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## Use of English

## From 1983

## JAMB Questions And Answers

# Use of English 1983

## COMPREHENSION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

The approach to the University is being restructured to ease the flow of traffic, give better security and provide an appropriate introduction to a seat of higher learning. The Works and Services Complex is also under construction, and we intend to move into the completed {major} part of it within the next few weeks.

All these projects are being executed with an eye to aesthetics, for we recognize the important influence of a beautiful and healthy environment on its inhabitants and feel that a cluster of buildings on a small space such as we have, should be so well designed as to have a beneficial psychological and sociological effect on all members of the community.

I have gone to these lengths to itemize these examples of current development for two main reasons. Firstly, to advise you that the road diversions and other physical inconveniences currently being experienced will be on the increase because of intense development activity. We therefore appeal to you to bear with us in full knowledge and consolation that such inconveniences are temporary and will soon yield final tangible results. Secondly, to demonstrate our capacity for executing approved projects with dispatch, and to assure Government that we are up to the task. Indeed, I can assure Government that its ability to disburse funds to us will be more than matched by our capacity to collect and expend them on executing various worthy projects in record time.

1. From the passage we can gather that
  - A. there is not much consideration for the health of the inhabitants.
  - B. there is deliberate effort to inconvenience the people
  - C. buildings are put up anyhow
  - D. projects are carried out without approval
  - E. the inconveniences suffered by the inhabitants will be for a while.
2. Unless it can be shown that the money voted for projects can be spent on them in good time.
  - A. the development activity will not be intense.
  - B. it will not be easy to convince the Government of our executive ability
  - C. it will not be difficult to ask Government for funds
  - D. our final results will be unreliable.
  - E. the road diversions and other inconveniences will continue.
3. An eye to aesthetics in this passage means
  - A. regard for space.
  - B. beneficial psychological effects
  - C. regard for health
  - D. consideration for beauty
  - E. a cluster of buildings.
4. In this passage the author tries to explain why
  - A. it is necessary to establish the Works and Services Complex in the University.
  - B. beauty should not be taken into consideration when building on such a small space as we have
  - C. the gateway to the university is being rebuilt
  - D. major part of the project should be completed in the next few weeks.
  - E. visitors should be debarred from using the gates in the meantime.
5. Which of these is NOT among the reasons given by the author for enumerating the examples of the current development?
  - A. to show that we are capable of executing approved projects.
  - B. to convince the Government that we can be trusted with task.
  - C. the inconvenience currently being experienced will go on indefinitely.
  - D. we are fully aware of the inconveniences being caused but we do not want you to complain.
  - E. we have the capacity to complete worthy projects within the scheduled time.

## II

Is work for prisoners a privilege to save them from the demoralizing effects and misery of endless unoccupied hours? Is it something added to a prison sentence to make it harder and more unpleasant, or something, which should have a positive value as part of a system of rehabilitation?

Those magistrates who clung to sentences of hard labour doubtless looked upon strenuous work as an additional punishment. This point of view is widely accepted as right and proper, but it ignores the fact that unwillingness to work is often one of the immediate causes of criminality. To send prisoners back to the outside world, more than ever convinced that labour is an evil to be avoided, is to confirm them in their old way of life.

It has been said that the purpose of prison work in a programme of rehabilitation is twofold: training for work and training by work. The prisoner, that is to say, needs to be trained in habits of industry; but over and above this, he will gain immeasurably if it is possible to rouse in him the consciousness of self-mastery and of purpose that the completion of any worthwhile piece of work can give to the doer. He may find a pride of achievement in something more satisfying, and more socially desirable, than crime. But these things can only come when the work itself has a purpose and demands an effort.

6. According to the author, some magistrates sentence prisoners to hard labour because.
  - A. some prisoners are unwilling to work.
  - B. work is a privilege
  - C. prisoners need to learn a trade
  - D. it is an additional punishment
  - E. it is a means of rehabilitation.
7. Which of these is NOT the purpose of work in a programme of rehabilitation?
  - A. training the prisoners to have satisfaction in work.
  - B. developing in them a pride in a sense of achievement.
  - C. developing in them more satisfaction in work than in crime.

- D. helping them to accelerate their reform and discharge.  
E. training them for work and by work.
8. The author thinks that strenuous work in prison.  
A. is a privilege for the prisoners  
B. may do more harm than good  
C. is part of their punishment  
D. is a right and proper thing  
E. should be an additional punishment.
9. What the author is trying to put across in this passage is that  
A. crime does not pay  
B. prisoners should be made to work hard  
C. work is more desirable than crime  
D. life in prison is one of misery.  
E. work in prison without a purpose is bad.
10. Demoralizing in this passage means  
A. demoralizing      B. reforming      C. agonizing  
D. destructive      E. corrupting.
12. The 'Save the Children Fund' in Malawi helps needy children by  
A. finding families which are willing to adopt the children  
B. finding sponsors for the children's education and by opening nutrition centers  
C. giving loans and scholarships to students who cannot afford to continue their education  
D. running institutions which give free food  
E. clothing and lodging poor children without parents.
13. Samuel Mpetechula was able to graduate from Chancellor because  
A. of the financial assistance given to him by his sponsors  
B. his uncle paid his education fees.  
C. he was able to win a scholarship to the university  
D. the SCF subsidized his educational expenses  
E. of the assistance given to him by the Australian Government.

**In questions 14 and 15 choose the meaning which best fits the underlined phrases taken from the passage.**

14. Combat malnutrition means  
A. struggle against the easing of the wrong type of food  
B. fight ill health caused by over-feeding  
C. wipe out ignorance  
D. fight to wipe out ill health caused by lack of food  
E. fight against hunger.
15. Deprived of means  
A. spared      B. prevented from getting      C. robbed of  
D. unable to take.      E. snatched from.

### III

The Save the Children Fund (SCF) was first started in London on 19th May, 1919 by an English woman --- named Miss Jebb. It is now a worldwide organization, dedicated to helping needy children everywhere. The SCF of Malawi was formed in 1953, under the patronage of His Excellency the Life President Ngawazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

'Our job in Malawi is to give those unfortunate children the rights that they are deprived of through no fault of theirs. These are internationally recognized as the ten rights of children and include protection, care, food and accommodation, and relief', a spokesman for the Fund explained.

One of those who benefited from the help of the Fund is Samuel Mpetechula, a graduate of Chancellor. His sponsorship started in 1967. The SCF of Malawi found him sponsors. They were Mr. and Mrs. Sutton of Australia who paid his school fees and continued to help him financially throughout his University education.

Mr. Mpetechula said, 'They even built a house for me at home and looked after my family while I was a student. They were really helpful to me, and the thought that there were these sponsors caring for me from thousands of kilometers away from here was an encouragement for me to work hard at college'.

Another important function of the work of the SCF is in the field of nutrition. With the help of the Australian Government, the SCF established two nutrition rehabilitation centers for children; one at Mpemba and another in Mulanje. 'The object of the centre', explained Mr. Petre Chimbe, the Executive Secretary of the Fund, 'is to combat malnutrition in children, by giving them the proper food.'

11. In Malawi, the 'Save the Children Fund' was formed  
A. by an English woman named Miss Jebb in 1919  
B. in 1919 under the patronage of His Excellency the Life President Ngawazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda  
C. under the patronage of His Excellency the Life President Ngawazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda in 1953  
D. in 1953 by a group of social workers headed by Dr. Mbagunda  
E. none of the above.

### IV

At the time of the troubles in Ireland, a priest said, 'Man is half beast.' A diplomat replied, 'Yes. And the beast is the half I like the best.' The priest meant that few beasts behave as badly as man when man makes up his mind to behave badly. If you look at the folly and cruelty of today's world, it is hard to disagree with the diplomat or the priest. But human nature can be changed. Anybody, if that is what they most want to do, can change the most difficult person they know. The art of changing people has been lost in the modern world. That is why the modern world has lost its way.

There are two ways of looking at human nature. One is to make the best of it as it is and assume that it is the raw material of life which cannot be altered. That is what most people in the free world do today. In these circumstances, if you expect the worst, you are seldom disappointed. Faith today has become irrelevant to the everyday needs of so many people in positions of responsibility because they do not expect faith to change men.

Another way of dealing with human nature is to exploit it. All materialists, whether of the right or the left, do this. All over the world vanity, fear, ambition, lust and greed are used to control the life of men; and if the control breaks down, man does not hesitate to use force, or to destroy life. The end, he says, justifies the means and men are only of value in so far as they are a means towards the achievement of his ambition. If they cannot be bribed or forced to play their part, then they must be liquidated.

16. The priest meant that  
A. man is both beast and human  
B. man could be sores than a beast if he wants to

- C. he liked beasts more than man  
 D. he liked both man and beast  
 E. really, a man cannot be a beast.
17. The modern world has lost its way because  
 A. it no longer believes in God  
 B. ambition has made people greedy  
 C. people are no longer interested in one another  
 D. the technique of influencing people is no more  
 E. people are just too selfish.
18. What most people do in the free world today is to  
 A. leave other people alone  
 B. assume that human nature is bad  
 C. accept human nature as it is since it is immutable.  
 D. attempt to change the world E. leave the world as it is.
19. Faith today is by and large irrelevant because  
 A. nobody thinks it can alter human nature  
 B. most people do not believe in God  
 C. being in a position of responsibility nullifies the importance of faith  
 D. responsible people need not bother about faith  
 E. the faithful are very few in the world anyway.
20. Materialists can be found  
 A. in capitalist countries  
 B. in communist countries  
 C. in less developed countries  
 D. among people who do not have neighbours.  
 E. all over the world.

### V

Typical Zacharia! Devil-may care and irreverent as ever. No doubt he was just the same when he was cook to a Greek trader in the town. In fact, I suspect that to him the Reverend Father is just another sort of trader. Conceited ass, thinking himself superior to the Father! And in what is he superior? Success with women, perhaps? Zacharia knows that they all admire him and is always striving for still more admiration. He dresses sharply and walks in a haughty manner that suits his tallness. And then he feeds his pride on the swarms of girls who run after him. It's maddening to think how little you need to attract them. I remember my mother coming home from market in the town, after selling her vegetables and cocoa. How indignant she was: 'It's so shameful,' she cried, 'our best-looking and most respectable girls go to town and throw themselves at strangers as ugly as sin, speaking the most outlandish tongues. Men I can scarcely look at without shuddering! And why? Just money! Money! Ah, what a world! And my father replied in a buried voice, 'It's the times!' 'The times!' shouted mother, 'can you imagine my child Ann with creatures like those?'

But perhaps the girls who chase Zacharia aren't drawn by his tallness or his leather shoes. Perhaps they're only after childish things, a bit of bread or a pot of jam, knowing that he's a cook. My father often says women are like children in their desires. And after all, I too can boast a little. Plenty of women turn to look at me, especially when I'm dressed all in white! But I'm not vain enough to fuss over a little thing like that. Not like Zacharia, who doesn't know women are simply children.

- A. was the cook of a trader B. worked  
for a priest  
C. worked for the speaker's mother D. was a rich man  
E. was a handsome man
22. Which of the following was *NOT* a quality of Zacharia's character?  
A. Vanity B. Lack of respect for others  
C. Humility D. Arrogance E. Insubordination
23. The girls were apparently attracted to Zacharia by  
A. wealth  
B. the life of the towns  
C. the appearance of the young men  
D. the fact that the young men spoke strange dialects  
E. food.
24. From the passage we can conclude that the young girls were  
A. attractive B. religious C. modern  
D. easily led E. indifferent
25. The speaker's mother considered that  
A. things were not as good as they used to be  
B. women were foolish  
C. the world was corrupt  
D. the love of money was the root of all evil  
E. it was necessary for attitudes to change.

#### LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

In Questions 26 to 34 choose the option nearest in meaning to the underlined.

26. The story has to be taken with a grain of salt. This means that  
A. you need some salt to listen to the story.  
B. there is no salt in the story.  
C. the story is questionable  
D. the story is true  
E. you have too much salt in the story.
27. It is usually hard to change the course of action when one crosses the Rubicon. The underlined expression, as used in this sentence, means to  
A. pass through a place called Rubicon  
B. cross a river called Rubicon  
C. cross a bridge called Rubicon  
D. pass a special test  
E. be irrevocably committed.
28. The salesman tried to pull the wool over my eyes. This implies that the salesman tried to  
A. force me to buy his goods  
B. offer me cotton wool  
C. make me buy his wool  
D. dupe me  
E. cover my eyes with wool.
29. Ijeoma counted her chickens before they were hatched. This means that Ijeoma  
A. regarded each egg as a chicken  
B. hatched the eggs prematurely

- C. assumed that her expectations had already been realized  
 D. protected her eggs from breaking  
 E. insured the eggs.
30. Solo has resigned his job with the Textile Mills. He doesn't seem to worry about getting another job. His plans are still quite in the air. This means that his plans are  
 A. airmailed      B. air tight      C. uncertain  
 D. certain      E. airborne.
31. Ike is head over heels in love with Ngozi. This means that  
 A. Ike is friendly with Ngozi.  
 B. Ike is trying to fall in love with Ngozi.  
 C. Ngozi fell on Ike's heel and both of them fell in love  
 D. Ike is madly in love with Ngozi.  
 E. none of the above.
32. The legislator has decided to play second fiddle after he had been walked out of the Assembly for violating basic procedure of the House. This means that the legislator has decided to  
 A. oppose every motion in the House  
 B. support every motion in the House  
 C. condemn every motion  
 D. support the lead given by others  
 E. become active in the house.
33. Old customs die hard. This implies that old customs  
 A. cause a lot of hardship and death  
 B. must be stopped  
 C. never die out  
 D. cause hardship for younger people  
 E. tend to last for a long time.
34. The convict said he was tire of leading a dog's life. To lead a dog's life means to live  
 A. carelessly      B. in disgrace      C. in solitude  
 D. in misery      E. in poverty.
- In Questions 35 to 70 choose the expression or word which best completes each sentence.**
35. After the initial confusion, the Manager's suggestion brought.... to the depressed investors.  
 A. a glitter of hope.      B. a glimmer of hope.  
 C. a sparkle of hope      D. a raise of hope  
 E. a shower of hope.
36. The farmer has brought the insecticide because he was bent on ... the insects in his farm.  
 A. exterminating      B. estimating      C. extenuating  
 D. extinguishing      E. exemplifying.
37. The young lady decided to...  
 A. do away with the many advices given by her relatives  
 B. reject all the advices given by her relatives  
 C. reject all the advice given by her relations  
 D. take to all the advices given by her relations  
 E. eject all the advices given by her relatives
38. Two ministers found it very difficult to get...in the Cabinet  
 A. through with each other  
 B. by with one another  
 C. through with one another  
 D. off from each other  
 E. on with each other.
39. The school Board has placed an order for...  
 A. all the furnitures and equipments required in the new schools  
 B. all the furniture and equipment required in the new schools  
 C. all of the furniture and equipments required in the new schools.  
 E. many of the furnitures and equipments required in the new schools.
40. On his way back the boy ran into a long procession of men, women and children in...  
 A. white beautiful exceedingly flowing gowns.  
 B. exceedingly flowing white beautiful gowns.  
 C. exceedingly beautiful white flowing gowns  
 D. white flowing exceedingly beautiful gowns  
 E. flowing exceedingly white beautiful gowns.
41. The proprietors should be blamed for such a deplorable condition in the nursery schools,...  
 A. isn't it?      B. shouldn't they?      C. should they?  
 D. is it?      E. shouldn't it?
42. I could not believe that our team... the match after being in the lead for most of the match.  
 A. to lose      B. lost      C. will be losing  
 D. losing      E. loosen.
43. The Head of Department is away to Murtala Mohammed Airport and has asked Dr. Haruna to stand ... for him  
 A. out      B. in      C. on      D. across      E. about.
44. The Commission was set up to enquire .... the general conditions of child abuse in such institutions.  
 A. at      B. from      C. after      D. before      E. into.
45. We hold that the nation, both in its public and private sectors... the best consultancy service and advice in all its endeavours.  
 A. deserve      B. is deserving      C. deservers  
 D. are deserving      E. richly deserve.
46. The situation has deteriorated sharply, and relations between the two countries may soon be...  
 A. removed      B. broken      C. withdrawn  
 D. eliminated  
 E. deferred.
47. One of the old men... round the lawn three times every evening.  
 A. use to run      B. are use to run      C. is used to running  
 D. are used to run      E. are used to running.
48. The problems of Nigeria's worsening economy seem to have... an immediate solution.  
 A. defined      B. defied      C. rejected  
 D. rewarded      E. retained.

49. This conference is designed to enable delegates... their personal interests with specialists in various fields.  
A. to discuss about B. discussing C. to discuss D. for discussing E. by discussing.
50. The car owner does not think about the... of his vehicle and the other payments involved in owning it.  
A. transportation. B. depreciation C. calculation D. appreciation E. association.
51. The very moment she ... her folly, she will come back to apologize.  
A. realized B. is realizing C. will realize D. has realized E. realizes.
52. The lazy candidates suggested that it...  
A. is time we do away with JAMB  
B. was time we do away with JAMB  
C. is time we did away with JAMB  
D. was time we did away with JAMB  
E. is time we are done away with JAMB.
53. I do not want the light in my room... when I am asleep.  
A. turned off B. turn off C. to run out D. turned out. E. turned in.
54. I have applied for... on the campus and I am almost certain I shall get it.  
A. accommodation B. accomodation C. accomodation D. accomodation. E. accommodation.
55. The dead body of the armed robber has ... in the street for three days.  
A. laid B. lain C. layed D. lied E. lay.
56. Candidates who are not accustomed to... fast will find it difficult to finish this paper.  
A. write B. have written C. be writing D. writing E. having written.
57. Do you mind... another minute or two?  
A. to wait B. wait C. waiting D. having awaited. E. being awaited.
58. We shall offer a good job to a ... to register guests in the Central Hotel.  
A. waiter B. watchman C. cashier D. receptionist E. cleaner.
59. I've lived... this street... ten years.  
A. at, since B. for, during C. on, for D. on, from E. in, for.
60. North Africa is ... than Northern Europe.  
A. hotter B. more hot C. more hotter D. the hottest E. hot.
61. I... a lot when I was a student  
A. used traveling B. was used to travel.  
C. used to travel D. used travel
- E. was used to traveling.
62. I wish I ... your age.  
A. to be B. were C. to have been D. would be E. could be.
63. I am looking forward to... you  
A. seeing B. see C. have seen D. will see E. be see.
64. I can't offer you another loan. I have... money left in my account.  
A. a few B. a little C. little D. few E. some
65. I told you you would miss the bus. You ... left home earlier.  
A. can't have B. must have C. will have D. should have E. had to have.
66. I always prefer the theatre... the cinema.  
A. than B. then C. on top of D. before E. to.
67. He acts... he were a manager.  
A. like B. such as C. such D. as E. as if.
68. Don't ... the teacher that he... that!  
A. tell, said B. say, tells C. talk, spoke. D. speak, talked E. tell, told.
69. He is very tired. He really is.. staying up late.  
A. getting used to B. not used to C. got used to D. used to E. being used to.
70. He has only ordered some lettuce and tea. He ... on a diet. He is a bit too fat.  
A. can't be B. needn't be C. must be D. mustn't be E. shouldn't be.

**In Questions 71 to 74 choose the option nearest in meaning to the underlined.**

71. Had she known he was a high-way robber she would not have married him. This means  
A. she married him before she knew he was a robber.  
B. she knew he was a robber when she married him  
C. she did not marry him because she was a robber.  
D. she refused to marry the man when she knew he was a robber.  
E. she was a robber marrying a highway robber.
72. Jide is being forced to go to Lagos tomorrow. This means that Jide ...  
A. will go to Lagos B. must go to Lagos  
C. wishes to go to Lagos D. is going to Lagos  
E. goes to Lagos.
73. It is sheer fantasy to believe that there could never be a miscalculation by any nation that has atomic weapons. Fantasy here means  
A. dream B. hope C. nonsense D. joke E. stupidity.
74. The ingenious scheme of the robber broke down because of the efficiency of the police officer. Ingenious here means  
A. suspicious. B. ambitious. C. deceitful D. clever  
E. stupid.

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**In Questions**  
75 to 77 select  
the wrongly  
spelt word.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

99. When kerosene was poured on the fire, the effect was instantaneous.  
 A. momentary B. momentous C. amazing  
 D. terrifying E. immediate.
100. It was interesting to observe the likeness between the pupil and his teacher.  
 A. similarity B. relationship C. fondness  
 D. affection E. affinity.

## Use of English 1984

### COMPREHENSION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

#### I

It was summer, early afternoon. Jim ran into the station. The 4.30 train was about to leave. As he ran along the platform he saw a girl just ahead of him. She was young -- about his age. He followed her into a carriage and sat down opposite her. She took out a magazine and was reading it. He took out a book and pretended to do the same. After a minute he looked up and smiled at her. She didn't smile back but gave him an encouraging look. Both returned to their reading but this time she was pretending too.

He found her attractive and wanted to see her again. But how to arrange it?. He had an idea. He took an old envelope out of his pocket and wrote the following words: 'Hallo! My number is 123-4567 and my name is Jim. I would very much like to see you again. Ring me at nine.'

The train arrived at the terminal. Without looking at the girl, he handed her the envelope, or rather threw it at her, and jumped off the train.

When he got home he made himself a cup of coffee and wondered... perhaps she was one of those naturally friendly people who smile at everybody. He was listening to the radio when the telephone rang... it was only Umaru. Nine o'clock, then 9:30 and no telephone call from the girl. Feeling miserable he went to bed early.

It was a foggy morning. 'Hallo, is that Jim? This is Joan. You... ' It was two minutes past nine.

- On the train Jim was  
 A. reading a book B. staring at the girl  
 C. pretending to read D. looking through a magazine  
 E. reading a newspaper.
- He wanted to see the girl again because  
 A. it was summer B. she was attractive  
 C. he wanted to read her magazine D. she smiled at him  
 E. they had agreed to meet.
- He hoped to arrange a date with her by  
 A. writing a letter to her B. ringing her up  
 C. waiting at the station D. handing in a short note in a hurry  
 E. sending a telegram.
- That evening he had a telephone call from

- A. his colleague, Umaru B. the girl he met on the train  
 C. the railway authorities D. nobody at all  
 E. Joan.

5. The source of misunderstanding was  
 A. his natural shyness B. the station clock being out of order  
 C. the time given by Jim -- 9 o'clock p.m.?  
 D. the foggy morning E. Jim's faulty wrist watch.

#### II

A British electronics manufacturer has built a factory in which quartz crystals can be grown in 3 weeks. The natural growth of quartz takes 3 million years, and very often the crystals are not sufficiently pure to satisfy the precise needs of science. However, the manufactured crystal are exceptionally pure, and this is important because quartz, in transistor, is used in an astonishing number of devices where constant accuracy is required: radio and television transmitters and receivers, space satellites and computers are familiar examples. In order to make artificial quartz, very small pieces of the natural crystal imported from Brazil are placed in long, narrow, steel cylinders. A high pressure and a high temperature are maintained within the cylinders for 3 weeks, and at the end of this time the small fragments have grown to the required weight of one pound. The quartz is then ready to be made into the tiny transistors that have replaced the much larger thermionic valves.

- The manufactured crystals have to be pure  
 A. because natural quartz is pure  
 B. to maintain hygiene in factory work  
 C. to satisfy the precise needs of importers.  
 D. to satisfy the exact requirements of science.  
 E. otherwise they would take 3 million years to grow.
- According to the passage, quartz is used  
 A. only in a few devices B. in a lot of devices  
 C. in wrist watches D. for jewellery  
 E. for steel cylinders.
- Artificial quartz as compared with natural is  
 A. superior. B. inferior C. just the same D. varied  
 E. limited in use.
- Transistors have  
 A. helped to produce quartz  
 B. made radio and television inaccessible to the working populace  
 C. made transmitters and receivers smaller and lighter.  
 D. retarded progress in electronics.  
 E. made transmitters and receivers bigger and heavier.

10. Artificial quartz is produced
- in Brazil
  - from tiny transistors
  - in an astonishing number of devices
  - with the help of thermionic valves
  - from natural crystals within steel cylinders.

### III

Every artist's work, unless he be a hermit, creating solely for his own satisfaction and with no need of sales, is to some extent 'socially conditioned'; he depends upon the approval of his patrons. Social conditioning is of course part of the field of study of the social anthropologist, yet I am not aware that the social conditioning of artists has ever been seriously studied. That such study is needed for the proper appraisal of traditional African art is evident enough when we note the ingenuous assumption, current in many writings on the subject, that the carver's hand is so closely controlled by the custom of centuries that the credit for any creative imagination which is apparent in his work is due not to him but to the long succession of his predecessors.

Of course, there is an element of trust in this view of the tribal artist as copyist, but it is hardly more valid for the African than for the European artist. In both cases the work of art is the outcome of a dialectic between the informing tradition and the individual genius of the artist, and in both the relative strength of these two forces may vary almost infinitely. To assess the personal ingredient in an African carving is no easy matter, especially if one is confronted with a rare or unique piece in an unfamiliar style; but the considerations involved are much the same as those employed in European art criticism.

11. Most artists are strongly influenced by the
- desire for self-expression.
  - need to sell their works
  - tastes and wishes of the society
  - creative imagination
  - opinions of critics.
12. A social anthropologist is someone who
- studies only social conditioning
  - is interested in art and artists
  - studies social conditions and other things
  - is interested in the community
  - studies the origins of man.
13. It would be useful to study the social conditioning of artist because
- we know that African art is entirely influenced by tradition.
  - traditional art arises from the customs of the people
  - an artist's predecessors solely determine the nature of his work
  - we do not know the extent to which an artist is influenced by his society
  - we do not know very much about how an artist's creative imagination works.
14. 'The work of art is the outcome of a dialectic between the informing tradition and the individual genius of the artist' means that
- the artist is influenced both by the society and by his own creative imagination

- there is an irreconcilable conflict between an artist's creativity and the demands that society makes on him.
- the artist subordinates his individual talent to the demands of the society
- few works of art are entirely original
- the individual artist needs to be informed about the traditions of the society.

15. Which of the following represents the writer's view about African art in relation to European Art?
- The African artist is influenced by his society, but the European artist is not
  - In both African and European art there is a blend of tradition and individual creativity
  - African art is tribal, but European art is not
  - Although traditional influences can be seen in European art, they are much less strong than they are in African art
  - African artists are more imitative than European artists.

### IV

One day, Alan, a friend of mine, who likes country life, was fishing in a river, when he caught a trout. He tried to pull the fish in but it slipped off the hook, flew over his head and landed in a field behind him.

Alan put down his rod, went through the gate and started searching for his trout. Some people, obviously from the city, were having a picnic in the field. One of the men shouted 'What on earth are you doing?' Thinking that it was a stupid question because they could see how he was dressed, Alan replied 'Fishing'.

'Don't be silly, the fish are down in the river', answered the man. 'Fish don't live in fields!' He turned to his friends, laughing, thinking that he had made a good joke.

'Oh, but they do', said Alan. 'They jump out of the river to look for flies and I catch them with my hands. 'At that moment he found his trout in the grass and picked it up and showed it to the picnickers. He put it in his basket and bent down, as if he was hunting for another one. The picnickers, no longer laughing, spent the rest of the day searching the field.

16. Why did the fish land in the field?
- it had wings
  - it was a flying fish
  - it was looking for food
  - Alan pulled too hard.
  - it fell off the hook.
17. The picnickers were
- farmers
  - from the nearby village
  - tourists
  - people from the city
  - anglers like him.
18. Where was Alan looking for his fish? He was looking for the fish
- in the grass,
  - down in the river
  - in front of the gate
  - in his basket
  - among the picnickers.
19. Alan made the picnickers believe that fish jump out of the river to look for flies by
- telling a story.
  - finding his trout and showing it to them
  - taking them down to the river
  - watching how trout catch flies

- E. picking up a fish and looking for more.
20. 'He laughs best who laughs last' (proverb). It is true of this story because
- the picnickers were enjoying themselves
  - finally he found his fish
  - Alan played a good trick on the picnickers
  - fishing is a pastime
  - Alan likes country life.

## V

In 1973 a Japanese sericulturist arrived in Malawi with a batch of 40,000 silkworm eggs. They were taken to the Bvumbwe 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 worms feed on, could grow well. According to researchers, the silkworms – which eventually develop into cocoons from which raw silk is produced – do well in areas 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 durable materials woven by man. Many people call silk the 'cloth of kings and queens'.

The weaving of silk originated in 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 fabrics 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 cocoons into a bowl of boiling water and was amazed to see a cobweb-like tangle separate itself from the cocoon. She picked up the gauzy mass and found that one of the threads could be unwound almost without end from the cocoon. His 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 from silk, but the Chinese kept their silk worms a closely guarded secret.

21. Sericulture is
- carried out only in China
  - the breeding of silkworms for the production for silk
  - the research done on silkworms
  - the making of cloth from the cocoons of silkworms
  - the breeding of silkworms in Malawi.
22. It is implied in this passage that silk was discovered
- after years of hard work and research by the Empress
  - by accident
  - in the search for a more durable fibre for making cloth.
  - after some experiments carried out by the Japanese sericulturist
  - by design.
23. According to sericulturists, silkworms
- cannot survive in a warm climate
  - may be reared on any tree
  - do well in areas with a warm climate
  - produce the longest threads when they are fed leaves from the top of the mulberry tree
  - are destroyed by heat.
24. The work carried out at the Agricultural Research Station in Malawi on the silkworm eggs was to

- try to breed cocoons which would produce more silk
- determine the survival rate of silkworms
- find out the most suitable areas and conditions for rearing silkworms
- search for better method of rearing silk worms
- find out how cocoons become silkworms.

25. Choose the meaning which best fits the underlined phrase from the passage. Closely guarded secret
- Carefully hidden from the knowledge of others
  - Secretly processed business with armed guards
  - Carefully hidden from the view of strangers
  - Scarcely known
  - Unknown.

## LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

In Questions 26 to 38 choose the option nearest in meaning to the underlined.

26. The meeting was cancelled because of the convocation.
- brought up
  - called off
  - broken off
  - dropped out
  - phased out.
27. Our town is so small that we are always meeting our schoolmates accidentally.
- coming across
  - falling into
  - knocking up
  - running up
  - running into.
28. Can you give a good explanation for your behaviour?
- account for
  - call for
  - clear up
  - make up
  - give up.
29. Be careful! We are approaching the crossroads.
- look up
  - watch out
  - look up
  - hold up
  - look in.
30. Thousands of students are candidates for the examination but only very few pass.
- come into
  - call for
  - go into
  - enter for
  - turn up for.
31. He went through fire before he qualified as a doctor.
- had a fire accident
  - made a lot of fire
  - suffered a lot
  - underwent some purification
  - required a lot of fire.
32. Osyaku started playing football because he thought it would develop him physically.
- took up football
  - picked up football
  - returned to football
  - took up with football
  - put in for football.
33. Once I have finished all my homework I am permitted to watch television.
- I can watch television at anytime.
  - I can only watch television after doing my homework.
  - Television comes first, then homework second.
  - I can only finish my homework after permission to watch television
  - after watching television I finished my homework.
34. For all he cared, the game was as good as lost.
- He did not care if the game was lost
  - He could not care less if the game was lost.
  - He was almost certain that the game would be lost.
  - He was afraid the game would be lost.
  - The game was very good, and he cared very much about losing it.

35. A basic objective in this respect is the attainment of self sufficiency in food in about a decade.  
 A. Food will soon be sufficient for every body  
 B. Mass production of food  
 C. We should aim at producing food for sale and consumption in ten years.  
 D. We should be able to feed ourselves in five years.  
 E. Our aim is to provide enough food for our needs in ten years.
36. In their desire to impress their friends and relatives, many young workers bite off more than they can chew in terms of financial obligations.  
 A. have more money than sense  
 B. eat more than they can digest property  
 C. spend too much money on food  
 D. care too much for their relatives  
 E. take on more responsibility than they can afford.
37. All the efforts made to settle the quarrel were futile.  
 A. successful B. wicked C. reasonable  
 D. remarkable E. fruitless.
38. The new inspector decided that the culprits should be brought to book.  
 A. should have their names recorded in a book  
 B. should be brought before him to show whether they could read or not  
 C. should be booked  
 D. should be jailed E. should be made to answer for their conduct.

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

39. The long straight trunk of the tree is ideal for round wood uses like railway sleepers, rafters and fence posts.  
 A. best B. perfect C. most unsuitable  
 D. satisfactory E. poor.
40. A book on style without abundant examples seems to me as ineffectual as a book on biology without abundant illustrations.  
 A. useless B. difficult C. interesting D. satisfactory  
 E. attractive.

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

41. My uncle told me, 'I have a large house and you are welcome to the protection it offers'. My uncle told me that...  
 A. he had a large house, and you are welcome to the protection it offers  
 B. he have a large house, and I was welcome to the protection it offered.  
 C. He had a large house and he was welcomed to the protection it offers  
 D. he had a large house, and I was welcome to the protection it offered.  
 E. he has a large house, and I am welcome to the protection it offers.
42. The manager said that unless the employees worked harder the factory would have to be closed. The manager said that...  
 A. the employees were not working hard, and so the factory would be closed  
 B. the employees should not close early so that they could produce more.  
 C. the factory was not productive because the employees were lazy  
 D. the factory would be shut if the employees did not increase their output  
 E. the factory was closed because the employees did not work hard enough.
- In questions 43 to 60 choose the expression or word which best completes each sentence.**
43. The student who went home without an exeat has apologized... his misconduct  
 A. on B. at C. to D. for E. about.
44. The man has atoned... his sins.  
 A. upon B. on C. for D. at E. against.
45. The Headmaster was interviewed in connection.. the expansion project.  
 A. to B. with C. for D. about E. at.
46. What do you want me to do now? I'm.... withdrawing and keeping quiet.  
 A. for B. with C. up D. off E. on.
47. I am looking .... seeing your family.  
 A. ahead at B. forward to C. forward on  
 D. for to E. ahead to.
48. These folktales have been handed... from generation to generation.  
 A. into B. over C. down D. up E. across.
49. John arrived at the airport on time but he could not get... the plane.  
 A. into B. over C. in D. to enter E. to.
50. The young lovers first met... the University of Ibadan Havana Night dance.  
 A. in B. at C. in course of D. on E. inside.
51. I have not seen my housemaster... the beginning of this session.  
 A. from B. in C. for D. at E. since.
52. The Chairman of the State School Board has advised students to desist... blackmailing college authorities.  
 A. from B. in C. on D. against E. by.
53. The most stupid boy in the class passed the examination contrary.. the expectation of many people.  
 A. upon B. from C. on D. to E. with.
54. The Principal remarked that it was the high standard of discipline that was instrumental.... the high percentage of passes in the school.  
 A. upon B. to C. with D. on E. in.
55. She wounded the man... the back with her knitting needle.  
 A. on B. in C. at D. by E. upon.
56. It took the father many days to get... the untimely death of his son  
 A. off B. over C. by D. through E. across
57. While the worshippers closed their eyes in prayer, a thief made... with the collection.  
 A. out B. away C. up D. by E. through
58. There is no doubt that every lady takes great pride... her appearance.  
 A. with B. in C. at D. on E. about.

59. If you keep playing with this door handle, it will get...  
A. loose B. lose C. lost D. loosing E. loosed.
60. 'Have you given the patient his medicine?' The doctor asked the nurse.  
A. if you have given the patient his medicine.  
B. had you given the patient his medicines?  
C. have you given the patient his medicine?  
D. if she had given the patient his medicine.  
E. if the patient is given his medicine.
- From the alternatives provided in questions 61 to 100 select the one which most appropriately completes the sentence.**
61. I was seriously disappointed when the... between the two teams ended in a goalless draw.  
A. march B. marsh C. match D. mash E. march.
62. Children's clothes have to be strong to stand ... rough use.  
A. with B. in through C. in for D. up to E. up for.
63. Shall I make the cheque... you or to your firm?  
A. in for B. up with C. in with D. up for E. out to
64. The hotel... is at Wurno Road.  
A. which I am staying. B. in where I am staying  
C. that I am staying D. at which I am staying  
E. I stay.
65. ...the main points of the lecture given by the Director of the Institute.  
A. Those were B. That was C. There were  
D. This was E. That is.
66. I am sure that my mother will not find out. She is so... that she will accept anything I tell her.  
A. credible B. credulous C. creditable  
D. incredible E. incredulous.
67. The boys are very naughty. They have started fighting again, ...  
A. haven't they? B. isn't it? C. not so?  
D. have they? E. is it?
68. If only I ... insured! But I wasn't. Now, I have to pay a lot of money.  
A. am B. have been C. had been D. would be E. was to be.
69. Do you mind if I wait for the reply? I'd rather you... again tomorrow.  
A. called B. will call C. can call D. call E. were calling.
70. Olu: How do you want the money in cash or in traveller's cheques? Ali: Beg your pardon? Olu: I was asking you how ... the money?  
A. do you want B. you want C. you wanted  
D. you are wanting E. did you want.
71. The young man looked carefully at the long document, but he couldn't make ... what it meant.  
A. up B. out C. off D. through E. do.
72. The students haven't come back from the library, ...  
A. isn't it? B. have they? C. is it? D. had they?  
E. haven't they?
73. Give me a minute to think. I can't remember the answer...  
A. out of hand B. ahead C. offhand D. to hand  
E. off head
74. The government suffered a... when they lost two by-elections.  
A. check B. set-back C. hindrance D. disturbance  
E. recession.
75. Our Literature Master said that he would show us a film on Macbeth. The film will ...  
A. worth seeing B. worth seeing it C. be worth to see  
D. be worth seeing E. be worthy seeing.
76. The driver of that lorry... lost his life during the collision.  
A. barely B. hardly C. nearly D. closely E. narrowly.
77. The principal went to buy some... for the physics laboratory.  
A. equipment B. pieces of equipments C. equipments  
D. items of equipments E. list of equipment.
78. Wherever the leader went people struggled to catch a... of him.  
A. look B. view C. glimpse D. portrait E. picture.
79. The... in an attempt to please the workers promised to provide ... for them as soon as possible.  
A. committee/accommodation  
B. committee/acommodation  
C. committee/accomodation  
D. committee/acommodatation  
E. committee/accomondation.
80. I meant... a pencil but there was no one... them.  
A. buying/selling B. to buy/to sell C. buying/to sell  
D. buy/to sell E. to buy/selling.
81. Mrs. Okoro ... in this school since 1975.  
A. taught B. is teaching C. was teaching D. teaches  
E. has been teaching
82. The Governor has... to the people on many occasions.  
A. broadcast B. been broadcast C. broadcasted  
D. being broadcast E. been broadcasted.
83. Paulina arrived late, she... the right route.  
A. cannot have taken B. could not have taking  
C. cannot take. D. could not had taken  
E. could not have taken.
84. ...the medicine, he asked his daughter to take it according to the doctor's prescription.  
A. Having to buy B. Having bought  
C. Having been bought D. Having being bought  
E. Having buy.
85. It was a funny episode, so I ...  
A. can't help to laugh. B. couldn't help laugh  
C. couldn't help laughing D. couldn't help to laugh  
E. can't help laughing.
86. By the end of this year I... twenty books  
A. read B. would have read C. will read  
D. have read E. am reading.
87. Leonard: We went to a hotel and had a very good dinner for N1.00 Geoffrey: You... a very good dinner if you only paid N1.00.  
A. must have had B. needn't have had  
C. couldn't have had D. had to have E. have had.
88. Evelyn: I've submitted eight copies. Joseph: You...eight. Three would have been enough.

- A. can't have submitted B. couldn't have submitted  
C. didn't need to submitted D. needn't have submitted  
E. must have submitted.
89. The present wanton display of riches... morals in our society.  
A. will be affecting B. are affecting C. is affecting  
D. was affecting E. had been affecting.
90. The market women... profit ranges from thirty to fifty percent are making... difficult for the ordinary people  
A. for who/to live B. for whom/lives  
C. by whose/living D. whose/life  
E. whose/leaving.
91. Town authorities have put up a railing in front of the exits... people... out of the stadium and ... straight across the road.  
A. prevent/rush/dashing B. preventing/rushing/to dash  
C. to prevent/rushing/dashing D. to prevent/rush/dash  
E. to prevent/to rush/dash.
92. Someone... the radio cassette since 6p.m I wish he ... turn it off.  
A. has been playing/would B. is playing/would  
C. played/will D. has played/should E. plays/will.
93. If the armed robbers... caught, they would have been lynched.  
A. would be B. have been C. are D. were E. had been.
94. Had he known that it would rain, he... his umbrella with him.  
A. would have taking B. was going to take  
C. would be taking D. would have taken E. would take.
95. Omeime was taking his dog for a walk when the dog suddenly... from its chain and escaped  
A. broke through B. broke lose C. broke even.  
D. broke loose E. broke away.
96. After we have taken our share, we shall give... to them.  
A. their B. their's C. theirs D. there E. there's.
97. I was still sleeping when the national news... this morning.  
A. were broadcast B. were broadcasted C. was broadcast  
D. was broadcasted E. were being broadcasted.
98. Each of the contestants... a chance to win.  
A. has B. have C. get D. gets E. take
99. I gave the book to the library attendant... I think works in the evenings.  
A. whom B. whose C. which D. who E. of whom.
100. The politicians are responsible for the... events have taken in this country.  
A. course B. curse C. coarse D. cause E. corse.

## Use of English 1985

### COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE I

**Obi:** Let's go to the Sports Club Cafeteria. One naira per meal is a privilege in this country And God knows that I am too broke to afford anything more.

**Olu:** Got a membership identity card? Don't forget the place is for *bona fide* members only.

**Obi:** Forget it. There are other types of identity cards, remember. Just flash something before the eyes of those men at the gate, provided it looks like an identity card.

**Olu:** Ee... eh, I see. That is why the place is always congested. I don't think it is even worth the trouble. I can't stand a queue.

**Obi:** That shouldn't bother you. You don't have to join the queue. Just walk straight to the serving point without fear and be sure you shout your order.

**Olu:** But only V.I.Ps have the right to break queues.

**Obi:** Sure, but V.I.Ps don't wear badges on their faces. Pose man, pose. After all, this is Nigeria.

**Olu:** You mean there are many impostors here?

**Obi:** Certainly, and many people with privileges too. If you want to get along, you must pose, and to get along

means getting what you want. If you choose to term it question of semantics. 'privileges', it suits me. It is all a

- Which of the following is *NOT* implied in the expression: 'One naira per meal is a privilege in this country'?  
A. Nowhere in this country is food sold for one naira.  
B. The price per meal at the Sports Club Cafeteria is one naira.  
C. It is rare for anybody to feed satisfactorily with one naira in any hotel in the country  
D. Obi cannot afford more than one naira for one meal  
E. Ordinarily, one naira cannot buy much in the country.
- The conversation about identity cards suggests that  
A. without an identity card, no one can be allowed to eat in the Sports Club Cafeteria  
B. without an identity card, no one can be allowed into the Sports Club  
C. there is thorough checking of identity cards at the Sports Club gate  
D. *bona fide* members of the Club do not have to carry identity cards  
E. a club member can afford to forget his membership card
- The conversation about queues in the passage reveals that  
A. everybody at the Club Cafeteria queues  
B. club members can always break a queue at the Cafeteria

- C. people always break queues in the Cafeteria on the pretext that they are V.IPs  
 D. only people who are capable of posing can break queues  
 E. there is nothing wrong in breaking queues.
4. The conversation about privileges shows that  
 A. an impostor is one who claims privileges  
 B. to get along must always imply making claims to privileges  
 C. it is always easy to recognize V.I.Ps in Nigeria, because they are always laying claim to privileges  
 D. there are many impostors laying claim to privileges in Nigeria  
 E. 'semantics' means calling to get along 'privileges'.
5. From the whole conversation, it is clear that Obi and Olu are  
 A. irresponsible B. selfish C. privileged  
 D. 'go-getters' E. epitomes of the Nigeria society.

### PASSAGE II

Days passed fast for Ntanya and Teresa. They could hardly notice the land getting brown all over Kachawanga again, since neither of them hardly noticed any more the sun come up and go down. Ntanya would work very hard in the field hauling in the last harvest and Teresa would stay at home washing, cooking and waiting, waiting for him to come home. She would cook his meal with extra care and when there was little meat she would only give bits to the children and not even touch it herself but use only the smell to get her food down and reserve the whole chunk for her husband. When Ntanya would come home with sweat on his brows she would put the wooden tray on a stool for him and sit down by him watching him eat with great satisfaction: every *bolus* that went down ntonya's throat would also go down her own throat. When Ntanya would insist on sharing the food with her she would always say she had eaten already no matter how hungry she might be. Ntanya would then eat and drink to his satisfaction and always rest a while in the sun after saying 'Thank you mother'.

(Taken from Peter K. Palangyo's novel: *Dying in the sun*)

6. *Bolus* in the passage means  
 A. Adam's apple B. throat pill C. liquid  
 D. piece of meat E. large morsel.
7. Ntanya and Teresa could hardly notice the land getting brown because  
 A. they were on their honeymoon  
 B. they had just got married  
 C. they hardly notice the sun  
 D. the sun did not come up  
 E. Ntanya worked very hard in the field.
8. Teresa gave only bits of meat to the children because  
 A. they would get more from Ntanya  
 B. she cooked it with extra care  
 C. they were young  
 D. she kept most of it for her husband  
 E. she could not afford meat.
9. Ntanya said 'Thank you mother' to  
 A. his mother B. his wife C. his aunt  
 D. Teresa's mother E. his grand-mother

10. Teresa would say she had eaten already no matter how hungry she might be so that  
 A. Ntanya would eat to his satisfaction  
 B. Ntanya would say 'Thank you mother'  
 C. she could cook again  
 D. she could watch his eat  
 E. every *bolus* would go down her own throat.

### PASSAGE III

Mathematics is the language in which the Book of Nature is written: Mathematics is the queen of the sciences. it is universally agreed that Mathematics is the backbone of Science and Technology. For without Mathematics the engineer is but an artist or a sculptor. He can build his bridge, attest of its form and beauty, but without Mathematics he cannot guarantee its reliability to serve the purpose for which it is built. Mathematics is indeed the science of sciences. It is also art of all arts. It is right, legitimate and defensible to consider Mathematics as an Art. The poet, the musician, the artist and the mathematician have a lot in common. Fundamental to all their studies and works is their common interest in the logical study of related concepts and objects to form patterns which will produce beauty, harmony and logical order. Thus the poet arranges words to produce a pattern called poetry: the musician arranges sounds to produce a pattern called music: the artist arranges colours to produce a pattern called painting and the mathematician arranges abstract ideas into a pattern, using symbols, to produce equations. Each of these patterns - the poem, the music, the painting and the equation must stand up to the test of some order, harmony and beauty. So if Mathematics is not an art what is art?

11. The views expressed in this passage belong to  
 A. JAMB B. artists C. mathematicians D. the poet  
 E. the author of the passage.
12. The expression 'Mathematics is the queen of the Sciences' contains  
 A. a contradiction B. an analogy C. an irony  
 D. a lie E. nonsense
13. 'Mathematics' is written with a capital M in this passage because  
 A. the writer is a mathematician  
 B. the writer does not know how to use punctuation correctly  
 C. the writer wants to distinguish between a concept and a subject  
 D. it is the normal way of writing about the sciences  
 E. the writer is confused.
14. The last sentence of the passage, 'So if Mathematics is not an art what is art?' is a  
 A. questions posed for the reader to answer  
 B. statement put in the form of a question  
 C. question combined with a statement  
 D. mathematical equation stated in words  
 E. pattern which illustrates beauty, harmony and order in language.
15. Mathematics can be considered as a form of art because  
 A. its main principle is made use of by the arts  
 B. it involves drawing of figures  
 C. it is a form of Fine Arts



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

The sun danced dizzily in the sky, with a strange cruelty. Each day the land was covered in a haze of mist as the sun sucked up

#### PASSAGE IV

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

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

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

#### PASSAGE V

The land was ready and ploughed, waiting for the crops. At night, the earth was alive with insects singing and rustling about in search of food. But suddenly, by mid-November, the rain fled away: the rain-clouds fled away and left the sky bare.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### LEXISAND STRUCTURE

- A. prosperous B. harsh C. severe D. sour E. stern.
27. The chief was generous in his award of university scholarships  
A. noble B. considerate C. liberal D. mean E. honest.
28. Chidi is naturally taciturn.  
A. friendly B. cheerful C. dumb D. lively E. garrulous.
29. He is loved for his altruism.  
A. benevolence B. sincerity C. selfishness  
D. selflessness E. kindness.
30. The Military Governor upheld the decision of his cabinet.  
A. held up B. undercut C. maintained D. abolished  
E. reversed.
31. Many untrustworthy students give evasive answers to questions which they fully understand.  
A. direct B. outspoken C. simple D. truthful E. clever.
32. The deafening noise of the two jet planes which flew across our compound yesterday made people fear that an assault on the country might be imminent.  
A. impending B. ahead C. remote D. eminent E. threatening
33. Disgruntled people are indifferent to any plans to rid the society of evil.  
A. different from B. diffident about C. in agreement with  
D. interested in E. opposed to.
34. The severity of the harmattan helped me to complete my writing assignment in record time because I had no choice but to lock myself indoors.  
A. warmth B. mildness C. moderation D. leniency  
E. gentility.
35. The increase in transport fares deterred our club from planning an excursion this year.  
A. deferred B. irritated C. impelled D. restricted  
E. encouraged
36. This card entitles you to attend the film show.  
A. disqualifies B. discourages C. disenchant  
D. proclaims E. satisfies
37. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist  
A. reprinted B. enlarged C. outdated D. extinct  
E. banned

**In Questions 38 to 71 choose the option nearest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase.**

38. Victor will not attend the dinner party tonight: he is afraid of his own shadow.  
A. not in the mood B. attending another party  
C. scared of imaginary things  
D. unhappy with his assigned role  
E. unable to forget his fears.
39. Telling Ali to break his habit of coming to work late is like knocking your head against a brick wall.

C. making a fool of yourself D. asking him to be your enemy  
E. making him break down at work.

40. The manager often quarrels with his staff because he goes around with a chip on his shoulder.  
A. deformed shoulder B. readiness to be angered  
C. look of contempt D. an air of superiority  
E. search for gossip.
41. The new employee is so humble and friendly that he will soon make himself popular.  
A. welcomed and accepted B. hated  
C. estranged D. rejected E. a personal friend.
42. He took exception to Ezenwa's remark.  
A. was delighted at B. was excited by  
C. got demoralized by D. objected to  
E. was perplexed by.
43. Kelechi hardly ever falls sick.  
A. most often B. very seldom C. sometimes  
D. frequently E. occasionally
44. The gallant soldiers met their Waterloo at Philippi  
A. victory B. trouble C. defeat  
A. trying the impossible B. asking him to beat you up

- D. happiest period E. enemy
45. It is futile trying to make bricks without straw.  
A. fertile B. important C. fragile  
D. vain E. bad
46. The ceiling of my bed-room fell in and knocked me out.  
A. made me unconscious B. removed me  
C. flattened me D. killed me E. frightened me.
47. In May 1978 the rain fell incessantly and made life drab.  
A. at intervals B. recurrently C. repeatedly  
D. concurrently E. continuously
48. Little Ugochi has a bicycle which is in marvelous condition.  
A. need of a tune up B. excellent C. questionable  
D. unstable E. working
49. The lecturer maintained his usual good humour in spite of the cat-calls and the rude behaviour of his students  
A. provoked B. obtained C. kept D. lost  
E. improved.
50. The class as a whole will have a lecture on scarce commodities tomorrow  
A. argument B. deliberation C. dispute  
D. conference E. talk
51. Many states practise the ideals of democracy.  
A. government by elections  
B. government by representatives  
C. government by civilians  
D. government by all the people  
E. oligarchy

52. He lost his voice momentarily.  
 A. in a moment B. in a split second  
 C. for a brief period of time D. without delay  
 E. instantly.
53. The corrupt official had to leave the public service willy nilly.  
 A. unprepared B. reluctantly C. willingly  
 D. compulsorily E. by retirement
54. I am yet to write the penultimate paragraph of my essay.  
 A. last but one B. third to the last C. second  
 D. concluding E. introductory
55. One hindrance to an orderly economic development of the country is large-scale fraud and corruption.  
 A. difficulty B. element C. reason  
 D. obstacle E. ritual
56. Stephen was blamed for leaving his door ajar during the heavy rainfall.  
 A. unlocked B. unbolted C. open D. keyless E. locked
57. If people don't want to play the game according to the rule, that is their business.  
 A. their business will suffer B. it is not their fault  
 C. they should blame others for it  
 D. other people will take over their business  
 E. they will have themselves to blame.
58. Nigeria, like most other African countries is predominantly agricultural.  
 A. mainly B. certainly C. entirely D. undoubtedly  
 E. superficially
59. Despite increasingly punitive laws against hemp smoking, it is still rising at an alarming rate.  
 A. devastating B. exemplary C. barbaric  
 D. severe E. satisfactory
60. The Senate postponed the meeting indefinitely.  
 A. for a short time B. for six months C. definitely  
 D. without fixing a date E. for several months
61. You have been asked to change your laissez-faire attitude to work.  
 A. stupid B. carefree C. careful D. serious  
 E. responsible
62. Since his father's death, Osita has not been able to cope with the tasks of a family head.  
 A. perform adequately B. tolerate C. accept  
 D. assess properly E. manage
63. My spell in the university was an unmitigated disaster  
 A. an unavoidable B. a painful C. a regrettable  
 D. an unqualified E. an unfortunate
64. To be above board is to be  
 A. afloat B. on top of a plank C. above suspicion  
 D. raised above a board E. the chairman of a board
65. It is sheer foolhardiness for unarmed policemen to pursue armed robbers.  
 A. nonsense B. bravery C. foolishness  
 D. stupidity E. foolish risk taking
66. Bankole was a man given to much wine.  
 A. pushed to B. taken over by C. addicted to  
 D. forced to E. afflicted by
67. The officer refused to be taken in by the private.  
 A. won over B. drawn in C. overtaken  
 D. deceive E. Involved
68. The principal advised the boy to come to grips with himself if he wanted to do well at the end of his course.  
 A. criticize himself B. master his difficulties  
 C. learn to be obedient D. behave himself  
 E. fight with himself
69. The judge came down heavily on the accused person in his judgement.  
 A. crashed heavily B. fell down heading  
 C. descended upon heavily D. imposed a stiff penalty  
 E. crash landed on.
70. Employees have been urged to desist from witch-hunting and character assassination.  
 A. commanded to stop hunting witches  
 B. ordered to stop assassinating witches  
 C. entreated not to accuse individuals unjustly and maliciously  
 D. informed to resist witch hunters and character assassins  
 E. urged to desist from barbaric acts.
71. The government should stop white elephant projects.  
 A. projects in which white men kill elephants  
 B. projects in which white elephants are used  
 C. projects for painting some elephants white  
 D. high cost projects with low utility values  
 E. low cost projects with high utility values.
72. Mary goes to school.. bus.  
 A. in B. on C. with D. through E. by
73. The loud noise in the neighbourhood attracted people who stared... the thief.  
 A. at B. about C. with D. on E. over
74. The students unrest resulted... the expulsion of the ringleaders  
 A. to B. in C. from D. with E. by
75. The lawyer insisted.. the full payment of his charge.  
 A. with B. in C. for D. at E. on
76. Little children are usually afraid ... thunder.  
 A. about B. for C. of D. with E. at

77. On the orders of the steward, the cook rushed... the market  
A. to B. at C. for D. in E. against
78. The principal advised that we pursue this case cautiously, otherwise we are bound to be taken... by Ada's lies.  
A. away B. out C. in D. off E. on
79. I am very sorry... to attend the meeting yesterday.  
A. for failure B. in failing C. to having failed  
D. to fail E. for failing
80. When you are faced with an examination of this nature endeavour to keep your mind... the job and not be distracted for one moment.  
A. at B. in C. for D. on E. to
81. It all depended on what...  
A. does he want B. he wants C. he does want  
D. he wanted E. did he want
82. Samuel: Would you please come here, John? John: No. I'm busy... in my farm.  
A. I am working B. I'm working C. I am to work  
D. I shall have worked E. I go to work
83. My colleagues... before I arrived.  
A. started writing B. wrote C. had started writing  
D. have written E. have been writing
84. After the team had conceded two goals, their enthusiasm...  
A. was beginning to wane B. was waning  
C. began to wane D. had begun to wane E. had been waning
85. The Government... the initial value of the hotel complex at ten million Naira.  
A. costed B. had cost C. had valued  
D. had constructed E. has costed
86. James... reminding that not all that glitters is gold.  
A. needs B. need C. needing D. needs to E. need to
87. The dull student took a correspondence course as a means... his standard in the class.  
A. to improve B. for improving C. of improving  
D. by improving E. to improving
88. The boy thought that driving a car was not... dangerous than riding a bicycle.  
A. sovery B. particularly C. very D. anymore E. any
89. I do not want... from such a friend as Jimoh.  
A. anymore advices B. no more advice C. anyadvices  
D. no advice E. any advice
90. Very few students have satisfactory... these days because the student population has increased tremendously.  
A. acommodation B. accomodation C. accommodation  
D. accommoddation E. accomodation.
91. The old politicians were discredited because they tried to... the people's ignorance.  
A. cash in on B. catch in with C. catch in on  
D. cash in with E. cash in by
92. The plane overshot the... in a minor accident.  
A. railway B. hangar C. tarmac D. runway E. road
93. That single... was enough to spoil a whole life time of good living.  
A. occurence B. ocurence C. occurrence  
D. occurrence E. occurrence.
94. The thief ran... luck when the policeman running after him caught up with him and knocked him down.  
A. into B. with C. of D. out of E. off
95. Whilst the thief was... the passengers, he kept apologizing for the inconvenience he was causing them  
A. robbing B. rubbing C. robing D. rubing E. robbed.
96. Your brigade would be the better for it, if you desisted ... rumor-mongering, observed the Chief of Staff  
A. from B. away C. into D. away from E. on
97. The court ordered the lorry driver to pay for the ... to my car.  
A. damages B. heavy damages C. destruction  
D. many damages E. damage
98. Journalists always collect and publish ...  
A. informations B. an information C. some informations  
D. information E. much informations.
99. I have received the answer scripts of Peter and John. What about ...?  
A. Ngozi B. Ngozi's own C. Ngozis D. Ngozis' E. Ngozi's
100. He received a pat ... the back for his brilliant success in the examination.  
A. by B. at C. in D. on E. for

# Use of English 1986

## COMPREHENSION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

### PASSAGE 1

It is customary nowadays among fashionable ladies and gentlemen to acquire strange and sometimes quaint clothes which are scarcely ever used. Sometimes it may be an approaching festival, sometimes a two hour ceremony and sometimes to honour a dead colleague – something triggers off the modern craze to sew new materials whose use does not outlast the moment of craze. And so, people who just occupy small apartments in their parent homes, or have rented one room in a densely-people house find that more than two-thirds of their rooms are filled with bongo trousers which they cannot wear, worn out jeans which stink, or specially made cloth for occasions that are not recurrent.

Although plagued by the problem of school fees for their children, *parents have had to swallow their own phlegm and humour* their children who need special clothes for important events. Newly employed youths soon find that their comrades are getting married, and a new and special attire must be used to grace the occasion. University students see matriculation ceremonies or induction ceremonies into club membership as special reasons to make new attire which – you may be sure – they would not wear on another occasion that parallels the one for which these clothes were made.

Medical doctors may soon find another cause for the incidence of high blood pressure among the youth. ‘The desire to acquire new clothes’ is one strong possible cause, but a more subtle one which haunts like a ghost is the problem of choice of what to wear. The youths have so suffered their apartments, wardrobes, drawers and trunks with so many clothes that the greatest problem they face is the choice of what to wear.

- A suitable title for this passage is
  - Fashion craze
  - Fashion craze among the youth
  - University students and induction ceremonies
  - Parents and the money for fashion craze.
- In this passage the expression ‘parents have had to swallow their own phlegm’ means parents,
  - had to swallow the sputum in their mouths
  - have been phlegmatic all along
  - have had to overcome their own pride or prejudice
  - no longer had to swallow their own phlegm.
- The youth acquire clothes for
  - burials, great occasions or for matriculation ceremonies
  - occasions that are not recurrent
  - boosting their ego
  - the purpose of praising their parents.
- In this passage we learn that parents
  - admire their children’s craze for new clothes
  - do not provide the money for the fashion craze
  - endure a lot of hardship to provide for their children
  - gladly provide the money for the fashion craze.
- A likely cause of high blood pressure among the youth is
  - the clothes they wear to parties
  - that different clothes are meant for different occasions
  - that the youth have stuffed their wardrobes, apartments and drawers with new clothes
  - the thought of the choice of what to wear.

### PASSAGE II

Delinquency describes actions that would not be crimes if performed by adults. If a young person performs one of such actions then he has committed a crime. Delinquency is one of several status offences – offences that can be committed only by people in particular stations of life as determined by age, profession or a person’s role in society. For young people such offences include drinking, driving and smoking under age. Usually they are offences only to the extent that they help to preserve some of the good things of life for the exclusive enjoyment of the adult world. Delinquency is therefore a weapon forged in adult minds and directed by adult hands against young people. It is born out of envy, adult pride and intolerance. If the world changed overnight and the responsibility to make and enforce laws fell on juvenile shoulders, the adults should expect a raw deal in return. Delinquency would then certainly refer only to many of the adult actions now freely committed by them.

- The writer of the passage believes that delinquency laws are
  - not relevant to human society
  - only fit for young people
  - unfair to the juveniles
  - very fair to the adult world.
- Status offences are those that can be committed
  - all adults
  - juveniles only
  - delinquent juveniles only
  - specified classes of people.
- In the view of the writer, drinking under age is an offence because
  - adults want to have all he drink to themselves
  - adults do not want juveniles to get drunk
  - drunken juveniles can cause disorder in society
  - adults have a duty to protect young persons.
- If the world changed overnight
  - there would be more delinquency laws
  - delinquency would refer to all adult actions
  - delinquency would no more be a crime
  - delinquency would also change in meaning.
- When young people make and enforce laws
  - the responsibility will be too heavy on their shoulders
  - they would retaliate against the adults
  - their laws will be very juvenile
  - the world will be turned upside down.

### PASSAGE III

Those who are familiar with it will tell you that Ludo, like human life itself, is a game both of chance and skill. You need skill in deciding how to make the most advantageous use of the figures that turn up on the die when you cast it. Since each player has at least four alternative ways of using his figures, two players with equal luck may fare differently, depending on how cleverly each one uses his figures. The element of luck, again as in human life, plays a dominant role however. For no matter how skilful a player may be in using the figures he gets on the die, he has a slim chance of winning if he continually throws low figures. While a combination of ones and twos may be useful in checking the advance of one's opponents, it will not take one home fast enough to win. On the other hand, consistent throws of sixes and fives, with even the very minimum of skill, will help a player to home all his four counters before any of the three other players, unless, of course, he has no idea of the game at all.

11. According to the passage, Ludo is
  - A. more a game of skill than of chance
  - B. more a game of luck than of skill
  - C. equally a game of chance and skill
  - D. a game entirely of luck.
12. It is implied in the passage that two players may fare equally if they
  - A. have equal luck
  - B. apply similar skill to figures
  - C. apply similar skill to similar figures
  - D. have equal skill.
13. It is implied in the passage, that in Ludo threes and fours are
  - A. very high throws
  - B. medium throws
  - C. low throws
  - D. very low throws.
14. According to the passage, a player with consistently high throws will
  - A. almost certainly win a game
  - B. certainly win a game
  - C. almost certainly not win a game
  - D. deliberately not win a game.
15. In the passage, the possession of skill specifically enables a player to
  - A. win
  - B. throw good figures
  - C. use his figures efficiently
  - D. check his opponents efficiently

### PASSAGE IV

Farming is the most important aspect of agriculture that has attracted attention within the last few years. Agriculture has several other aspects like fishery, livestock and poultry. All these are also important in that they have to do with the production of food items which human beings consume for survival.

In many parts of the world today, farming has been regarded as the mainstay of the economy. Crops such as cocoa, rubber and cotton have been produced in such commercial quantity that they are sold to other countries. Some countries have better comparative advantage in producing certain farm

crops than other countries. In these other countries, there is the need to spend a lot of money on agriculture, particularly farming.



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place to store their crops, most of which are always destroyed by insects and pests before harvest time. All these have adverse effects on their productivity.

The government can do a lot to help farmers. farmers' co-operative societies can be encouraged and loans can be made available to farmers through government institutions, like banks and finance corporation. Farmers can be taught how to build good storage structures for their produce. All these and a lot more can help to improve the conditions of farming in these countries.

16. The most important aspect of agriculture mentioned in the passage is  
A. poultry B. fishery C. livestock D. farming.
17. Farming in many countries today is  
A. an alternative to poultry  
B. of great assistance to the economy  
C. for those who are out of jobs  
D. for the illiterates.
18. Some countries produce more and better crops than others because the farmers in the former  
A. are more educated  
B. have greater manpower  
C. have more modern equipment  
D. have more fertile land.
19. In order to help improve the state of farming, the government should  
A. give all farmers enough money to work with  
B. sell enough fertilizers to all farmers  
C. find ways of financing and modernizing the farming system  
D. help farmers with the storage of their crops.
20. A lot of crops harvested are wasted because farmers  
A. allow insects and pests to destroy their crops  
B. do not have enough money to invest in harvesters  
C. do not have good storage facilities  
D. harvest too much at a time.

#### PASSAGE V

It may be argued that museums as an institution and an agency for transmitting cultural heritage are an artificial creation, so far as objects are removed from their natural or proper environments and put into museums which are a different environment altogether. However, it seems that museums themselves have come to be accepted and recognized as the best equipped institutions devised by man for the assemblage of cultural objects and their presentation and preservation for the present and future generations.

The artificial character of museums is however being gradually transformed into a cultural reality. Thus, just as one goes to the theatre for plays and other performing arts, the mosque, the church or the shrine for worship, the library for the printed words, today, it is to the museum one goes to see evidence of man's material outfit. For, no other institution or place so readily comes to mind as museums do when evidence of material culture is sought. Herein lies

the importance of museums as cultural institutions and an agency for transmitting culture.

21. Museums are at artificial creation because

- A. they are an agency for transmitting cultural heritage  
 B. natural or proper environments are removed and put into museums  
 C. objects are removed from museums to natural or proper environments  
 D. objects are removed from their natural or proper environments and put into museums.
22. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT part of the main functions of museums?  
 A. Preservatic                      B. Generation  
 C. Presentation                     D. Assemblage.
23. The evidence of material culture can best be sought in the  
 A. theatre and other performing arts  
 B. library and the museum  
 C. museum only  
 D. museum more than any other institution.
24. Which of the following phrases in the passage does NOT express the artificial character of museums?  
 A. Removed from                    B. For transmitting  
 C. Put into                             D. Devised by.
25. ... no other institution or place so readily comes to mind as museums means that museum are  
 A. always ready to enter the mind  
 B. a ready example  
 C. recalled with great difficulty  
 D. remembered with hesitancy.
34. He was locked up for a fortnight  
 A. released B. punished C. remanded D. locked out.
35. The lady acted courageously when thieves attacked her  
 A. shyly B. fearlessly C. indiscreetly D. timidly.

*In questions 36 to 67 choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.*

36. You are free to leave the hall.  
 A. at an advantage B. opportuned C. at liberty D. right.
37. The culprits will surrender their loot to the Customs officials.  
 A give away B. give out C. given in D. give up.
38. The discussion became animated.  
 A. specialized B. lively C. intellectual D. unruly.
39. Rich citizens are often niggardly in their ways.  
 A. beggarly B. sordid C. miserly D. pompous.
40. The musician's popularity is beginning to decline  
 A. change B. wane C. slide D. disappear.
41. Olu promised to look out for her next time he is in town.  
 A. watch for B. visit C. greet D. take care of.
42. Thompson was a prosecution witness at the court hearing.  
 A. false B. reliable C. government D. trial
43. The beggar's takings snow-balled every hour  
 A. grew B. turned white C. grew into a ball  
 D. turned into snow.
44. His attempts were nipped in the bud.  
 A. unsuccessful B. cut short C. frustrated D. disqualified.
45. The preacher has made good his promise to visit some of his converts today  
 A. fulfilled B. abided by C. seen to D. accepted.
46. What it! You could be followed said the robber.  
 A. Look around B. Be sober C. Be vigilant D. Look out.
47. Look at the tell-tale signs of battering on her  
 A. confirming looks B. suspicious marks  
 C. revealing marks. D. signifying marks.
48. The armed robbers who raided passengers on the Expressway came to grief when they had a shoot out with the police today.  
 A. came to a bad end B. became grieved  
 C. encountered grief D. came to a dead.
49. Many of the workers hired for firing the furnace had themselves fired as a result of the unfortunate accident.  
 A. got themselves burned accidentally  
 B. jumped into the fire themselves  
 C. got themselves sacked form their jobs.  
 D. were sacked from their jobs.
50. The new educational system look off this school year.  
 A. went off B. continued C. began D. resumed.

### LEXIS AND STRUCTURE

*In questions 26 to 35 choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) underlined*

26. Mr. Jack was most flexible in his instructions.  
 A. rigid B. correct C. stiff D. upright.
27. The University has offered temporary accommodation to its staff.  
 A. popular B. permanent C. recognized D. regular.
28. Mary complained that she slept on the coarse floor.  
 A. smooth B. rough C. bad D. harsh.
29. Jim was one of the spectators at the concert.  
 A. ushers B. judges C. guests D. performers.
30. The Governor declined to give audience to the journalist  
 A. ignored B. accepted C. forgot D. rejected.
31. The debtor's husband is liable for his wife's debts  
 A. unanswerable B. responsible  
 C. unquestionable D. accountable.
32. The lotion recommended by the doctor soothed Okon's aching tooth  
 A. calmed B. extracted C. excited D. worsened.
33. The sun cast its shadow on the wall.  
 A. reflection B. rays C. resemblance D. substance.

51. We will surely buy this idea of introducing an entirely new product  
A. pay for B. accept C. trade in D. barter.
52. This year's harvest is surplus.  
A. enough for our need B. limitless  
C. more than enough D. plenty.
53. Many candidates new apply to read Law because it is a lucrative profession.  
A. brings plenty of profit  
B. brings high prestige  
C. brings quick money  
D. brings plenty of knowledge.
54. The pressman said that his interview with the President was off the record.  
A. not written on government record books  
B. not intended for publication  
C. not taped  
D. written elsewhere other than in government records.
55. She realised that she was up against stiff competition when a new large departmental store was opened next to her small provisions shop.  
A. next to B. standing next to  
C. opposed to D. faced with.
56. Finally, I assured him that I would not go back on my word  
A. return to a place  
B. return to a certain world which reading  
C. re-use my word  
D. fail to keep my promise.
57. Everybody respects the team leader.  
A. looks up for B. looks up on  
C. looks up to D. looks up at.
58. The driver, on seeing the traffic warden, was hesitant to start the engine.  
A. slow B. unable C. anxious D. reluctant.
59. He likes to call attention to unimportant matters.  
A. dubious B. incidental C. trivial D. simple.
60. The speaker took his audience down memory lane before he went to the topic of his lecture.  
A. took his audience a journey through a street called Memory Lane.  
B. recalled events from the past  
C. told a late about a place called Memory Lane  
D. gave an outline of his lecture.
61. The new religious leader hands out an olive branch.  
A. sues for peace  
B. gives out branches of the olive tree.  
C. challenges his opponents to a fight  
D. blesses his congregation.
62. Though a brilliant student, Binta lost her tongue when she was asked to give the vote of thanks at the end of the Governor's visit to her school.  
A. became dumb.  
B. became deaf and dumb  
C. said nothing because she was shy  
D. forgot her native language.
63. The accounts clerk was jailed because he cooked the books.  
A. set fire to the account books  
B. sold the books in his office to get money for food  
C. falsified the accounts to his advantage  
D. destroyed the account books by cooking them.
64. The task was Herculean.  
A. irregular B. related to Hercules  
C. stimulating D. demanding.
65. The story is rather hard to believe.  
A. incredulous B. incredible C. superstitious D. untenable
66. It is advisable to administer the test in the morning when students are fresh.  
A. perform B. set C. undertake D. give.
67. He broke his mallet ostensibly trying to maintain order although he was actually enjoying the commotion.  
A. apparently B. carelessly C. angrily D. accidentally.
- In question 68 to 100 choose the word(s) or phrase which best fills the gap(s)*
68. Jibril found that thieves had entered his house in his absence. He went to the police to report the ...  
A. break out B. break up C. break in D. break into
69. After the accused was found guilty by the court, his counsel... Before sentence was passed.  
A. begged for mercy B. made a please for mitigation  
C. made an ovation D. made a plea for Mitigation.
70. Four persons accused of currency... are being held by the security agents  
A. traficking B. traviking C. trafficking D. traffiking.
71. You had to stand in the corridor all the way? Poor you I don't suppose you enjoyed the journey...?  
A. don't you B. did you C. didn't you D. don't I.
72. 'I m sorry I can't give you any of the oranges, I have ... Left',  
A. few B. little C. only a little D. a few.
73. No wonder those plants are dying. They... any water for ages!  
A. didn't have B. hadn't C. haven't had D. haven't
74. Darling, do send the children to bed. I can't ... their noise any longer', he said to his wife.  
A. make do with B. make up C. deal with D. put up with.
75. My wife and I met... on a shop going to Liberia.  
A. ourselves B. one another C. each other D. ourself.
76. ... yet about the Principal?  
A. Are there any news B. Are there some news  
C. Is there any news D. Is their any news.
77. I am... to another week's holiday this year after such a tedious job.  
A. due B. qualified C. looking D. entitled.
78. I can quickly recite the National Anthem... Now  
A. off head B. off by heart C. at hand D. off hand.