's opinion of the media in Nigeria is that they have made little or no attempt to promote the local language: "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." (Last paragraph, last sentence)
9. B. It is true according to the passage that national unity and cohesion will be enhanced through an indigenous national language. This is the main theme of the passage.
10. B. According to the passage, the colonial language is inadequate for African cultural expression: "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." (par. 1, last sentence)

PASSAGE 3

11. A. It can be concluded from the opening paragraph that eye behaviour is one of the non-verbal ways of communicating (par. 1, sentence 1).
12. D. From the expression "proper street behaviour requires a balance of attention and intention", it can be concluded that even among strangers, attitudes and purposes can be deduced from eye behaviour. (par. 3, sentences 2, 3 and 4)
13. C. The reason given for the non-finality of research result on eye contact is lack of uniformity in eye behaviour and the variability of contact situation.
14. C. From the findings on the research described in the passage, one can reason that a feeling of guilt is occasioned by 'shifty eyes'. (par 4. last sentence)
15. D

The young woman in the passage was uncomfortable because the man appeared to be showing interest in her by his prolonged eye contact. (par.2, last sentence)

PASSAGE 4

16. C
Democracy has been defined as a political system based on fair representation and liberty for the individual.

17. B
The principles of liberty and equitable representation are rooted in the definition given by Aristotle of Greece about 2500 years ago.

"Principle" is a fundamental assumption or guiding belief.

18. A
In the words of Aristotle, 'The basis of a democratic state is liberty'.

"State" refers to any sovereign polity: a national or city-state government.

19. D
Aristotle also emphasised the democratic law of 'freedom based on equality'. (law and principle of democracy)

20. B
More than 2000 years after Aristotle, the tenets of liberty, justice and equitable representation continue to draw up.

Draw up (transitive): to compose (a document), especially following a standard form.

21. C
From the time of the Greek city - states to the emergence of modern nation-states, the fundamentals of democratic rule have remained universal practices.

22. A
Autocratic rule: pertaining to autocracy or to an autocrat; absolute; holding independent and arbitrary powers of government.

23. C
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 undertaken by a black nation.

To undertake a project is to be committed to that project.

24. B
Abraham Lincoln, in the famous Gettysburg Address, simplified the essential features of democratic government.

Simplify: to make simpler, either by reducing in complexity, reducing to component parts, or making easier to understand.

25. A
Democratic government is a government in which people are freely and equally represented.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word in meaning to the word "realistic" as used in the given sentence is "picturesque". The word picturesque means visually attractive: very appealing and impressive through seeming fit for a painting or photograph.

27. A
The word nearest in meaning "fateful" as used in the given sentence is "disastrous". The word fateful means unfortunate, unlucky. It also means disastrous.

28. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "lively" as used in the given expression is "attractive". The

word "lively" means full of energy, vivacious, bubbly. The word nearest in meaning to this is attractive.

29. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "observant" as used in the given sentence is "perceptive". The word "perceptive" means possessing or showing keen insight and understanding. The word nearest in meaning to this is "observant".

30. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "fizzled out" as used in the given sentence is "sundered rather disappointingly". The phrase "fizzle out" as used in the sentence means fail or peter out, especially after a good start. The phrase nearest to this is "surrender rather disappointingly."

31. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "common" as used in the given sentence is "prevalent" means occurring, accepted or practised commonly or widely.

32. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "inexpressible" in the given sentence is "ineffable". The word "ineffable" means indescribable or unable to be expressed in words.

33. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word nearest in meaning to the word "superficial" as used in the given sentence is "external". The word "superficial" means affecting or relating to surface of something, e.g. superficial wound.

34. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "vital" as used in the given sentence is "crucial". The word "crucial" means very vital and of greatest significance.

35. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "poverty" as used in the given sentence is "want". The word "poverty" means a state of not having enough money to get basic needs. The words nearest in meaning to these are want, lack, scarcity, penury, etc.

36. C
The expression "make a pile" means to make a very large amount of money. The phrase nearest in meaning to this as used in the sentence is "earned a lot of money". However, the expression "break even" means to neither lose nor gain.

37. D
The words nearest in meaning to the word "vehement" as used in the given sentence are "strong and insistent". The word "vehement" means done with passion and vigour.

38. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "courteously" as used in the given sentence is "politely". The word "courteous" means polite in a way that shows consideration of others or good manners.

39. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "taciturnity" as used in the given sentence is "reticence". The word "taciturnity" means silent nature; state of being reserved in speech and manner. The word nearest in meaning to this is "reticence": a state of being reserved or unwilling to communicate very much.

40. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "accountability" as used in the given sentence is

"responsibility". The word "accountable" means responsible to somebody or something.

41. D
The word "brother" has the same vowel sound as the word "luck". The vowel sound is /ʌ/.

42. B
The word "argue" has the same vowel sound as the word "guard". The vowel sound is /ɑ:/

43. C
The word "pier" has the same vowel sound as the word "beer". The vowel sound is /ɪ/.

44. D
The word "path" has the same consonant sound as the word "healthy". The consonant sound is /θ/.

45. D
The word "psalm" has the same consonant sound as the word "film". There is consonant sound /l/.

46. B
The word "ink" has the same consonant sound as the word "English". There is consonant sound /ŋ/.

47. A
From the sentence "One thing I will not be complaining about in my new job is a lack of excitement", it is implied that the job is exciting.

48. B
From the sentence "If the trader paid in full, his order was not pruned down", it is implied that the trader who made full payment did not have his order reduced"

49. A
From the sentence, "If I visited England, I might go to Manchester City," it is implied that I did not go to England and could not go to Manchester City".

50. C
The sentence "The men were not pawns in someone's else's political game" implies that the action they executed was their idea. To be someone else's pawn (idiomatic) is to be held as hostage (captive, criminal, thug, etc).

51. A
The verb phrase "jaw away" means to talk or gossip at length. Therefore, the sentence, "The class is tired of the new boy jawing away all the time" means he talked continuously in the class.

52. C
The sentence "The man puts his foot down wherever he is convinced of his action" means he demonstrates firmness of character.

53. A
The sentence "The governor parried all the questions put to him by the journalist" means that the man evaded all the questions. The word parry means to evade question by cleverly saying something that does not answer it.

54. C
The sentence "The headmaster hoped that his men would pull together" means that the men would cooperate with him.

55. A
The expression "The crisis stopped as suddenly as it began" implies that the crisis stopped almost immediately.

56. D
The sentence "If the rain hadn't fallen, we would have watched the match" implies that the rain fell, so we didn't watch the match.

57. D
The option "Who won the match?" is the question to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer. Emphasis is on EAGLES.

58. A
The option "Isn't my mother able to cook the meal?" is the question to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer. Emphasis is on CAN.

59. A
The word "criticism" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the first syllable (CRIT-i-cism) while others are stressed on the second syllable.

60. B
The word "knowledge" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the first syllable (KNOWL-edge) while others are stressed on the second syllable.

61. D
"departMEntalize" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "departmentalize". It is stressed on the third syllable.

62. B
"jurisPRUDence" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "jurisprudence". It is stressed on the second syllable.

63. A
"subURbanite" has the appropriate stress pattern for the word "suburbanite". It is stressed on the second syllable.

64. C
The word "phantom" has the same stress pattern as the word "refuse" (noun). They are both stressed on the first syllable.

phantom - (PHAN-tom)
refuse - (RE-fuse)

65. C
The word "downgrading" has the same stress pattern as the word "downtrodden". They are both stressed on the second syllable.

66. C
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "contemporary with" as used in the given sentence is "strange to". The word "contemporary" means of same time and same age. This means people of same age flow together as against people who are not of same age and who are treated as strange.

67. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "henchmen" as used in the given sentence is "detractors". Henchmen are one's supporters while detractors are one's critics.

68. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the "wary of" as used in the given sentence is "unscarred of". To be wary of something is to be careful or cautious of it. The opposite of this is "careless".

69. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "sumptuous" as used in the given sentence is "simple". The word "sumptuous" means expensive, extravagant or splendid. The opposite of this is simple.

70. B
The word opposite in meaning to the phrase "acquiescing to" as used in the given sentence is "resisting". To acquiesce to something is to agree to it. The opposite of this is to resist it.

71. C
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "analogous to" as used in the given sentence is "different from." The phrase "analogous to" means similar to. The opposite of this is different from.

72. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "denouement" as used in the given sentence is "introduction". The word "denouement" means final revelation or final stage. The opposite of this is introduction.

73. A
The word opposite in mean to the word "sour" as used in the given sentence is "satisfactory". A sour

look shows dissatisfaction, ill-temper or feeling of bitterness.

74. D
The words opposite in meaning to the word "glossy" as used in the given sentence are "rough" and "dull". The word "glossy" means having a smooth shiny surface or texture.

75. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "scorn" as used in the given sentence is "sympathy". "Scorn" is a strong feeling of contempt or disdain while "sympathy" feeling of sorrow and concern for another's pain.

76. B
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "highly motivated" as used in the given sentence is "very demoralized". A highly motivated person is full of enthusiasm and encouragement while a demoralized person feels discouraged and hopeless.

77. D
An opinionated person is biased and unwilling to change strongly held opinion while an objective person is free from bias.

78. C
The adjective "workaday" means ordinary, simple, commonplace, unattractive. Therefore, the opposite of that is beautiful and interesting.

79. D
To appear by proxy means to be represented by someone else. Therefore, the opposite of this is to appear by oneself.

80. A
An invidious task is an unpleasant task. The opposite of this is pleasant.

81. Options A and D are the same. "With regard to" and "in regard" to mean in connection with or concerning something or somebody. Therefore "with regard to the loan" and "in regard to the loan" would be both correct.

82. B
The train had left before I arrived.
In the sentence above, the verb phrase "had left" is in past perfect tense. It expresses a past action which took place before another.

83. D
I am writing to you for several reasons.

84. A
Yesterday, my mother asked me if I was tired.
The action being expressed is in the past. Besides, this is an indirect speech.

85. A
"Step by step". This means from one stage to the next in sequence.

We were shown the process step by step.
86. B
"We will have known". This is known as future perfect tense.

87. A
"lending"
lend (lends, present participle lending; past and past participle lent)

(transitive) To allow to be used by someone temporarily, on condition that it or its equivalent will be returned.

I will only lend you my car if you fill up the tank. I lent her 10 Euros to pay for the train tickets, and she paid me back the next day.

Note that lend is different from borrow.
I will lend you my suit for the wedding. We did not have suit, so we borrowed.

88. B
"You who are convicted"

This can be analysed as "You are convicted". Removing the relative pronoun "who", the auxiliary verb "are" agrees with the pronoun "you". Therefore, the sentence reads "You are convicted".

89. C
"unkempt"
This means tangled and matted and in need of combing or grooming.

The widow's hair looks unkempt.
90. D.
"Can't you?"

In question tag, positive statement attracts negative question tag.

91. B
"angry with/differ with"
The adjective "angry" attracts preposition "with" and the verb "differ" attracts preposition "with". To differ with somebody is to share opinion different from that person's opinion.

92. B.
"hippopotamus"
hippopotamus: a large, semi-aquatic, herbivorous (plant-eating) African mammal (Hippopotamus amphibius).

93. D
"had returned"
Past perfect tense

94. C
"child soldiers"
The noun "child" performs the function of an adjective in the expression "child soldiers".

95. A
"We won't leave until it stops to rain".

96. A
"A view to selling it"

97. B
"An attractive carved wooden chair"
This has to do with order of adjective.
Attractive (general adjective)
Carved (adjective derived from verb)
Wooden (adjective of provenance)

98. B
"Deference"
Deference means great respect.

The children treated their elders with deference.

99. A
"As we sat in the silence, my eyes roamed the room".

100. A. "historic"
Very important; noteworthy: having importance or significance in history.

A historic opportunity
July 4, 1776, is a historic date. A great deal of historical research has been done on the events leading up to that day.

The historical works of Lord Macaulay and Edward Gibbon are in and of themselves historic.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2004 QUESTIONS
Read the passage 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 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 move about, we were already seeing things with 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 these 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 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 describes 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 garroted him.

6. The expression *when 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 forefathers 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 the 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 what 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, this 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 is caused by dust in our upper atmosphere; ice crystals are what make you see rings around 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 it's 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 scarlike bottom of basaltic rocks instead of the granite 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. Scientist, 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.

Age's ago, before artificial light was known, it 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 with this difficult assignment.

A. past-time / over B. pass-time / over C. passtime / through D. pastime / through

27. Agbo says he is not afraid of

A. anybody B. nothing C. nobody D. no one

28. It is responsibility to look after parents in old age.

A. theirs' B. their C. theirs D. their's

29. One needs to exemplify or the aspect of the subject being discussed.

A. supply B. declare C. satisfy D. demonstrate

30. his illness, Muhammad could not come to school.

A. with reference to B. referring to C. owing to D. due to

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. tricky B. trickish C. tricky D. a tricker

33. The reporter said that the Honourable Speaker...impeached. A. is to be B. might have been C. may have been D. will have been

34. Actually, he forgot the one to the job was given. A. whom B. who C. whomever D. whoever

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 to preach salvation to people. A. commision B. commition C. comision D. commission

37. Ali goes to stadium regularly, but he to the church for months. A. hasn't been B. haven't been C. didn't go D. hadn't been

38. Each of the houses a new look.

A. have got B. have C. has D. were given

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? he isn't A. yes B. no C. why D. now

41. The city...as a federal capital only... A. has existed/for B. existed/over C. was existing/from D. is existing/in

42. No teacher of honour would subject his student to any form of A. harassment B. harasment C. harrassement D. harrassment

43. Each producer is able to place on his product by considering its A. worth B. choice C. judgement D. assessment

44. The police claim that a number of stolen cars recovered. A. has being B. is being C. has been D. have been

45. The storm ...havoc on several buildings in the village. A. wreaked B. wrecked. C. made D. did

46. The chairman refused to shake with the secretary. A. hand B. his hand C. hands D. his hands

47. The poor widow who could not buy the clothes was seen her wool into yesterday. A. to spin / yards B. spinning / yarn C. making / tailoring D. to spill / clothes

48. He not only looked after the children when their parents died, sponsored their education to university. A. but also B. also he C. but he D. also

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... translation of the pastor's statement. A. literal B. unilateral C. literary D. lateral

In each of questions 51 to 53, choose the option that has the same consonant 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 to encourage discussion on it. 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 a key figure in that ministry. A. The ministry trusts Adamu's father as a central figure B. Adamu's father as 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 can be punished D. drinking and driving is an offence

57. In many countries, democracy is ostensibly being practiced. A. democracy is indeed being 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 a different stress pattern from the other.

59. A. secondment B. orthopaedic C. oriental 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 *downtless* 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 visitors became increasingly *vindictive*. A. friendly B. vociferous C. arrogant D. treacherous

65. The ship was *imperiled* 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 *unnered* 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 a *turmoil* that the dance as called off. A. mouring state B. rainy state C. state of darkness D. state of confusion

79. The festivals create in the people of feeling of pride in their cultural *heritage*. A. history B. heirloom C. legacy D. possession

80. *Family 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 perfects 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. a turn-around C. little progress 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 and 94, the word in capital letters 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 letters(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 of questions 99 and 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

**UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2004
ANSWERS
PASSAGE 1**

- C
The father's role according to the passage is described as leading by example.
- D
By describing his father as "an uncommon man", the writer means that he is remarkable. The father portrays himself as a good example to the children.
- A

The suitable title for the passage is "The Uncommon Parent".

4. A
The word "atmosphere," as used in the first paragraph, means pattern.

5. C
The water needed was provided by everyone. According to the passage, this statement best captures the family's approach to housework.

PASSAGE 2

6. C
The expression "when this excuse failed him" suggests that the lamb was prepared for the charges leveled against him.

7. C
The expression "angry tone and terrible aspect" refers to the wolf's harsh voice and menacing posture.

8. B
"If you have made up your mind to hang your dog, any rope will do for the purpose". This statement aptly describes the moral of the story.

9. A
From the way the story ended, it can be concluded that lamb did not survive the encounter.

10. D
The charges leveled against the lamb are pollution, insolence, obstruction and aggression.

PASSAGE 3

11. A
The *protagonists* of capitalism claim that its essential characteristic is economic... A "protagonist" in general sense is an important or influential supporter or advocate of something such as a political or social issue.
Tai Solarin was a protagonist of free education.

12. D
The *protagonists* of capitalism claim that its essential characteristic is economic freedom. Capitalism is characterised by the freedom of individuals to own businesses and profit organizations. It is an economic system characterised by the freedom of individuals.

13. C
The producer is free to produce whatever goods he fancies. The word "fancy" (verb) as used in the sentence means wish for something or to want to do or have something.

14. B
A consumer is equally free to buy what he wants. A "consumer" is a buyer of goods and services. In other words, a consumer is somebody that consumes something by eating it, drinking it, or using it.

Nigeria is one of the largest consumers of rice.
15. B
There is a market mechanism under this system, which brings the producer and consumer together and tends to equate the supplies of the one to the demands of the other, and harmonizes the whims and caprice of both. Word "harmonize" fits perfectly into the sentence as it means to blend pleasingly or make things combine pleasingly.

16. B
It is the same market controlling mechanism which determines what prices the consumers pay to the producers... The term "market control" means the ability of buyers and seller to exert influences over a market for goods and services.

17. D

...as well as what share of the total profit... The word "profit" collocates with the word "share" in the given expression. Profit is the excess of income over expenditure or income from an investment or transaction.

18. D
...in cash or kind, goes to each of the four recognized factors of production - land, labour, capital and organization. The four factors of production are land, labour, capital and entrepreneur. These are four determining factors of production in economics.

19. B
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 operations of the market mechanism... "Operation" is the act of making something carry out its function, or controlling or managing how it works.

20. C
...this mechanism tends to bring about a state of equilibrium between the producers and the consumers. "Equilibrium" is a state of balance or stability in economic system.

PASSAGE 4

21. C
The phrase "near neighbour" as used in the passage shows that the earth actually shares boundaries with the moon.

22. C
The passage suggests that a "blue moon" is a rare phenomenon.

23. A
The sentence "Over the centuries, magical powers have been attributed to the moon" suggests that it is a common belief that the moon has magical powers.

24. B
The expression "either quest" refers to the origin of the moon or the earth.

25. C
A suitable title for the passage is "Facts about the Moon".

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. D
I shall find time for my pastime when I get through with this difficult assignment.

Pastime is an interest or ability that somebody pursues in his or her spare time while get through (phrasal verb) means to finish something or survive a difficult time.

27. A
Agbo says he is not afraid of anybody.

The pronoun "anybody" (also the same as "anyone") is an indefinite pronoun used to mean one or more people, when exactly which person or which people is not known or important.
Did anybody show up?
There isn't anybody at home.

28. B
It is their responsibility to look after their parents in old age.

The word "their" is used as an adjective meaning belonging to or relating to a specific group of people or things.

They have sold their house and moved to Chicago.
The word "their" also means belonging to him or her.

Everyone should make their own way home.

Note that the word "their" should not be confused with the word "there".

29. D

One needs to exemplify or demonstrate the aspect of the subject being discussed. The word "demonstrate" (verb) means to explain or describe how something works or how to do something. It also means to show or prove something clearly and convincingly.

30. D

Due to his illness, Muhammad could not come to school.

The phrase "due to" means caused by or attributed to somebody or something.

The delay was due to bad weather.

31. D

After so many trials, the experiment paid off.

The phrasal verb "pay off" means to be successful or profitable.

All that preparation paid off in the end.

32. C

People dislike Mariam because she is tricky.

The adjective "tricky" means problematic or difficult to do or deal with and requiring skill, caution or tact as in "tricky manoeuvre". In other words, it means crafty or sly: likely to cheat or outwit somebody.

33. B

The reporter said that the Honourable Speaker might have been impeached.

The sentence above is an indirect speech. The action being reported is in the past therefore the verb phrase "might have been impeached" is required.

34. A

Actually, he forgot the one to whom the job was given.

The pronoun "whom" is used to introduce a question asking about the name or identity of a person or people.

Whom did you expect to see?

It is also used to introduce a relative clause giving information about a person or people.

None of whom the man showed favour came to give thanks.

35. C

You may not have heard the last word on the matter, have you?

A negative statement attracts a positive question tag.

36. D

All God's prophets were given the great commission to preach salvation to people.

Attention should be paid to the spelling of the word "commission" (a job or task given to a particular person or group, especially an order to produce a particular product or group of work).

37. A

Ali goes to the stadium regularly but hasn't been to the church for months.

38. C

Each of the houses has a new look.

In the sentence above, the expression "each of" attracts a singular verb "has".

39. A

The minister addressed the workers to boost their morale.

The word "morale" collocates with the word "boost". The word "morale" means the general feeling of confidence or optimism felt by a person or a group of people, especially as it affects discipline and motivation.

40. B

He isn't coming home, is he? No, he isn't.

Negative statement - positive question tag - negative answer

41. A

The city has existed as a federal capital only for the last twenty years.

In the given sentence, the verb phrase "has existed" is a present perfect tense. The preposition "for" shows a period of time as in "for the last twenty years".

42. B

No teacher of honour would subject his student to any form of harassment. Attention should be paid to the spelling of the word "harassment" (a behaviour that threatens or torments somebody, especially persistently).

43. A

Each producer is able to place a price on his product by considering its worth. The word "worth" means an amount of something, especially in terms of money.

44. C

The police claim that a number of stolen cars have been recovered.

The expression "a number of" means a particular amount of something, especially in number. It attracts a plural as in "have been" in the given sentence.

A number of items were given out.

45. A

The storm wreaked havoc on several buildings in the village.

The verb "wreak" means to cause destruction or havoc.

The storm wreaked vast destruction.

46. C

The chairman refused to shake hands with the secretary.

The phrase "shake hands" means to clasp hands as greeting; to grasp another person's hand and move it up and down as a greeting or sign of trust.

47. B

The poor widow who could not buy the clothes was spinning her wool into yarn. A "yarn" is a continuous twisted strand of wool, cotton, or synthetic fiber. The word "spin" means to rotate something quickly or turn it round and round rapidly. The word "spin" collocates with the word "wool".

48. A

He not only looked after the children when their parents died but also sponsored their education to university. The conjunction "but also" joins the two ideas expressed in the two sentences "He not only looked after the children when their parents died" and "he sponsored their education to university".

49. B

His supporters rallied round him in moments of crisis. The word "crisis" means dangerous or worrying time.

50. A

The interpreter was wrong because he gave the congregation a literal translation of the pastor's statement. A literal interpretation or translation means word for word interpretation or translation which might not convey the deep or figurative meaning of what is being said.

51. D

The word "camouflage" has the same consonant sound as the word "judge". It is the consonant sound /dʒ/.

52. B

The word "frost" has the same consonant sound as the word "caused". It is the consonant cluster /st/.

53. B

The word "ritual" has the same consonant sound as the word "mischievous". It is the consonant sound /tʃ/.

54. A

The expression "everyone was ready to play the devil's advocate in the impeachment controversy" means that everyone was willing to speak against the impeachment to encourage discussion on it. The expression "devil's advocate" is an idiomatic expression which means a person who debates from a viewpoint which he or she does not actually hold, simply for the sake of argument.

55. C

The expression "Adam's father is a key figure in that ministry" implies that Adam's father's position is essential in the ministry.

56. A

The expression "The government warns that drink-driving is punishable under the law" implies that a drunkard driving can be punished. A drunkard is someone who drinks to excess.

57. D

The word "ostensible" means seeming to be true or genuine but open to doubt. The expression "In many countries, democracy is ostensibly being practised" implies that democracy is apparently being practised in many countries.

58. C

To reach a dead end means to be in a situation where there is no further progress. In other words, it means a position that offers no hope of progress.

59. A

The word "secondment" has a different stress pattern from others. It is stressed on the second syllable while others are stressed on the third syllable.

60. C

The word "result" has a stress pattern different from others. It is stressed on the second syllable while others are stressed on the first syllable.

61. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "dauntless" as used in the given sentence is "frightened". The word "dauntless" means vulnerable to fear or intimidation and the word opposite in meaning to this is "frightened" or "timid".

62. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "potency" as used in the given sentence is "inefficacy". The word "potency" means strength, especially of medicine. The word opposite in meaning to this is "inefficacy".

63. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "tractable" as used in the given sentence is "tough". The word "tractable" means docile or easy to control. The word opposite in meaning to this is "tough".

64. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "vindictive" as used in the given sentence is "friendly". The word "vindictive" means

vengeful or spiteful. The word opposite in meaning to this is friendly.

65. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "imperiled" as used in the given sentence is "saved". The word "imperiled" means endangered. The word opposite in meaning to this is "saved".

66. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "outlandish" as used in the given sentence is "familiar". The word "outlandish" means extremely unusual or bizarre, alien or foreign. The word opposite in meaning to this is "familiar".

67. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "freelance" as used in the given sentence is "dependently". The word "freelance" means available to a number of employers.

68. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "casual" as used in the given sentence is "formal". The word "casual" means superficial or informal. The word opposite in meaning to this is "formal".

69. B
The word "opposite" in meaning to the word "plucky" as used in the given sentence is "weak". The word "plucky" means showing courage and determination. The word opposite in meaning to this is weak.

70. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "deranged" as used in the given sentence is "sane". The word "deranged" means mentally disturbed. The word opposite in meaning to this is sane.

71. D
The word opposite in meaning to the phrase "get back at" as used in the given sentence is "forgive". The phrase "get back at" means to retaliate against or to take revenge on.

72. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "writhed in pain" as used in the given sentence is "remained still". The phrase "writhe in pain" means to twist or wring in pain as a result of injury. The phrase opposite in meaning to this is "remain still".

73. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "unnerved" as used in the given sentence is "calmed". The word "unnerved" means deprived of courage or become nervous. The word opposite in meaning to this is "calmed".

74. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "ecstatic" as used in the given sentence is "cold". The word "ecstatic" means showing or feeling great delight or pleasure. The word opposite in meaning to this is "cold".

75. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "shady" as used in the given sentence is "open". The word "shady" means having little natural light and often giving shelter from harsh sunlight.

76. D

The appropriate stress pattern for the word "expostulate" is "exPOStulate". It is stressed on the second syllable.

77. A
The appropriate stress pattern for the word "sufficiency" is "sufFiciency". It is stressed on the second syllable.

78. D
The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "turmoil" as used in the given sentence is "state of confusion". The phrase "turmoil" means a state of great confusion, commotion, or disturbance.

79. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "heritage" as used in the given sentence is "legacy". The word "heritage" means something somebody is born to, riches of the past or something passing from generation to generation.

80. B
The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "funnily enough" as used in the given sentence is unexpectedly. The phrase "funnily enough" means in a strange or unexpected manner, especially of a coincidence.

81. A
The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "ill at ease" as used in the given sentence is "uncomfortable". The phrase "ill at ease" means uncomfortable or nervous.

82. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "pejorative" as used in the given sentence is "critical". The word "pejorative" means expressing criticism or disapproval.

83. C
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "with a heavy hand" as used in the given sentence is "without tolerating weakness".

84. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "insignia" as used in the given sentence is "symbol". The word "insignia" means official symbol: a badge of authority or membership of a group.

85. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "liberality" as used in the given sentence is "generosity". The word "liberality" means generosity or generous provision of money, time, or other asset.

86. C
The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "misnomer" as used in the given sentence is "a wrong description". The word "misnomer" means a wrong or unsuitable name or term for something or somebody.

87. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "boomeranged" as used in the given sentence is "backfired". The word "boomerang" means to backfire on the initiator of an action, causing that person harm.

88. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "utmost" as used in the given sentence is "paramount". The word "paramount" means greatest in importance or significance. Words

nearest in meaning to this include utmost, supreme, dominant, etc.

89. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "downturn" as used in the given sentence is "decline". The word "downturn" means reduction in economic activity: a period in which economic activity is reduced or is less successful.

90. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "mottled" as used in the given sentence is "spotted". The word "mottled" means marked with different colours or spots of different colours. Words nearest in meaning to this include "spotted", "speckled", etc.

91. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "levity" as used in the given sentence is "lassitude". The word "levity" means remarks or behaviour intended to be amusing, especially when they are out of keeping with a serious occasion.

92. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "substantiate" as used in the given sentence is "prove". The word "substantiate" means to confirm that something is true or valid. The word nearest in meaning to this is "prove".

93. A
The question "Does the teacher want his pen?" is the question to which the statement "The teacher wants MY pen" is the appropriate answer. Emphasis is on the word "MY."

94. B
The question "Did the student steal the book?" is the question to which the statement "The student BOUGHT the book" is the appropriate answer. Emphasis is on the word "BOUGHT".

95. A
The word "pint" has the same vowel sound as the word "nine". There is a vowel sound /ai/.

96. C
The word "rare" has the same vowel sound as the "bear". There is a vowel sound /ɛ/.

97. D
The word "criticism" has the stress on the first syllable. The word is analysed thus "CRIT-i-cism"

98. A
The word "bachelor" has the stress on the first syllable. The word is analysed thus "BACH-e-lor"

99. D
The word "foe" has a vowel sound different from others. Others have the vowel sound /au/ while the word "foe" has the vowel sound /u/.

100. C
The word "pot" has a vowel sound different from others. Others have the long vowel sound /ɔ:/ while the word "pot" has the short vowel sound /ɒ/.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2003 QUESTIONS

Read the passage I, and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

Attitudes towards the smoking of cigarettes and the consumption of alcohol may be used to illustrate typical African ethics. Apart from the fact that smoking has now been linked with 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 and 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, 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 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 should hardly justify the extermination of a giant reptile whose family has existed for 200 million years. Leopards are in jeopardy because of the fashion for their skins. As they get rare, the prices rise and as leopard skin coats become more expensive, the demand increases. No species can long survive the price of N60,000 which a half-grown baby leopard now carries on its skin. And crocodiles, the longest surviving reptiles, are now dwindling alarmingly as a result of the fashion in crocodile skin for ladies' handbags and men's shoes.

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

6. When of the following statement is true according to the passage? A. Man poses the

greatest threat a 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 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 A. man's penchant for meat and sale of animals for meat and hides B. man's decision to live in cities and the development of large farmlands C. a deliberate battle against Nature and the quest for leopard skin D. extensive killing of animals and the fast disappearance of their favourable habitats

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.

A prepared speech is not easy to deliver, especially if it is not written by the presenter. -

- 11- [A. Quantum B. document C. free D. manuscript] delivery is one in which the speech has been written out word from word and is read to -12- [A. an audience B. a congregation C. a conference D. 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. Organisation 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 ideals. The main disadvantage 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 nation 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 Nigeria football enthusiasts delayed attending church service to watch the match live on television. As expected, the Super Eagles put up strong resistance to the Argentinian challenge and the day would not have ended on a 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 Eagles. 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 smooth 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? 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

23. A suitable title for this passage is A. The Eagles in World Cup 2002 B. The FIFA Korea/Japan 2002 C. The Nigeria and the Senegalese Teams D. Africa Teams in the 2002 World Cup

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.....white eggs in a basket. A. white dozen eggs B. a dozen white eggs C. a white dozen eggs D. dozen white eggs

27. The reason why he was not offered admission was his results could not be found. A. that B. when C. owing to D. because

28. Course writers are to reflect local colour. A. material's B. materials' C. materials D. material

29. If you saw the photograph of the man you be able to identify him? A. could B. would C. can D. will

30. As Obande does not know anyone in this city, he hopes that some kind will put him up for the night. A. man B. men C. inhabitants D. individuals

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 of the society. A. elitist B. elite C. elites D. elitists

33. Three quarters of the people in the village killed but only half of their huts affected. A. were / were B. was / was C. were / was D. was / were

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 factor in winning the election. A. determinant B. determinate C. determining D. determinable

37. 'I can't stand people prying into my private life'. Ladi said '.....' agreed Agbeni. A. Me too B. Likewise myself C. Me neither D. I also

38. Four weeks enough for the police to conclude their investigation. A. were B. is C. are D. has been

39. It is bad to take property without permission. A. someone else B. someone else's C. someone's else D. someone's else's

40. My classmate I haven't seen for years, wrote to me last week. A. whose B. which C. that D. whom

41. If you would do me this favour, I be very grateful. A. should B. would C. shall D. will

42. Ali plays violin with remarkable skill. A. a B. the C. their D. some

43. I have the of meeting the President. A. priviledge B. privedge C. previledge D. privilege

44. The sergeant spoke to me in a manner. A. coarse B. causal C. coerce D. course

45. Idakwo ran miss the train. A. lest he may B. lest he should C. lest he almost D. lest he will

46. How is the new editor on with his work? A. moving B. getting C. pushing D. going

47. Be careful not to this money. A. loose B. lose C. lost D. loss

48. Nowadays, many graduate are not well disposed to teaching A. are they? B. aren't they? C. do they? D. they are?

49. Adika a message from the club regularly. A. receives B. had received C. receive D. has received

50. It is often that inflation from too much money chasing very few goods. A. said / results B. say / result C. said /result D. say / resulted

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

51. A. spot B. law C. north D. night

52. A. cost B. won't C. hope D. coast

53. A. there B. dear C. fair D. bear

In each of questions 54 and 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 paid in foreign currency

59. The elders rebuked Olu for taking issue with his principal. A. Olu was scolded for acting in collusion 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. thee A. taught B. tank C. though D. thought

63. concrete A. anxious 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. *to be on the same page* A. to be in the same boat B. to be on the same wavelength C. to be on the same level D. to be on the same side

65. *to be in the same boat* A. to be in the same boat B. to be on the same wavelength C. to be on the same level D. to be on the same side

66. *to be on the same wavelength* A. to be in the same boat B. to be on the same wavelength C. to be on the same level D. to be on the same side

67. *to be on the same level* A. to be in the same boat B. to be on the same wavelength C. to be on the same level D. to be on the same side

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. liberalize C. centralize D. specialize

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. disorientated 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 those who are *gullible* fall victim to his trickery. A. astute B. courteous C. saucy D. devastated

77. A cool bath in a hot 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 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 to?

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 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. gaol

83. Tend A. caned 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. They boys knew that 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. characteristics 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. demote

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. They party supporters *vilified* the Chairman for the role he played in the crises 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 *cytics* 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)

UTME: USE OF ENGLISH 2003 ANSWERS PASSAGE 1

1. C
According to the passage, the moralist idea is that the smoking of cigarettes is bad and unacceptable

2. D
It can be concluded from the passage that morality, religion and economy are certainly different.

3. D
According to the passage, it is true that smoking and drinking may have positive effects on the economy.

4. C
The view expressed by the writer in the last paragraph is that sales of alcohol and tobacco products have improved tremendously.

5. C
The positions maintained by the moralist and the economist can be described as being at variance.

PASSAGE 2

6. A
It is true according to the passage that man poses the greatest threat to Nature.

7. A
The sentence "There will be twice as many of us before most of us are dead" means the population rate will double before our death."

8. B
The expression "when man evolved a conscience" means man developed an awareness of right and wrong.

9. A
From the passage, the attitude of the writer can be described as optimistic.

10. D
The basic causes of the elimination of certain animals from the earth include extensive killing of animals and the fast disappearance of their favourable habitats.

PASSAGE 3

11. C
A free delivery is one in which the speech has been written out word for word and is read to...

12. A
A free delivery is one in which the speech has been written out word for word and is read to an audience. An audience refers to a group of people who have gathered to listen to a speech.

13. D
Formal occasions.

The word "formal" (adj.) means official or carried out in accordance with established or prescribed rules.

14. D
This kind of delivery is reserved for very formal occasions when the exact wording is critical.

The word "critical" means serious, important or essential. Formal speeches address critical issues.

15. A
...such as the State of the Union Address or speeches before the United Nations General Assembly. The United Nations General Assembly is an assembly of the United Nations that comprises representatives from each member country of the world.

16. D
The primary advantage is that the speech may be highly polished in terms of word choice, turns of phrase, and development of ideas. A highly polished speech is formal, refined and elegant.

17. A
Reading aloud with meaningful vocal inflection requires the speaker to be very familiar with the text. The word "vocal" collocates with the word "inflection" (change in the pitch or tone of the

voice. The word "vocal" has to do with voice or spoken words.

18. B
Such poor delivery could destroy any positive effects created by the carefully chosen...

19. D
Such poor delivery could destroy any positive effects created by the carefully chosen language (the use of written or spoken words as a communication system).

20. A
Lack of familiarity with the text could also prevent the speaker from maintaining eye contact with the people being addressed. The text refers to the word that has been written down, typed or printed.

PASSAGE 4

21. D
The writer suggests that replacement of injured players, stronger attackers and a rugged defence would help the Eagles improve their performance in subsequent matches.

22. A
A suitable title for the passage is "The Eagles in World Cup 2002".

23. D
From the passage, it can be concluded that the writer was optimistic about the chances of the Eagles.

24. D
From the argument in the last paragraph, it can be concluded that the Eagles were more experienced than the Senegalese team.

25. A
The word "debutants" as used in the passage means first-timers.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. B
He put a dozen white eggs in a basket. The phrase "a dozen white" qualifies the "eggs" in the given sentence where "a dozen" is a quantifier while the word "white" is an adjective of colour.

27. A
The reason why he was not offered admission was that his results could not be found. It would be tautological to repeat the word "because" in the second part of the sentence when this is already implied by the phrase "the reason why" in the first part of the sentence.

28. B
Course materials' writers are to reflect local colour.

In the sentence above, there is use of apostrophe after the word "materials" because it is plural.

29. B
If you saw the photograph of the man, would you be able to identify him?

The above sentence is a conditional sentence. The first part begins with "if". The sentence is about what is imagined but has never happened. Since the main verb "was" in the first part of the sentence is in past tense, the same past tense must be maintained in the second part of the sentence. For this reason, we have the past tense "would".

30. A

As Obande does not know anyone in this city, he hopes that some kind man will put him up for the night.

31. C
The doctor asked the patient what the problem was.

This is an example of indirect speech. The direct form of the sentence above would be: "What is the problem?" the doctor asked the patient.

32. C
The woman is one of the elites of the society. An "elite" refers to the privileged minority. The plural form of the word "elite" is "elites".

33. C
Three quarters of the people in the village were killed but only half of their huts was destroyed. In the sentence above, the plural verb "were" agrees with the noun "people" while the singular verb "was" agrees with the noun "half".

34. A
The armed robbers went into the house and robbed the woman occupants.

In the sentence above, the noun "woman" performs the function of an adjective. It qualifies the noun "occupants". The word "woman" as used in the sentence is a derived adjective, derived from noun.

35. B
It was a free-for-all and the students were blamed for taking the law into their own hands. To "take the law into one's own hands" (idiomatic) means to punish someone or an offender according to one's own idea of justice and without consideration for the role of law enforcement authorities.

As his daughter's killer was let off without a conviction, the man decided to take the law into his own hands.

36. C
The candidate's charisma should be a determining factor in winning the election. The determining factor means the factor that causes or determines something.

37. B
"I can't stand people prying into my private life". Ladi said "Likewise myself".

38. B
Four weeks is enough for the police to conclude their investigation.

The singular verb "is" is used in the sentence above because it does not refer to the noun "four weeks" in terms of number but an amount of time. More examples are given below.

Five thousand naira is enough for the cloth.

39. B
It is bad to take someone else's property without permission.

In the sentence above, the apostrophe is used before the 's' in the phrase "someone else's" because it shows possession and it refers to a singular subject.

40. D
My classmate whom I haven't seen for years, wrote to me last week.

In the sentence above, there is choice of objective relative pronoun "whom" because the noun phrase "my classmate" is in the objective case.

The woman whom we appointed disappointed us.

The man whom we met at the gate is the school's principal.

41. A
If you would do me this favour, I should be happy.

The sentence above is a conditional statement. The use of modal auxiliary "would" in the first part of the sentence necessitates the choice of the modal auxiliary "should" in the second part of the sentence. Other examples are given below:

I should be happy if you would marry me.
I should be happy if you would do me this favour.

42. B
Ali plays the violin with remarkable skill. In the sentence above, there is use of definite article "the" to indicate the specific musical instrument being played, "violin".

43. D
Attention should be paid to the appropriate spelling of the word "privilege" (restricted right or benefit).

44. A
The sergeant spoke to me in a coarse manner. The word "coarse" collocates with the word "manner" in the given sentence. The word "coarse" means rough and unfriendly.

45. B
Idakwo ran lest he should miss the train. The word "lest" is a conjunction which also means "in case".

Lest you see him, let me know.
In case you see him, let me know.

46. B
How is the new editor getting on with the work? To get on means to deal with a situation and make reasonable progress of a particular kind. How is Kunle getting on in school?

47. B
Be careful not to lose this money. The word "lose" (verb) means to cease to possess or have something or to make somebody forfeit something. The word "lose" should not be confused with the word "loose" (adj.) which means to become less tight.

48. A
Nowadays, many graduates are not well disposed to teaching, are they?

According to the rules of question tag, negative statement attracts a positive question tag. In the sentence above, the statement is negative while the question tag is positive.

49. A
Adika receives a message from the club regularly.

In the sentence above, the subject "Adika" is singular and the verb "receives" is also singular. This is in line with the rule of concord (singular subject attracts a singular verb and plural subject attracts a plural verb).

50. A
It is often said that inflation results from too much money chasing very few goods.

In the sentence above, the verb "said" is in perfect tense while the verb "results" is a present simple tense and is singular.

51. A

The word "spot" has a different vowel sound from the others. The word "pot" has the short vowel sound /ɒ/ while others have the long vowel sound /ɔː/.

52. A

The word "cost" has a vowel sound that is different from others. The word "cost" has the short vowel sound /ɒ/ while others have the vowel sound /u/.

53. B

The word "dear" has a vowel sound different from others. The word "dear" has the vowel sound /ɪə/ while others have the vowel sound /eə/.

54. B

The word "of" has a different consonant sound from others. The word "of" has the consonant sound /v/ while others have the consonant sound /f/.

55. B

The word "chief" has a different consonant sound from others. The word "chief" has the consonant sound /tʃ/ while others have the consonant sound /ʃ/.

56. A

The sentence "if he went to London, he would see the Queen" implies that he did not go to London and did not see the Queen. This is a conditional statement that talks about what was imagined but did not take place.

57. C

An impassioned person expresses strong feelings or emotion.

58. A

The sentence "The manager paid us in hard currency" means that we were paid in a strong and stable currency. A hard currency is any globally traded currency that serves as a reliable and stable store of value.

59. B

The sentence "The elders rebuked Olu for taking issues with his principal" implies that Olu was reprimanded for arguing with his principal. The expression "taking issues with" means arguing or disagreeing with.

60. D

The sentence "In spite of his humble beginning, Audu now throws his weight around" implies that Audu is arrogant despite his simple upbringing. The idiom "throw one's weight around" means to become arrogant.

61. C

The word "champagne" has the same consonant sound as the word "chalet". There is the consonant sound /ʃ/.

62. D

The word "thought" has the same consonant sound as the word "teeth". There is the consonant /θ/.

63. A

The word "anxious" has the same consonant sound as the word "concrete". There is the consonant sound /n/.

64. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "inordinate" as used in the given sentence is "moderate". The word "inordinate" means excessive and the word opposite in meaning to this is moderate.

65. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "conservative" as used in the given sentence is "accurate". The word "conservative" as used in the given sentence means traditional, and which might not be exact, correct or accurate.

66. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "ecstatic" as used in the given sentence is "dispassionate". The word "ecstatic" means delighted or showing great delight or pleasure.

The word opposite in meaning to this is "dispassionate".

67. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "timid" as used in the given sentence is "bold". The word "timid" means demonstrating a lack of courage or self-assurance.

68. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "recalcitrant" as used in the given sentence is "flexible". The word "recalcitrant" means stubbornly resisting the authority of another person or group. The opposite of this is "flexible".

69. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "monopolize" as used in the given sentence is "liberalize". The word "monopolize" means dominate selfishly while the word "liberalize" means make less strict.

70. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "painstakingly" as used in the given sentence is "perfunctorily". The word "painstaking" means careful and detailed while the word "perfunctory" means done routinely.

71. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "impatient" as used in the given sentence is "tolerant". The word "impatient" as used in the given sentence means easily annoyed while the word "tolerant" means able to put up with hard treatment or condition.

72. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "apostles" as used in the given sentence is "opponents". While apostles of a view support such view, the opponents of a view are against it or oppose it.

73. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "inspired" as used in the given sentence is "disenchanted". The word "inspired" means motivated while the word "disenchanted" means become less interested.

74. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "gregarious" as used in the given sentence is "lonely". The word "gregarious" as used in the given sentence means growing or living together. The opposite of this is lonely.

75. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "loath" as used in the given sentence is "willing". The word "loath" (adj.) means reluctant or unwilling. The word opposite in meaning to this is "willing".

76. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "gullible" as used in the given sentence is

"astute". The word "gullible" means easily duped while the word "astute" means clever and perceptible.

77. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "invigorating" as used in the given sentence is "debilitating". The word "invigorating" means energizing while the word "debilitating" means weakening.

78. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "conceal" as used in the given sentence is "divulge". The word "conceal" means to hide person or thing or keep them out of sight while the word "divulge" means to reveal something such as information, fact, etc.

79. A

The question "Did the president write to the press?" is the question to which the given sentence relates. There is emphasis is on the word SPOKE.

80. B

The question "Who served rice and fresh fish stew for dinner?" is the question to which the given sentence relates. There is emphasis on the word MOTHER.

81. A

The word "mortgage" has the same vowel sound as the word "market". There is vowel sound /ɪ/.

82. B

The "girl" has the same vowel sound as the word "colonel". There is long vowel sound /ɜː/.

83. B

The word "jeopardy" has the same vowel sound as the word "tend". There is short vowel sound /e/.

84. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "imminent" as used in the given sentence is "impending". Both words mean certain and about to happen.

85. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "unstinting" as used in the given sentence is "unsparing". Both means generous or giving generously.

86. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "essence" as used in the given sentence is "importance". Both words mean identifying nature, most important feature.

87. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "commodious" as used in the given sentence is "spacious". Both words mean pleasant, capacious and roomy.

88. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "shed" (verb) as used in the given sentence is lay off. The word "shed" as used in the sentence means to get rid of somebody or something that is unwanted or unnecessary. The phrase "lay off" means to terminate employment of somebody.

89. A

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "turn round" as used in the given sentence is "change".

90. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "plausible" as used in the given sentence is

"credible". Both words mean trustworthy, persuasive, believable.

91. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "settle accounts with" as used in the given sentence is "pay back all he owes". The phrase "settle accounts with" means to bring to a peaceful conclusion.

92. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "nauseating" as used in the given sentence is "disgusting". Both words mean irritating, repulsive, off-putting, revolting.

93. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "infer" is "deduce". The word "infer" means to conclude something from reasoning. This is the same as deduce (infer something from general conclusion).

94. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "vilified" as used in the given sentence is "condemned". The word "vilify" means to make abusive and malicious statements about somebody. The word nearest in meaning to this is "condemn".

95. B
The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "hot potato" as used in the given sentence is "unpleasant". The phrase "hot potato" (idiomatic) means an awkward or delicate problem with which nobody wants to be associated.

96. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "cynics" as used in the given sentence is "pessimists". A cynic is somebody who believes that human actions are insincere and motivated by self-interest. A cynic is somebody sarcastic, a pessimist, a very negative person.

97. C
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "voluntary euthanasia" as used in the given sentence is "a painless death". Euthanasia is painless killing to relieve suffering: it is the practice of killing somebody who has an incurable illness or injury, or of assisting that person to die.

98. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "glut" as used in the given sentence is "abundance". Both words mean excess supply or surplus.

99. A
The word "refuse" (noun) has the same stress pattern as the word "typist". Both words are stressed on the first syllable. The words are analysed thus:

RE-fuse

TYP-ist

100. B

The word "include" has the same stress pattern as the word "cement". Both words are stressed on the second syllable. The words are analysed thus:

in-CLUDE

ce-MENT

Read the passage I, and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

Those who have been following the argument 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 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 pump price of fuel to rise above the means of most Nigerians.

As a result of such fears, many Nigerians have become resentful of deregulation and in fact the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) has threatened to 'deregulate' the government if it should go ahead with the deregulation plan. But Nigerians have not fared any better with the economy totally in government control. Until recently, the most important sectors of the economy were in the hands, of the government. Today, the deregulation of some of these sectors has broken its monopoly and introduced healthy competition to make 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 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 summarizes the arguments adduced by the advocate 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 Advantage 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 Nigerian 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 personal style. Frequently, they counter with the argument that impersonal writing leads to an over-use of passive voice and a generally dull writing style. This last argument however lacks substance. Impersonal writing can and should be interesting. Any dullness #

may have is wholly the fault of the writer. As proof, one has only to look at the lovely 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.

Her decision should be based on the circumstances of each report situation. First, he should consider the expectations or desires of those for whom he is preparing the report. More than likely he will find a preference for impersonal style for like most human beings; businessman has 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 case with most reports, the conventional impersonal style is best.

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 objective 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 in the A. situation B. reader C. writer D. theme

9. According to the passage, most of the writing in newspaper, news magazines and journals is 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 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. experiment 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 stand in the sun, some in the shade, some in the dark, all the time keeping all other (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. This15.....[A. research B. method C. tool D. rationale] of using 'controls' can be applied to a variety of situation 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 give the greatest yield in one.....17.....[A. climate B. period C. season D. weather]?

In the course of his.....18.....[A. finding 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 usual traditional device for doing this by indicating the class to which whatever is indicated by the term belongs and also other 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 animals' 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 meaning of words. We may for example, find it hard to make a suitable definition of the word 'animal', as 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 indicate 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.

21. The writer uses the expression *fixing the meaning of the words we use* to mean A. using definition to help people communicate their thoughts and argue B. getting even with the people who always ask for definitions C. repair the damage done by inadequate definition during communication D. using definition 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 group D. giving general and specific features followed by example 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. definition 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 *avowed* that she had seen Dosun at the scene of the crime. A. argued B. confirmed C. denied

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. unknown 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 boss 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 has not helped matters. A. compromising B. imposing C. uncompromising D. difficult
40. The President 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 pattern 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 word(s) or phrase in italics.**
43. Practicing 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 what 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. power 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 told 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 underlined letter(s).**
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 lists provided.**
71. The army officer said that more would be needed to prosecute the war? A. guerrillas B. guerrillas C. geurrillas D. geurrillas
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72. If one perseveres will surely succeed. A. she B. one C. he D. they
73. Musa has lived here for five years but he does not seem able to get over the enormously and elaborate rules that govern the society. A. absurd B. bizarre C. fantastic D. inticate
74. As election day draws near, the party looks because many of its members have. other parties. A. successful / declared for B. vulnerable / defected to C. cheerful / moved to D. cheerless / cross-carpeted from
75. a motor cycle can be harmful your health A. riding / for B. riding / to C. to ride / for D. to ride / with
76. The future of the company is though many seem about it. A. okay / optimistic B. promising / nostalgic C. rosy / pessimistic D. dicey / unsatisfied
77. By this time next year, I twenty years old. A. would have been B. will be C. could have been D. will have been
78. 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
79. The operations of the bank not cottage and small-scale industries. A. does / covered B. does / cover C. did / covered D. do / cover
80. The members of the team agree all the members of the contract. A. by B. to C. on D. with
81. Whenever we have we feel better. A. a long good talk together B. a good long talk together C. together a long good talk D. together a good long talk
82. The match gave the team a chance to show their A. worth B. position C. prowess D. mettle
83. These must have the World Bank officials. A. analyses / attract B. analyses / attracted C. analysis / attract D. analysis / attracted
84. The members elected Baba of the committee. A. chairman B. their chairman C. to become chairman D. to be a chairman
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 comments as because it was very amusing. A. ludicrous B. dangerous C. sad D. libelous
87. You are free to solicit support from the board. A. by financial B. for financial C. financial D. a financial
88. The highly appreciative audience clapped hands and showered on the lecturer. A. their / encomiums B. its / encomiums C. their / invectives D. its / invectives
89. He isKadunaan official assignment. A. in/on B. at/in C. at/for D. for/in
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 never been in doubt. A. have / has B. have / have C. has / has D. has / have
92. We did not understand what the magis' rate said about and battery. A. acid B. insult C. assault D. touching
93. D dn't draw your attention to the entry requirements? A. anyone B. someone C. somebody D. everyone
94. any problems, I shall travel to London tomorrow on a business trip. A. in spite B. given C. in case of D. barring

95. The new manager was responsible for theorganization. A. uplift B. upliftment C. lifting D. uplifting

In each of questions 96 to 100, select the option that best explain 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 surprise 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-bound wounds aided his recovery C. He did a lot of keep-fit exercises 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 E. He was drunk

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2002

ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

1. C

The argument adduced by the advocates of deregulation is that competition in the oil industry will be beneficial to several Nigerians.

2. D

It can be concluded from the passage that the deregulation of the oil industry does not preclude the government from exerting its influence.

3. B

An appropriate title for this passage is "Making a Case for Deregulation"

4. C

According to the passage, it is true that the opposition to the deregulation of the oil industry is not unanimous.

5. B

The writer seems to suggest that the anxiety caused by the deregulation question is groundless.

PASSAGE 2

6. B

According to the passage, it is true that the impersonal style helps to achieve a measure of objectivity in report writing.

7. A

One of the arguments given in support of personal writing is that it makes writers more focused and less boring.

8. A

From the passage, what determines the appropriateness of a style is the situation.

9. A

According to the passage, most of the writing in newspapers, news magazines and journals is impersonal and interesting.

10. C

The writer of the passage recognizes the need to be critical of report writing.

PASSAGE 3

11. D

...common factors which underlie and account for the facts that he knows. A factor is something that contributes to or has influence on the outcome of something.

12. B

...the method of the controlled experiment. An experiment is a scientific test carried out in order to discover whether a theory is correct or what the results of a particular course of action would be.

13. D

...some he stands in the sun, some in the shade, some in the dark, all the time keeping all other conditions (temperature, moisture, nourishment) the same.

14. A

In this way, by keeping other variables constant and by varying the light only, the effect of the light on plants can be clearly seen. The word "constant" collocates with the word "variables" in the sentence.

15. B

This method of using 'controls' can be applied to a variety of situations, and can be used to find the answers to questions...

"Method" refers to the body of systematic techniques used by a particular discipline, especially a scientific one. It also means a way of doing something.

16. D

...as widely different as 'must moisture be present if iron is to rust?

The words "iron" and "rust" collocate in the extracted sentence. Iron is a metallic element, heavy, magnetic, malleable, ductile, etc.

17. C

...and 'which variety of beans gives the greatest yield in one season?

The word "season" is used in relation to particular plants, the time of their abundance or when they grow.

18. C

In the course of his experiment the scientist may find what he thinks is one common explanation for an increasing number of facts. The words "experiment" and "scientist" collocate. Scientists do conduct an experiment.

19. D

The explanation, if it seems consistent to fit the various facts, is called a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a theory needing explanation: a tentative explanation for a phenomenon, used as a basis for further investigation.

20. B

If this continues to stand the test of numerous experiments and remains unshaken, it becomes a law. A law (statement of scientific truth) is a statement of scientific a fact or a phenomenon that is invariable under given condition.

PASSAGE 4

21. A

The writer uses the expression "fixing the meaning of the words we use" to mean using definitions to help people communicate their thoughts and argue logically.

22. D

The approaches to definition discussed in the passage are summarized as giving general and specific features followed by examples of what the object or word includes.

23. D

The expression "we may well be asked" as used in the passage means it is quite likely that we will be asked.

24. B

It can be deduced from the passage that accurate definition is invaluable to communication but difficult to achieve.

25. C

From the passage, an advantage of defining by enumerating is that property and examples enumerated may not be all-inclusive.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "averred" as used in the given sentence is "denied". The word "aver" means to assert confidently or to affirm. The word opposite in meaning to this is "deny".

27. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "frugality" as used in the given sentence is extravagance. The word "frugality" means wise and careful spending while the word "extravagance" means unwise and wasteful spending.

28. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "underscores" as used in the given sentence is "contradict". The word "underscore" means to give emphasis or extra force to something (to emphasize something). The word opposite in meaning to this is "contradict".

29. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "adroit" as used in the given sentence is "tactless". The word "adroit" means displaying physical or mental skill while the word "tactless" means lacking tact.

30. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "ignoble" as used in the given sentence is "honourable". The word "ignoble" means dishonourable.

31. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "notorious" as used in the given sentence is "popular". The word "notorious" means famous for something bad. The opposite of this is "popular" (well liked).

32. D

The phrase opposite in meaning to the word "redounds" as used in the given sentence is "detracts from". The word "redound" means to have a particular consequence, usually something good or positive while the word "detract" means to reduce the quality or value of something by taking it away from it.

33. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "phlegmatic" as used in the given sentence is "lively". The word "phlegmatic" in this regard means unexcitable; generally emotional and difficult to arouse.

34. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "restive" as used in the given sentence is "calm". The word "restive" means uneasy, impatient, obstinate or awkward.

35. C

The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "an unprecedented" as used in the given sentence is "an insignificant". The word "unprecedented" means having no earlier parallel or equivalent. In other words, the word "unprecedented" means

significant or remarkable. Therefore, the word opposite in meaning to this is "insignificant".

36. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "indomitable" as used in the given sentence is "weak". The word "indomitable" means strong, unconquerable and brave.

37. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "incontrovertible" as used in the given sentence is "contestable". The word "incontrovertible" means certain, undeniable and not open to question. The word opposite in meaning to this is "contestable".

38. A
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "hook, line and sinker" as used in the given sentence is "with a pinch of salt". The phrase "hook, line and sinker" means taken or believed totally or completely, without any questioning while the phrase "with a pinch of salt" means not taken with seriousness.

39. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "hardline" as used in the given sentence is "compromising". The word "hardline" means uncompromising or inflexible.

40. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "extemporaneous" as used in the given sentence is "planned". The word "extemporaneous" means done without any preparation, unrehearsed.

41. B
The word "madam" has a different stress pattern from others. The word "madam" is stressed on the first syllable while the words "convenient", "embarrass" and "contribute" are stressed on the second syllable.

42. A
The word "success" has a stress pattern different from others. The word "success" is stressed on the second syllable while the words "suffer", "blackboard" and "calendar" are stressed on the first syllable.

43. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "think" as used in the given sentence is "assume". Other similar words include presume, suppose, guess, and imagine.

44. C
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "a stringer for" as used in the given sentence is "a freelancer for". A stringer is a part-time journalist or freelancer.

45. B
The words nearest in meaning to the words "adamant" and "reprisal" respectively as used in the given sentence are "unyielding about/retaliatory". The word "adamant" means unyielding and stubborn while the word "reprisal" means retaliation.

46. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "hibernate" as used in the given sentence is "hide at night".

47. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "disparaging" as used in the given sentence is "derogatory". The word "disparaging" means showing or expressing disapproval or contempt. The word nearest in meaning to this is "derogatory".

48. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "erie" as used in the given sentence is "scary". The word

"erie" means scary, weird, unnerving, strange and ghostly.

49. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "therapeutic" as used in the given sentence is "healing". The word "therapeutic" means used in treating disease or working or done to maintain somebody's health.

50. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "puerile" as used in the given sentence is "childish". The word "puerile" means regarded as childishly silly and immature.

51. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "extraneous" as used in the given sentence is "superfluous". The word "extraneous" means irrelevant or inessential. The word nearest in meaning to this is "superfluous".

52. A
The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "pyrrhic victory" as used in the given sentence is "costly". A "pyrrhic victory" is a victory won at such a great cost to the victor that is tantamount to defeat.

53. D
The word nearest in meaning to the word "misconstrued" as used in the given sentence is "misinterpreted". The word "misconstrued" means misinterpreted or misunderstood. To misconstrue a thing is to understand or interpret it wrongly.

54. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "luminaries" as used in the given sentence is "experts". A luminary is an eminent or famous person, also an expert.

55. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "assumed office" as used in the given sentence is "started work". To assume office is to start work officially.

56. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "parley" as used in the given sentence is "hold talks". The word "parley" means to talk, or negotiate, especially with an enemy.

57. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "recrimination" as used in the given sentence is "counter-accusation". The word "recriminate" means accusing of somebody in return; an accusation made against somebody who has brought a previous accusation.

58. A
The word "export" has its stress on the first syllable. The syllabic components are analysed thus:

export - EX-port

59. B
The word "comment" has its stress on the first syllable. The syllabic components are analysed thus:

comment - COM-ment

60. C
The word "eyes" has the same consonant sound as the word "business". It is the consonant sound /z/.

61. C
The word "trophy" has the same consonant sound as the word "cough". It is the consonant sound /f/.

62. C
The word "past" has the same consonant sound as the word "preached". It is the consonant sound /t/. Note that /t/ is silent in the word "castle".

63. D

The word "rot" has a different vowel sound from the others. The word "rot" has the short vowel sound /ɒ/ while "cough", "rough" and "dog" have the long vowel sound /ɔ:/.

64. A
The word "tear" has a different vowel sound from the others. The word "tear" has the vowel sound /ɪ/ while the words "hear", "weird" and "mere" have the vowel sound /ɜ:/.

65. C
The word "world" has a different vowel sound from the others. The word "world" has the vowel sound /ɜ:/ while the words "does", "flood" and "son" have the vowel sound /ʌ/.

66. D
The question "Did he travel more than 20 kilometres before his car stopped?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word ONLY.

67. B
The question "Did the king walk to the palace?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word RAN.

68. C
The question "Has the university been permanently closed?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word TEMPORARY.

69. B
The question "Did the man read the newspaper?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word BOUGHT.

70. D
The question "Did your brother retire from the police?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word UNCLE.

71. B
Attention should be paid to the spelling of the word "guerrillas." A guerrilla is an irregular soldier, usually politically motivated. The aim of guerrillas is to overthrow a government.

72. C
If one perseveres, one will surely succeed.
From the sentence above, it will be wrong to say "If one perseveres, he/she will surely succeed". The use of one must be maintained. The following sentences are correct:

One must remember one's mistakes if one is to make it in life.

One has to read for one to pass.

73. D
The word "intricate" collocates with "rules" in the given sentence. The word "intricate" means complex and difficult.

74. B
As election day draws near, the party looks vulnerable because many of its members have defected.

From the sentence above, the word "vulnerable" means weak and susceptible to attack. When party members defect from a party, they abandon that party and go for a stronger and better one.

75. B
Riding a motorcycle can be harmful to your health.
In the sentence above, the word "riding" is a gerund which refers to a particular activity while the preposition "to" collocates with the word "harmful". Other examples are given below:

Smoking is harmful to your health.

Drinking is harmful to your health.

76. C
The future of the company is rosy though many seem pessimistic.

In the sentence above, the word "rosy" and "future" collocate. The word "rosy" means promising, as in "rosy future." The word "pessimistic" means hopeless. The sentence expresses contrast. The contrast in the sentence is achieved through the use of "though."

77. B

Ali has been cured of his amnesia; he no longer suffers from memory loss. Amnesia is loss of memory as a result of shock, injury, psychological disturbance or medical disorder.

78. D

By this time next year, I will have been twenty years old.

In the sentence above, the verb phrase "will have been" is a future perfect tense.

79. D

The operations of the bank do not cover cottage and small-scale industries.

In the sentence above, the verb "do" is a plural verb which agrees with the plural noun "operations". The rule of concord is observed. Also, the verb "cover" is in the base form because it is preceded by "not".

80. B

The members of the other team agree to all the terms of the contract.

In the sentence above, the verb "agree" and the preposition "to" collocate. One agree to terms and conditions but agrees on a time.

81. B

Whenever we have a good long talk together, we feel better.

In the sentence above, the order of adjectives is observed. The adjectives "good" and "long" qualify the word "talk". The adjectives also followed the appropriate order:

good – general adjective

long – adjective of size

82. D

The match gave the team a chance to show their mettle.

The word "mettle" means strength of character or spirited determination.

83. B

These analyses must have attracted the World Bank officials.

The plural form of the word "analysis" is "analyses".

84. A

The members elected Baba chairman of the committee.

In the sentence above, "the members" is the subject, "elected" is the verb. "Baba" is indirect object and "chairman of the committee" is the direct object. The analysis is done below:

The members – SUBJECT

elected – VERB

Baba – INDIRECT OBJECT

chairman of the committee – DIRECT OBJECT

85. B

One advantage of the English language in Nigeria is that it puts everyone on a common footing. This means English language helps Nigerians relate with one another easily.

86. A

The officer described the comment as ludicrous.

A ludicrous comment is absurdly ridiculous.

87. C

You are free to solicit for financial support from the board.

In the sentence above, verb "solicit" and the preposition "for" collocate. This is known as prepositional collocation.

88. A

The highly appreciative audience clapped their hands and showered encomiums on the lecturer.

In the sentence above, the "audience" is a plural noun to which the pronoun "their" refers. The word "encomiums" means expressions of praise.

89. A

He is in Kaduna on an official assignment.

In the sentence above, there is appropriate use of prepositions "in" and "on". The preposition "in" is used to indicate a large location, e.g. In Lagos, In Abuja, etc. The preposition "on", among other uses, is used to indicate an assignment or duty, e.g. *I am on an official assignment. I am on duty.*

90. D

Despite all the preparations, the wedding did not come up.

If something comes up, it happens or takes place, e.g. "Our wedding comes up next week".

91. C

The quality of your questions which has always attracted attention has never been in doubt.

In the sentence above, the verb "has" agrees with the singular noun "quality". The verb "has" does not refer to the plural noun "questions" but the singular noun "quality".

92. C

We did not understand what the magistrate said about assault and battery.

The words "battery" and "assault" go together. They both refer to unlawful use of physical force on somebody.

93. A

Didn't anyone draw our attention to the entry requirements?

The word "anyone" is an indefinite pronoun used to mean one or more people, when exactly which person or which people is not known or not important.

94. D

Barring any problems, I shall travel to London tomorrow on a business trip. The word "barring" (preposition) means "except for".

Barring any injury, Chelsea will win the match.

This means except for injury, Chelsea will win the match.

95. A

The new manager was responsible for the uplift of the organization. The word "uplift" is the appropriate word. It would be wrong to use the word "upliftment" which does not exist. There is nothing like "upliftment".

96. A

The sentence "The organization is constantly in a state of flux" means there are periodic changes in the organization. The word "flux" means constant change.

97. B

The sentence "His meteoric rise to fame surprised everyone" implies that people were amazed at his rapid success. The word "meteoric" means very fast or brilliant; characterised by great speed or brilliance.

98. B

The sentence "The politician was pilloried by the press for his inflammatory remarks" implies that the politician was criticized by the press for his remarks. The word "pillory" (verb) means to scorn or ridicule somebody or something openly.

99. A

The sentence "After the successful operation, he recovered by leaps and bounds" means he got well very rapidly. To recover in leaps and bounds is to get well very rapidly.

100. C

The sentence "Audu was taken bad in the middle of the night" means Audu was ill. To be taken bad means to be ill.

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2001

QUESTIONS

Read the passage I, and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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 motor cycles 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 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 who used and dwelt by the road suffered. The noises caused by the conversion of the roads into speedways called for a corresponding lightening 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 practise 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 cars, lorries and motor cycles C. Human society was static without the express speed of cars and motorcycles D. Society would be better without the chaotic volumes and speed of motor cars, lorries and motor cycles

2. From the passage, it is obvious the A. motor cars were mere luxuries which many 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 the advent of cars, motorcycles and lorries

4. The writer uses the expression *unless mechanically minded* to refer to A. coachman 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 A. by 1910 many people knew how to drive motor cars B. the motor car was invented in 1910 C. highway codes for motor cars came into effect by 1910 D. by 1910 motor cars became common sight on the highways

PASSAGE II

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

Before any detailed analysis begins, the first thing to do with the data is to check through the field record book 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 possible to carry out these.....7.....[A. plans B. possibilities C. corrections D. expectations].

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. conclusion] 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 closed-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. encoding D. recoding]. What is done, a check through the answers for proper classification numbering and lettering is still called for at this stage. This whole process of checking through questionnaires and notebooks is called.....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.

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. Ongoing research is documenting hundreds of cases each year of the near-death experience (NDE), and scientists think they are finding a clearly identifiable pattern: usually a man is dying and as he reaches the point of greatest physical distress, he hears himself pronounced dead by his doctor. He begins to hear an uncomfortable noise, a loud ringing or buzzing and at the same time feels himself moving very rapidly through a long dark tunnel. After this he suddenly finds himself outside of his own physical body, but still in the immediate physical environment and he sees his own body from a distance as though he is a spectator. He watches the resuscitation attempt from this unusual vantage point and is in a state of emotional upheaval.

After a while, he collects himself and becomes 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, warming spirit of a kind he has never encountered before—a being of light—appears before him. This being asks him a question, non-verbally— 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 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.

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 experience 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 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 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 correction 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 regions in the pressure of community 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. professional 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. ideals 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. liar

37. While the hoodlums exchanged blows, we looked *complacently*. A. Jejectedly 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. skillfully 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 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 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 use flattery D. sycophants should know when to grant people's requests

44. Adawo is an imp. A. Adawo behaves querulously 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 negative options B. the solution lies in choosing between the positively and the negative 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. All 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. an 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 consonant sound as the represented by the letter(s) underlined.

69. church A. feature B. chauffeur C. ocean D. machine

70. church A. cheer B. cheap C. charlatan D. church

71. church 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 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 manner. A. rational B. composed C. secret D. cruel
77. Neither Agbo nor his parents the meetings now. A. attended B. attend C. has attended D. attends
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 for his in the election. A. might have stood aside B. would have stepped stood C. should have stepped down D. would have stood down
80. The government which recruiting workers suddenly stopped doing so. A. are / its B. was / its C. is / their D. were / their
81. Of course we all saw the culprit and hit the man on the head. A. approached B. approaching C. approach D. approaches
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 of the proposed office complex. A. prototype B. photograph C. microfilm D. photocopy
84. You come early to the new house, clean up my flat. A. while B. by chance C. should D. should in case
85. This imposing edifice, a fortune to build. A. had costed B. have cost C. costed D. cost
86. They let him go in to his age. A. respect B. regard C. disregard D. consideration
87. Some scientists are trying to human beings in their laboratories. A. imitate B. replicate C. implicate D. fabricate
88. He does not seem to know how to solve the problem A. does not he? B. does he not? C. does he? D. does'n't he?
89. These villagers to grow rice. A. used B. are used C. were used D. use
90. Ade tried to all memory of his dead father. A. recall B. obstruct C. obliterate D. eulogize
91. The weather is probably appealing for people who live in Jos for foreigners. A. as / much as B. more / as C. less / than D. at least as / but
92. The meeting was called to divergent views on the subject of a national conference. A. reconcile B. recommend C. re-present D. reconstitute
93. The police came early enough to the bomb planted by the rioters. A. diffuse B. insulate C. detonate D. defuse
94. told of his impending arrival, I worked hard to make his short stay very comfortable. A. Have being B. Have been C. Have I been D. Having been
95. More to your elbow as you as you campaign for press freedom. A. power B. effort C. grease D. energy
96. When Ajike met her husband at the party, she felt like reconciling with him. A. estranged B. strange C. carrying D. loving

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

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2001 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1

1. B
It can be deduced from the passage that significant improvement occurred in road transport since the advent of motor cars, lorries and motorcycles.
2. A
From the passage, it is obvious that motor cars were mere luxuries which many people tried desperately to acquire.
3. D
The writer seems to suggest that the volume and speed of traffic on the roads increased with the advent of cars, motorcycles and lorries.
4. A
The writer uses the expression "unless mechanically minded" to refer to coachmen and grooms adaptable to the new technology.
5. D
The statement "By 1910, the motor car was plainly conquering the highway" means that by 1910, motor cars became common sight on the highways.

PASSAGE 2

6. D
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 mistakes, inconsistencies and incompleteness. "Mistakes", "inconsistencies" and "incompleteness" go together in the sentence.
7. C
When it is not possible to carry out these corrections...
The word "correction" is the appropriate opposite word to the words "mistakes", "inconsistencies" and "incompleteness" in the sentence.
8. A
In most scientific experiments, such revisits are clearly impossible. The word "experiment" means scientific test.

9. A

A road traffic survey conducted to find out the amount and frequency... The words "survey" and "conducted" collocate. One conducts a survey.

10. A: *A road traffic survey conducted to find out the amount and frequency of daily traffic between two towns cannot be expected to be reproducible.*
11. B
With open-ended questions the responses have to be classified into relatively small number of groups.
12. C
The process of classifying answers and sometimes identifying them by number and letter is called encoding.
13. A
When closed-ended questions are used, it is possible to code all the possible answers before they are actually received. This is called precoding.
14. A
This process of checking through questionnaires and notebooks is called editing.
15. C
Collected data will eventually have to be used in drawing conclusions and writing a report about the population from which it came.

PASSAGE 3

16. A
The man was shown a "panoramic instantaneous playback of the major events in his life" suggests that he has to assess his deeds in life.
17. C
The NDE man appears to be a spectator in the flurry of activities around him because he can only watch as the events unfold.
18. A
According to the passage, scientific evidence has made it possible for the dead to return and tell their experiences.
19. A
A suitable title for the passage is "A Glimpse into the World of the Dead".
20. A
The expression "as he reaches the point of greatest physical distress", as used in the passage, means the man's system finally collapses.

PASSAGE 4

21. D
The word "those", as used in the passage, refers to indigenous languages.
22. A
Phonetic patterns allow for intelligibility tolerance because they are involved and difficult to avoid.
23. A
According to the passage, a lingua franca is the consequence of a standard dialect.
24. B
An appropriate title for this passage is "The Emergence of a Standard Language".
25. B
Members of a language community control at least two dialects because the convergence of

people from disparate regions results in the pressure of communication.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "moribund" as used in the given sentence is "crumbling". The word "moribund" means dying or in the process of becoming obsolete. The words nearest in meaning to this are "crumbling" and "declining".

27. A

The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "transients" as used in the given sentence is "temporary guests". The word "transient" (noun) means somebody that stays in a place briefly.

28. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "coalescence" as used in the given sentence is "union". The word "coalescence" means unity or merger: the act of coming together to form a group.

29. A

The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "serious reverse" as used in the given sentence is "a defeat". This also means failure, loss or setback.

30. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "sumptuous" as used in the given sentence is "expensive". The word "sumptuous" means splendid, expensive or extravagant.

31. D

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "radical changes" as used in the given sentence is "innovation". The word "innovation" means new idea or method.

32. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word nearest in meaning to the word "belligerent" as used in the given sentence is "combative". The word "belligerent" means hostile or aggressive, ready to start a fight, or ready to go to war.

33. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "tardy" as used in the given sentence is "slow". The word "tardy" means sluggish: slow to move or react.

34. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "facetious" as used in the given sentence is "crazy". The word "facetious" means intended to be humorous but often silly and inappropriate. Words similar to this are silly, foolish, inane, and crazy.

35. A

The word nearest in meaning to the word "abstruse" as used in the given sentence is "esoteric". The word "abstruse" means difficult to understand or intended for or understood by only an initiated few.

36. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "pilferer" as used in the given sentence is "liar". A pilferer is a thief, a swindler, a fraud and a liar.

37. D

The word nearest in meaning to the word "complacently" as used in the given sentence is "contentedly". The word "contentedly" means

quietly happy and satisfied with the way things are or what has been done. This is nearest in meaning to the word "complacent" (satisfied).

38. B

The word nearest in meaning to the word "timorous" as used in the given sentence is "nervous". The word "nervous" means timid: easily worried or frightened. The word "timorous" means timid, showing fear or hesitancy.

39. C

The word nearest in meaning to the word "gamely" as used in the given sentence is "courageously". The word "gamely" means sportive, lively, joyful.

40. A

The word nearest in meaning to the phrase "creative power" as used in the given sentence is "potential". The word "potential" means capacity for development. This also means creative power.

41. C

The sentence "Oche's chief idiosyncrasy is a passion for pounded yam" implies that Oche has a penchant for pounded yam. The word "idiosyncrasy" means a way of behaving, thinking, or feeling that is peculiar to an individual. The word "penchant" means a strong liking.

42. B

The sentence "You must not attend the end-of-year party" implies that it is necessary that you do not attend the party.

43. C

The sentence "The man reasoned that there ought to be a limit to sycophancy" implies that people should know when not to use flattery. The word "sycophancy" means act of flattery (insincere compliments to win favour).

44. D

The sentence "Adawo is an imp" implies Adawo behaves badly. An imp is a naughty imaginary being, a mischievous person.

45. A

The sentence "The solution lies in choosing between various negative alternatives" implies that the solution can be found in one of negative options.

46. B

The word "salon" has the stress on the first syllable. The syllabic components of the word are analysed thus:
salon - SA-lon. Sometimes it is stressed on the second syllable.

47. A

The word "competent" has the stress on the first syllable. The syllabic components of the word are analysed thus:
competent - COM-pe-tent

48. D

The word "log" does not have the same vowel sound as the words "toil", "rejoice" and "enjoy". The word "log" has the short vowel sound /ɒ/ while others have the vowel sound /ɔ:/.

49. B

The word "wind" does not have the same vowel sound as the words "key", "even" and "people". The word "wind" has the short vowel sound /ɪ/ while others have the long vowel sound i:/.

50. A

The word "granite" does not have the same vowel sound as the words "die", "rice" and "fight". The word "granite" has the vowel sound /ɪ/ as in granite, while others have the vowel sound /a:/.

51. C

The word "plait" does not have the same vowel sound as the words "bale", "saint" and "gate". The word "plait" has the vowel sound /æ/ while others have the vowel sound /e:/.

52. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "interminable" as used in the given sentence is "brief." The word "interminable" means seemingly endless. The word opposite in meaning to this is brief.

53. D

The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "nipped it in the bud" as used in the given sentence is "promoted it". To nip something in the bud is to stop it at an early stage. It is an idiomatic expression.

54. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "harmless" as used in the given sentence is "pernicious". The word "pernicious" means causing serious harm.

55. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "agog" as used in the given sentence is "unexcited". The word "agog" means very excited, interested or eager.

56. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "rudiments" as used in the given sentence is "theories". The word "rudiment" means basic principle or skill, especially in a particular field or subject. The word "theory" means the abstract idea or thought.

57. D

The word opposite in meaning to the word "naivety" as used in the given sentence is "incredulity". The word "naivety" means a state of being extremely simple and trusting while the word "incredulity" means a state or feeling of disbelief.

58. A

The word opposite in meaning to the word "plethora" as used in the given sentence is "shortage". The word "plethora" means plenty or excess. The opposite of this is shortage.

59. A

The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "surpassed my expectations" as used in the given sentence is "was disappointing".

60. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "covert" as used in the given sentence is "open". The word covert means secret, not intended to be known, seen, or found out. The word opposite in meaning to this is "open".

61. C

The word opposite in meaning to the word "inconceivable" as used in the given sentence is "credible". The word "inconceivable" means unimaginable or hard to believe while the word "credible" means easy to believe.

62. B

The word opposite in meaning to the word "youthfulness" as used in the given sentence is

"senility". The word "senility" means the bodily and mental deterioration associated with old age. The opposite of this is youthfulness.

63. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "apathy" as used in the given sentence is "enthusiasm". The word apathy means lack of enthusiasm or energy; lack of interest in something.

64. C
The phrase opposite in meaning to the word "sultry" as used in the given sentence is "a temperate". The word "sultry" means oppressively hot and damp while the word "temperate" means within moderate limits.

65. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "ambivalent" as used in the given sentence is "decisive". The word "ambivalent" means unsure: having mixed, uncertain, or conflicting feelings about something (indecisive). The word opposite in meaning to this is decisive.

66. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "arduous" as used in the given sentence is "easy". The word "arduous" means difficult and tiring. The opposite of this is easy.

67. C
The word "July" has a different stress pattern from the others. The stress pattern is analysed below:

classroom - CLASS-room
programme - PRO-gramme
brother - BROTH-er
July - ju-LY

68. B
The word "administrative" has a different stress pattern from the others. It is stressed on the second syllable while others are stressed on the penultimate syllable. Therefore we have "ad-MIN-is-tra-tive".

69. A
The word "feature" has the same consonant sound as the word "church". It is the consonant sound /tʃ/

70. C
The word "charlatan" has the same consonant sound as the word "sure". It is the consonant sound /ʃ/.

71. B
The word "preached" has the same consonant sound as the word "past". It is the consonant sound /t/.

72. B
The word "thought" has the same consonant sound as the word "thank". It is the consonant sound /θ/.

73. D
The question "Should my sister come with us tomorrow?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word YOUR.

74. B
The question "Did your neighbour fracture his thigh while playing football?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word BRUISED.

75. A
The question "Did they go to Abuja by road?" best fits the expression in the sentence. Emphasis is on the word FLEW

76. D
I do not think any sane person would have acted in such a cruel manner. The word "cruel" means merciless or bringing about pain and anguish.

77. B
Neither Agbo nor his parents attend the meeting now.

This has to do with concord. The plural verb "attend" agrees with the plural noun "parents".

78. B
Modern dancing has become rather scientific and so requires some choreographic skill. Choreography is the planning of movements for dancing.

79. B
Had he considered his public image carefully, he would have stepped aside.
The above sentence is a conditional sentence.

80. B
The government which was recruiting its workers suddenly stopped doing so.

In the sentence above, the verb "was" is past and singular and agrees with the noun "government". The possessive pronoun "its" also refers to the noun "government".

81. C
Of course, we all saw the culprit approach and hit the man on the head.

In the sentence above, the verbs "approach" and "hit" are in base form and show how quick or fast the culprit's action was.

I saw the boy run and slap the girl. In this case, the verb shows the quickness of the action. Past tense is inappropriate.

82. D
A child that shows mature characteristics at an early age may be described as precocious. The word "precocious" means developed mentally at an early age.

83. A
The Company Director showed the contractor a prototype of the proposed office complex. The word "prototype" means original used as model: the original form of something which can be used as a model for others.

84. C
Should you come early to the new house, clean up my flat.

The sentence above expresses condition. The word "should" also means "if" or "in case". It would be wrong to use "should in case" because both "should" and "in case" mean the same thing.

85. D
This imposing edifice cost a fortune to build. The verb "cost" does not change. It always remains in base form.

86. D
They let him go in consideration to his age.

87. B
Some scientists are trying to replicate human beings in their laboratories. To replicate something is to make an identical version of it repeatedly and exactly.

88. C
He does not seem to know how to solve the problem, does he?

Negative statement takes positive question tag. This is the case of the sentence above.

89. A

These villagers used to grow rice. The sentence implies that the villagers were growing rice before but probably don't grow it again.

90. C
Ade tried to obliterate all memory of his dead father. This means Ade tried to forget or erase everything that could remind him of his dead father. The word "obliterate" means to destroy or erase something completely.

91. A
The weather is probably as much appealing for people who live in Jos as for foreigners.

92. A
The meeting was called to reconcile divergent views on the subject of national conference. The word "reconcile" collocates with the phrase "divergent views". The word "reconcile" as used in the given sentence means to end conflicting views.

93. D
The police came early enough to defuse the bomb planted by the rioters. The word "defuse" means to make bomb harmless by removing its detonating device.

94. B
Having been told of his impending arrival, I worked hard to make his short stay very comfortable. The verb phrase "having been told" is the most appropriate in this regard.

95. A
More power to your elbow as you campaign for press freedom. The expression "more power to your elbow" is a way of encouraging someone for a particular deed. It would be wrong to say "more grease to your elbow".

96. A
When Ajike met her estranged husband at the party, she felt like reconciling with him. The word "estranged" means separated from a spouse; no longer living with a husband or wife.

97. D
They had to resort to the generator when the electricity failed.

In the sentence above, the verb "resort" and the preposition "to" collocate. The phrase "resort to" means have recourse for something: to turn to something for help in dealing with problem.

98. D
The editor was not happy that the Nigerian press was hemmed in.

When somebody is hemmed in, that person is confined or restricted.

99. B
Three quarters of the hostel has been painted and three quarters of the students have moved in.

In the sentence above, the verb singular verb "has" agrees with the singular noun "hostel" while the plural verb "have" agrees with the plural noun "students". This has to do with concord (subject-verb agreement).

100. C
A wide range of options was made available to the political parties during the recently concluded elections.

In the sentence above, the singular verb "was" agrees with the noun phrase "a wide range".

Read the passage I, and II carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE I

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

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

It may be difficult to prove an exact correlation between the viewer of fantasized violence and the criminal who acts out violence after turning off the set. *But if the premise of education is granted*-that good models can influence the young - then it follows that bad models can have an equivalent harmful effects. This is the reasonable hypothesis held, by 80 per cent of the respondents to a recent Time Mirror poll who think that violent entertainment is 'harmful' to the society. Witness enough mimed shootouts; see enough 'corpses' fall across the screen and the taking of a human life seems no big deal. Even if a simple causal relationship cannot be established between watching violence and acting it out, is not this *numbed sensitivity* reason enough for cutting back on the overkill in films and TV?

1. The writer uses *numbed sensitivity* to refer to A. deadening of the capacity to feel B. objectionable behaviour C. heartlessness on the part of actors D. unreasonable violence

2. What will actually be proved *if the premise of education is granted*? A. entertainment on television is harmful to society B. violence on television encourages violence in real life C. good models can influence the young D. the viewer of fantasized violence is the criminal who acts out violence

3. From the passage, it can be inferred that since 1985 A. more black males between the ages of 15 and 19 have been killing one another with guns B. more black males between the ages 15 and 19 have been getting killed by guns C. more white than black males have been getting killed by guns D. more black than white males have been killing one another with guns

4. The writer says 'the firearms figure are rising' because A. more teenagers are now getting killed by firearms than by motor vehicle accidents B. firearms now have figures that are terribly high C. more teenagers now carry firearm than used to be the case D. more teenagers are now getting killed by firearm than used to be the case

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

PASSAGE II

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

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

6. Which of the following statements can be implied from the passage? A. people catch more colds in winter B. the origin of colds is inconclusive C. people catch more colds in warm weather D. people catch colds equally in warm and cold weather

7. A rare disease can be more easily dealt with than the common cold because A. medical experts are fed up with the rampant cases of common colds B. people easily develop resistance to the common colds C. adequate research exists to uncover facts about such rare diseases D. common colds are easily not the province of the orthodox medical experts

8. According to the writer, some widely held beliefs about the common colds are A. inevitable B. irreconcilable C. fallacious D. societal

9. From the information in the passage, there is evidence A. against the theory that the common cold is infectious B. for the theory that the common cold is indeed infectious C. that old

people are immune against the common cold D. that medical reports are silent on facts about common colds

10. The Cirencester volunteers kept record of their colds through A. the British Medical Journal B. morbidity rates C. temperature recordings D. personal diaries

PASSAGE III

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

11. The expression "not in memory but in expectation" as used in the passage implies A. innocence, not experience B. future not present C. past not present D. hopelessness not hopefulness

12. The statement, "nature warms their blood as though with excess of wine", as used in the text means A. act with considerable confidence and trust B. respond with suspicion and alertness C. behave shamelessly like a drunkard D. move with care and self-control

13. The analogy between young men and sick people is that A. they are easily swayed by emotions B. they are easily controlled by hunger and thirst C. their emotions are active but short-lived D. they are apt to give way to anger

14. According to the passage, young men are A. violent when they have sexual desires B. active and restive until they satisfy their sexual desires C. indignant and fickle in satisfying their sexual desires D. hot-tempered when they are hungry or thirsty

15. The writer says that young people are optimistic in their dealings with people because they are A. steadfast B. courageous C. discreet D. reckless

PASSAGE IV

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

With the most profound respect to the members of the senate, I do not think that it is within the competence of that.....16.....[A. executive B. judicial C. administrative D. legislative] body to pass a motion to.....17.....[A. enforce B. nullify C. modify D. order] the executive action of the president. The senate is.....18.....[A. a wing B. a portion C. an anchor D. an arm] of the National Assembly. But it is not by itself alone the National Assembly. One can imagine the confusion which would be created if the.....19.....[A. House of Representative B. Judiciary C. National Assembly D. Executive council] were to take a view diametrically opposed to that reflected in the senate resolution. The strongest objection to the action of the senate in passing the resolution is the fact that it constituted itself the.....20..... [A. litigant B. defendant C. plaintiff D. attorney] as well as the judge of the constitutionality of the action of the President. The function of the Senate is to.....21..... [A. enact B. create C. compose D. annul] laws. But the Senate has no authority or.....22.....[A. might B. power C. dynamism D. strength] to control the President in the exercise of his.....23.....[A. official B. authoritative C. judicial D. executive] powers. It cannot by a mere resolution or motion give any direction to the President regarding the exercise of his powers or can it undo what the President has done in the exercise of those powers. The only way in which the exercise of the powers of the president can be.....24.....[A. modified B. standardized C. regulated D. ordered] is by.....25.....[A. an Act B. a Decree C. a motion D. a bill] of the National Assembly.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

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

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

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

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

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

- 33. ENORMOUS A. interest B. solution C. stupidly D. character

- 34. HONOUR A. hotel B. hyena C. human D. humane

- 35. QUALITY A. guarantee B. accepted C. bachelor D. related

- 36. EDUCATION A. duplicity B. economics C. elaborate D. conjectural

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

- 37. A. reproduce B. always C. result D. understand

- 38. A. integral B. intimate C. discourse D. accelerate

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

- 39. A. integral B. intimate C. discourse D. accelerate

- 40. A. navigate B. envelop C. legislate D. liberate

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

- 41. Without our relentless campaigns we might sure of victory in the race for the National Assembly. A. never have been B. have never be C. never had been D. be never

- 42. We are all hungry, we anything to eat since morning. A. didn't have B. hadn't had C. haven't had D. never had.

- 43. To check desertification in the arid zones stress should be planted. A. drought-proof B. drought-resisting C. drought-effective D. drought-resistant

- 44. The loquacious young lad reeled off all the names of the players..... A. off head B. offhand C. at heart C. at hand.

- 45. I like the character that played the role of a political at the last convention of our party. A. thorncoat B. tomcoat C. turncoat D. turnedcoat

- 46. All the traders in the market saw the woman buythe imported suit. A. up B. off C. over D. out

- 47. The man declared his intention from the --- - A. outset B. inset C. onset D. offset

- 48. The team Manager told us that the race could only be won by the A. flat-footed B. bare-footed C. swift-footed D. fore-footed

- 49. The Governor rejected the bill and withheld his.... A. accent B. assent C. access D. ascent

- 50. The new school is not provided withfor science practicals. A. enough equipment B. equipments C. an equipment D. enough equipments

- 51. Much as I would love to visit him, I'm afraid..... A. I won't B. I can't C. I can't be able D. of visiting him.

- 52. Ilesia witness the largest of writers at any convention in recent times. A. turnaround B. turnover C. turn-out D. turn-on

- 53. The warring factions need words of A. advise B. adverse C. advises D. advice

- 54. The politicians were by the press. A. marooned B. ridiculed C. eclipsed D. ostracized

- 55. There are many.....to her personality. A. moods B. styles C. facets D. faces

- 56. There are several in the farmyard. A. sheep B. ewe C. lamb D. goat

- 57. Audu fought with his brother. A. senior B. older C. bigger D. elder

- 58. The Dark Continent was an for Africa A. abuse B. enigma C. eclectic D. epithet

- 59. He arrived to see his family leave for the countryside. A. in time B. timely C. late D. with

- 60. You can travel on your own A. isn't it? B. wouldn't you? C. can't you? D. shouldn't you?

- 61. Our culture does not allow one to when an elderly person is speaking. A. cut of B. cut off C. cut in D. cut on

- 62. Raffle draws like gambling often end in a for me. A. lost B. loss C. loose D. lose

In each of questions 63 to 67, select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence.

- 63. If he were here, it could be more fun. A. He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun B. He was being expected to supply more fun C. There was not fun because he was not present D. He was expected but did not show up to liven up the occasion

- 64. Though he is our elected representative, he often takes a rather jaundiced view of our problems. A. He takes a rather hazy view of our problems B. He takes an unfavourable position concerning our problems C. He takes a rather forceful view of our problems D. He takes a sickly view of our problems

- 65. When I visited James I only gave him a congratulatory card on account of his promotion. A. The only person I visited was James and nobody else B. It was only James that I gave a congratulatory card to C. All I gave James when I visited him was a congratulatory card D. All I did when I visited James was given him a congratulatory card

- 66. The events of last Friday show that there is no love lost between the principal and the Vice-Principal. A. They like each other B. They work independently C. They cannot part company D. They dislike each other

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

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

- 68. The Governor told the chief that he was only on a *routine tour*. A. normal and regular visit B. unplanned encounter C. surprise and impromptu check D. working visit and homage

- 69. The boy was told that he would need *several* more pints of blood if he was to survive. A. many B. much C. some D. plenty

- 70. The principal told the teacher to stop *browbeating* the children. A. pampering B. bullying C. deceiving D. caning

- 71. Some actions of the Nigerian youth have *alienated* them from those who were sympathetic to their cause. A. endeared / kindly B. confronted / ill disposed C. separated / opposed D. estranged / well disposed

- 72. The essay topic is *nebulous*. A. vague B. incorrect C. distinct D. clear

73. The man was able to persuade his *willful and obstinate* daughter to follow the career he chose for her. A. intelligent but arrogant B. unyielding and obdurate C. secure and odious D. hardworking and intelligent
74. Mr. Okon has been described as an *eagle-eyed* editor. A. a short-sighted B. a clear-sighted C. a long-sighted D. a quick-sighted
75. In spite of her grim situation, the young widow smiled dutifully at the visitor's *pleasantries*. A. unkind comments B. sad stories C. condolence messages D. jocular remarks
76. I have always believed that my mother is a very *impassioned* woman. A. emotion B. impartial C. impassive D. emotional
77. The party gathering was thrown into a state of *euphoria* after the election result was announced. A. pleasure B. sadness C. excitement D. confusion
78. The family discussed the crime committed and resolved to *nail the lie to the counter*. A. expose it publicly B. bury it in a coffin C. defer action on it D. seek more advice
79. My father was at the *apogee* of his career when he was retired. A. terminal point B. highest point C. least productive stage D. redundant stage
80. Though David's condition is *serious*, his life is not in immediate danger. A. nasty B. hypertensive C. dangerous D. grave
81. That punch by the young boxer proved to be *fatal*. A. effective B. hard C. deadly D. belated
82. The presence of the security men in the area will provide a *moment of respite* for the residents. A. soothing relaxation B. enduring reprieve C. lasting security D. temporary relief
83. It is time for all concerned to first *pick to pieces* the strike action before proffering solutions. A. embrace joyfully B. critically analyse C. stop abruptly D. commend highly
84. The new ruler is *big-hearted* in his dealing with people. A. generous B. cruel C. soft D. proud
- In each of questions 85 to 100, choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.
85. The teacher announced that the class would be making a *fleeting* visit to the zoo. A. routine B. brief C. long D. guided
86. The project is designed to *alleviate* poverty in the country. A. tackle B. exacerbate C. eradicate D. assuage
87. Civil engineering is *predominantly* a male profession. A. absolutely B. essentially C. generally D. seldom
88. The officer said that he knew nothing to the *detriment* of the applicant. A. damage B. disfavor C. advantage D. background
89. When the driver applied the brakes, they *act'd up*. A. failed B. responded well C. were sluggish D. jammed
90. The striking workers have vowed not to return to work until the decision is *rescinded*. A. changed B. dismissed C. implemented D. incorporated
91. It is rare for a leader and his deputy to *see eye to eye*. A. disagree B. respect each other C. be of one mind D. reproach each other

92. Common sense requires that one should be *decorous* at formal gatherings. A. courteous B. impolite C. incurious D. careful
93. The diminutive figure bounces over the track with *unfathomable* lightness. A. invigorating B. irresistible C. predictable D. impressive
94. I'm not interested in buying that shirt. I think it is *overpriced*. A. too expensive B. overrated C. priceless D. cheap
95. Despite his laxity in other matters, Ojo's father *drew the line* at truancy. A. favoured B. rejected C. emphasized D. ignored
96. The string was *taut*. A. loose B. firm C. stretched D. tight
97. Hypertension is a *debilitating* disease that everyone should prevent. A. a mortal B. an enervating C. an energizing D. a horrible
98. The permanent Secretary left his job *under a cloud*. A. on a cloudy day B. with a clear record C. in disgrace D. on a sunny day
99. We intend to make the reception a *diurnal* event. A. a nightly B. a weekly C. a short D. an annual
100. It is surprising that this politician has now turned *renegade*. A. militant B. corrupt C. loyal D. quiet

UTME USE OF ENGLISH 2000
ANSWERS
PASSAGE 1

1. A
The writer uses "numbed sensitivity" to refer to deadening of the capacity to feel.
2. B
Violence on television encourages violence in real life.
3. A
From the passage, it can be inferred that since 1985, more black males between the ages of 15 and 19 have been killing one another with guns.
4. A
The writer says "The firearms figures are rising" because more teenagers are now getting killed by firearms than by motor vehicle accidents.
5. C
In Secretary Donna Shalala's view, the situation depicted by the statistics is alarming and unbearable.

PASSAGE 2

6. D
It can be implied from the passage that people catch colds equally in warm and cold weather.
7. C
A rare disease can be more easily dealt with than the common cold because adequate research exists to uncover facts about such rare diseases.
8. C
According to the writer, some widely held beliefs about the common colds are fallacious.
9. B
From the information in the passage, there is evidence for the theory that the common cold is indeed infectious.
10. D
The Cirencester volunteers kept a record of their colds through personal diaries.

PASSAGE 3

11. B
The expression "not in memory but in expectation," as used in the passage, implies future, not present.
12. C
The statement, "nature warms their blood as though with excess of wine," as used in the text means behave shamelessly like a drunkard.
13. C
The analogy between young men and sick people is that their emotions are active but short-lived.
14. B
According to the passage, young men are active and restive until they satisfy their desires.
15. B
The writer says that young people are optimistic in their dealings with people because they are courageous.

PASSAGE 4

16. D
The Senate is a legislative body concerned with the making of law or passing bill into law.
17. B
When something is nullified it is made legally invalid or ineffective.
18. D
The Senate is an arm of the National Assembly. The word "arm" is the most appropriate in this regard.
19. A
One can imagine the confusion which would be created if the House of Representatives were to take a view diametrically opposed to that reflected in the Senate resolution. In the Nigerian government, both the Senate and the House of Representative are saddled with the power to make law. The Senate is regarded as the upper chamber while the House of Representatives is regarded as the lower chamber.
20. C
The strongest objection to the action of the Senate in passing the resolution is the fact that it constituted itself the plaintiff as well as the judge of the constitutionality of the action of the President. A plaintiff brings a law suit against defendant in a law court. This defines how the Senate sometimes questions the constitutionality of the President.
21. A
The function of the Senate is to enact laws. The Senate makes or enacts laws.
22. B
But the Senate has no authority or power to control the President in the exercise of his... The word "power" is the most appropriate in this regard.
23. D
But the Senate has no authority or power to control the President in the exercise of his executive powers. The President is saddled with the executive power. The executive implements the law.
24. C
The only way in which the exercise of the powers of the President can be regulated... power can be regulated or controlled.
25. A

The only way in which the exercise of the powers of the President can be regulated is by an Act of the National Assembly. An Act is a record or statement of the decision made by a legislative or judicial body.

LEXIS, STRUCTURE AND ORAL FORMS

26. C

The word "go" has the same vowel sound as the word "boat". There is a vowel sound /u/.

27. A

The word "heir" has the same vowel sound as the word "air". There is a vowel sound /ɪ/.

28. D

The word "jeopardy" has the same vowel sound as the word "pleasure". There is a vowel sound /e/.

29. B

The word "differ" has the same vowel sound as the word "thunder". There is a vowel sound /ɪ/.

30. C

The word "here" has the same vowel sound as the word "tear" (noun). There is a vowel sound /ɪ/.

31. A

The word "theatre" has the same consonant sound as the word "thought". There is a consonant sound /θ/.

32. C

The word "powerful" has the same consonant sound as the word "caliph". There is a consonant sound /f/.

33. B

The word "solution" has the same pattern of stress as the word "enormous". They both have three syllables and are both stressed on the second syllable. The stress pattern is analysed thus:

e-NOR-mous

so-LU-tion

34. C

The word "human" has the same stress pattern as the word "honour". They are both stressed on the first syllable. The stress pattern is analysed thus:

HU-man

HON-our

35. C

The word "bachelor" has the same pattern of stress as the word "quality". They are both stressed in the first syllable. The stress pattern is analysed thus:

QUAL-i-ty

BACH-e-lor

36. B

The word "economics" has the same pattern of stress as the word "education". They are both stressed on the penultimate syllable. The stress pattern is analysed thus:

ed-u-CA-tion

ec-o-NOM-ics

37. C

The word "result" has its stress on the second syllable (re-SULT).

38. A

The word "tomato" has its stress on the second syllable (to-MA-to).

39. D

The word "accelerate" has a different stress pattern from others. Others are stressed on the

first syllable while the word "accelerate" is stressed on the second syllable (ac-CEL-er-ate).

40. B

The word "envelop" has a different stress pattern from others. Others are stressed on the first syllable while the word "envelop" is stressed on the second syllable. (en-VEL-op)

41. A

Without our relentless campaigns we might never have been sure of victory in the race for the National Assembly.

In the sentence above, the verb phrase "have been" is modified by the adverb "never".

42. C

We are all hungry; we haven't had anything to eat since morning.

The present perfect tense is usually accompanied by the word "since". The word since (prep.) is used to indicate that a situation has continued from a particular time or event in the past, e.g. "since morning", "since afternoon".

43. D

To check desertification in the arid zones drought-resistant trees should be planted.

In the sentence above, the compound adjective "drought-resistant" qualifies the word "trees".

44. B

The loquacious young lad reeled off all the names of the players off hand. The word "off hand" means casually, thoughtlessly, spontaneously, without preparation.

The young boy mentioned the thirty six states in Nigeria off hand.

45. C

I like the character that played the role of a political turncoat. A "turncoat" is a traitor: somebody who abandons or betrays a group.

46. A

All the traders in the market saw the woman buy up the imported suits. To buy up a commodity is to purchase all of it.

47. A

The man declared his intention from the outset. This means the man declared his intention from the start. It would be wrong to use the word "onset" in this regard.

48. C

The Team Manager told us that the race could only be won by the swift-footed. The word "swift-footed" means fast while the word "bare-footed" means without shoes.

49. B

The Governor rejected the bill and withheld his assent. An "assent" is a signature given by somebody in an official position to approve something.

50. A

The new school is not provided with enough equipment. The noun "equipment" does not take "s". Other examples of nouns that don't take "s" include "information", "advice", "ammunition", etc.

51. B

Much as I would love to visit him, I am afraid I can't. The modal auxiliary "can't" shows inability. However it would be wrong to say "I can't be able".

52. C

Ilesa witnessed the largest turn-out of writers at any convention in recent times. The word

"turnout" means attendance: the number of people who attend or partake in an event.

53. D

The warring factions need words of advice. The word "advice" is the noun form of the word "advise".

54. B

The politicians were ridiculed by the press. The word "ridiculed" is the appropriate word. To "ridicule" someone is to mock such person.

55. C

There are many facets to her personality. This means there are many aspects to her personality.

56. A

There are several sheep in the farmyard. The noun "sheep" does not take "s". Also the noun "deer" does not take "s".

57. D

Aulu fought with his elder brother. It is more appropriate to say "elder brother".

58. D

The Dark Continent was an epithet for Africa. An "epithet" is an adjective or word used to describe someone or something in a derogatory manner.

59. A

He arrived in time to see his family leave for the countryside. The phrase "in time" means at the right or appropriate time.

60. C

You can travel on your own, can't you? The statement is positive, therefore the question tag must be negative.

61. C

Our culture does not allow one to cut in when an elderly person is speaking. To cut in means to interrupt a speech.

62. B

Raffle draws like gambling often end in a loss. The word "loss" is the noun form of the word "lose". It means instance of losing money or contest.

63. A

The sentence "If he were here it could be more fun" implies that he did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun.

64. B

The sentence "Though he is our elected representative he often takes a rather jaundiced view of our problems" implies that he takes an unfavourable position concerning our problems. When somebody is jaundiced, the person becomes cynical.

65. C

The sentence "When I visited James I only gave him a congratulatory card on account of his promotion" implies that all I gave James when I visited him was a congratulatory card.

66. D

The sentence "The events of last Friday show that there is no love lost between the Principal and the Vice-Principal" implies that they dislike each other.

67. B

The sentence "The politician's inflammatory remarks were heavily criticized" implies that the politician's provocative remarks were heavily criticized. The word "inflammatory" also means "provocative". An inflammatory remark is

provocative: liable to arouse strong emotions, especially anger.

68. A
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "routine tour" as used in the given sentence is normal and regular visit.

69. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "several" as used in the given sentence is "many".

70. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "browbeating" as used in the given sentence is bullying. To browbeat someone is to bully intimidate someone sternly.

71. D
The words nearest in meaning to the words "alienated" and "sympathetic" as used in the given sentence are "estranged" and "well disposed". When somebody is alienated, the person is isolated or cutoff from the society. Also, to become sympathetic is to show sympathy or pity.

72. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "nebulous" as used in the given sentence is "vague", meaning not clear.

73. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "willful and obstinate" as used in the given sentence is "unyielding and obdurate". The words mean stubborn and hard to change.

74. B
The word nearest in meaning to the word "eagle-eyed" as used in the given sentence is "clear-sighted". To be eagle-eyed is to have keen attention: the ability to notice what other people might miss.

75. D: The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "pleasantries" as used in the given sentence is "jocular remarks". Pleasantries are polite remarks.

76. D: The word nearest in meaning to the word "impassioned" as used in the given sentence is "emotional". The word "impassioned" (adj.) means expression strong feelings.

77. C: The word nearest in meaning to the word "euphoria" as used in the given sentence is "excitement". The word "euphoria" means extreme happiness.

78. A: The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "nail the lie to the counter" as used in the given sentence is "expose it publicly".

79. B: The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "apogee" as used in the given sentence is "highest point". The word "apogee" means culmination: the best or greatest point.

80. D: The phrase nearest in meaning to the word "serious" as used in the given sentence is "grave". The word "grave" means serious and solemn in manner.

81. C
The word nearest in meaning to the word "fatal" as used in the given sentence is "deadly". The word "fatal" means causing or capable of causing death.

82. A
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "moment of respite" as used in the given

sentence is "soothing relaxation". The word "respite" means brief interval of rest.

83. B
The phrase nearest in meaning to the phrase "pick to pieces" as used in the given sentence is "critically analyse". To pick something into pieces is to analyse it critically.

84. A
The word nearest in meaning to the word "big-hearted" as used in the given sentence is "generous". A big-hearted person is generous, kind, willing to give.

85. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "fleeting" as used in the given sentence is "long". The word "fleeting" means brief, short-lived and temporary.

86. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "alleviate" as used in the given sentence is "exacerbate". The word "alleviate" means make less severe or serious while the word "exacerbate" means make worse.

87. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "predominantly" as used in the given sentence is "seldom". The word "predominantly" means mainly while the word "seldom" means rarely: not often.

88. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "detriment" as used in the given sentence is "advantage". The word "detriment" means disadvantage, harm or damage.

89. B
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "acted up" as used in the given sentence is "responded well". To act up means to act in a troublesome manner.

90. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "rescinded" as used in the given sentence is "implemented". To rescind a decision is to cancel it while to implement a decision is to carry it out or fulfill it.

91. A
The word opposite in meaning to the phrase "see eye to eye" as used in the given sentence is "disagree". The expression "see eye to eye" (idiomatic) means to agree, especially in every respect, to concur or get along. The opposite of this is "disagree".

92. B
The word opposite in meaning to the word "decorous" as used in the given sentence is "impolite". The word "decorous" means polite.

93. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "unfathomable" is "predictable". The word "unfathomable" means impossible to understand while the word "predictable" means happening as expected.

94. D
The word opposite in meaning to the word "overpriced" as used in the given sentence is "cheap". The word "overpriced" means costing a lot of money.

95. A
The word opposite in meaning to the phrase "drew the line" as used in the given sentence is

"favoured". The expression "draw the line" means to set boundary on what one will not tolerate

96. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "taut" as used in the given sentence is "loose". The word "taut" means tight. The opposite of "tight" is "loose".

97. C
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "a debilitating" as used in the given sentence is "an energizing". The word "debilitating" means weakening: reducing somebody's energy. The opposite of this is "energizing".

98. B
The phrase opposite in meaning to the phrase "under a cloud" as used in the given sentence is "with a clear record". The expression "under a cloud" (idiomatic) means with suspicion.

99. A
The word opposite in meaning to the word "diurnal" as used in the given sentence is "nightly". The word "diurnal" means happening in the day. The opposite of this is "nightly" or "nocturnal".

100. C
The word opposite in meaning to the word "renegade" as used in the given sentence is "loyal". A renegade is a traitor: someone who abandons previously held beliefs or loyalties.