

READINGS IN BASIC ENGLISH *for* Higher Education

Edited by:
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Chapter Ten

PAST QUESTIONS

Compiled by Chika Opara

In this chapter, we have made provisions for past questions. The questions are meant to help you to do necessary revisions.

I. INSTRUCTIONS: *Read the passage below and answer the questions on it. In all questions, of the options numbered A to D choose the correct answer.*

PASSAGE1

RETHINKING URBAN TRANSPORT

The automobile once promised a dazzling world of speed freedom, and convenience, magically conveying people wherever the road would take them. Given these alluring qualities, it is not surprising that people around the world enthusiastically embraced the dream of car ownership. But societies that have built their transport systems around the automobile are now waking up to a much harsher reality. The problems created by over reliance on the car are outweighing its benefits.

These problems are numerous and widespread! Traffic congestion and air pollution plague all major cities, and oil dependence makes economies vulnerable. Cities with streets designed for cars instead of people are increasingly unlivable. In developing countries,



automobiles serve only a small elite and leave the vast majority with inadequate transport. In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union recent reforms could add the problems of automobile dependence to overwhelming economic and environmental crisis.

A new, more rational approach to transportation is needed, one that puts the automobile in its rightful place in a city as one among many options for travel. Buses and trains are more appropriate than private cars as the centerpieces of transportation systems, particularly in the world's most congested urban areas. At reasonable occupancy rates, public transport uses space and energy many times more efficiently than cars do and creates much less pollution.

In this new transport environment, walking and bicycling would also play important roles, complementing public transport with the convenience of individual mobility. These non-motorized forms of travel have the potential to provide a considerable share of transportation -as long as cities cater for the needs of pedestrians or cyclists.

Getting away from automobile dominance also requires gradually restructuring cities and suburbs to lessen the need for driving. Development can be planned to create compact cities in which jobs, homes and services are consolidated and bear public transport. In both industries and developing countries, careful urban planning can help meet future transportation needs by minimizing the demand for travel.

- Q1. The topic sentence of the first paragraph is the A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
- Q2. The crux of this writer's argument is that
 A. it is expensive to use cars as city transport.
 B. the automobile has indeed provided its promised dazzling world of speed and freedom.
 C. other more convenient and most effective alternatives should be explored in planning city transport than cars.
 D. cars are only for the elite and cannot serve everybody.
- Q3. The revolution in urban transport planning advocated by this writer encompasses all of the following except:
 A. making cars available to the vast majority of the people instead of a small elite.
 B. focusing on buses and trains as the chief means of urban transport.
 C. encouraging walking and cycling'
 D. reducing driving distances in a city"
- Q4. Car dominance in urban transport has the following disadvantages except:
 A. There is traffic congestion and pollution,
 B. A greater percentage of the population do not have access to transport.
 C. The expense of purchasing cars will affect the country's economy.
 D. Dependence on oil can adversely affect a country's economy.

- Q5. The grammatical name of the underlined structure "... wherever the road would take them" (first sentence in the first paragraph) is:
- A. adjectival clause B. adverbial phrase
C. adverbial clause of condition D. adverbial clause of place.
- Q6. The structure mentioned above performs the following grammatical function:
- A. object of the sentence B. Subject complement
C. object of the verb 'conveying' D. modifies the verb 'conveying'.
- Q7. All of the following are used to achieve coherence in the given passage except.
- A. use of sarcasm B. use of pronouns C. repetition of key words/expressions D. use of near synonyms
- Q8. Another word that can replace the word 'rational' in paragraph three is:
- A. economical B. pragmatics C. reasonable D. practicable
- Q9. The structure '-ance' in the word 'dominance' in the fifth paragraph is
- A. the root of the word B. an inflectional suffix
C. a derivational suffix D. the stem of the word

Read the passage below and answer the questions on it:

PASSAGE 2

COCK -CROW

Out of the wood of thoughts that grow by night
To be cut down by the sharp axe of light,
Out of the night, two cocks together crow,
Cleaving the darkness with a silver blow
And bright before my eyes twin trumpeters stand,
Heralds of splendour, one at either hand,
Each facing each as in a coat of arms:
The milkers lace boots up at the farms.

- Q10. The expression 'wood of thoughts' is an example of:
- A. oxymoron B. synecdoche C. metaphor D. simile
- Q11. In the words 'night', 'light', 'crow', 'blow', (as in the passage) we have examples of
- A. alliteration B. assonance B. -Rhyme D. Allusion
- Q12. In the expression 'twin trumpeters' we have the following:
- A. assonance/personification B. alliteration personification
- B. onomatopoeia/metaphor D. alliteration/metaphor
- Q13. Effective reading consists of the following except:
- A. understanding the denotative and connotative meanings of words. B. understanding a writer's purpose C. understanding the wider implication of ideas in a text. D. understanding book

classification in the library

Q14. Speed reading can be enhanced by the following except

- A. reading words in phrases
- B. reducing one's eye fixation per line -
- C. checking the denotative meanings of words in a dictionary.
- D. all of the above

Q15. One of the following is not a reading fault.

- A. vocalization
- B. low intelligence quotient
- C. using the dictionary often
- D. re-reading a line

Q16. Skimming involves all of the following except:

- A. careful reading of the text
- B. glancing through the table of content.
- C. understanding the organizational pattern of the text.
- D. examining the headings and sub-headings of the text

Q 17. Reading is meaningless without one of the these

- A. tests, skills and motivation
- B. comprehension, tests and skills
- C. comprehension, motivation and purpose
- D. motivation, skills and exercise.

Q18. In the "SQ3R" technique, "3R" simply means

- A. reading, recalling and resting
- B. reviewing, rehabilitating and reciting
- C. reading, reciting and reviewing

- D. recalling, reviewing and reciting
- Q19. All these are skills involved in comprehension except
- A. exploration
 - B. interpretation
 - C. correspondence
 - D. translation
- Q20. One factor that enhances efficient reading is
- A. regression
 - B. flexibility
 - B. use of dictionary
 - D. finger pointing
- Q21. In developing a paragraph, one of these methods can be used in ordering facts.
- A. more complex to less important
 - B. less important to more important
 - C. more important to less complex
 - D. all of these methods
- Q22. Prefixes differ from suffixes in that
- A. there are negative prefixes but there are only positive suffixes
 - B. some suffixes are negative but prefixes are not.
 - C. suffixes often change the word class of the base.
 - D. prefixes usually change the word class of the root.
- Q23. New words can be formed through the use of
- A. reading and borrowing words
 - B. reading and compounding words
 - C. affixation and reading
 - D. affixation and compounding

State the appropriate prefixes in the following words

Q24. Polytechnic

A. pol B. nic C. thecnic D. poly

Q25. Encircling

A. en B. encir C. ling D. ing

Q26. Unhappiness

A. unhappy B. happy C. ness D. un

Q27. Femi developed cold feet when he was asked to lead the protest march. This means that Femi was

A. courageous

B. cold in his feet

C. doubtful

D. afraid

Q28. The man and his wife have been living a cat-and-dog life. This means that,

A. they have always been quarreling.

B. they find it difficult to make ends meet.

C. they keep cats and dogs as pets

D. they live just as cats and dogs.

Q29. No matter what people say, I expect Kunle to stand his ground. This means Kunle should

A. maintain his space on the ground.

B. refuse to listen to others.

C. avoid anything that will make him fall

D. maintain his position

Specify the word that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word in the following sentences:

- Q30. Femi was singled out for being loquacious but his brother's made him inconsequential.
 A. responsiveness B. realism C. tact D. fear
- Q31. The manager's optimism contrasts with the ..
 A. pessimism B. realism C. idealism D. confidence

Fill in the blank spaces with the appropriate options.

- Q32. The artist is..... in drawing from his culture.
 A. adopt B. adapt C. adept D. addict
- Q33. The lady's..... hair is an indication that she is really morning her husband..
 A. unkept B. ill-kept C. unkempt D. ill-kempt
- Q34. Today, even some graduates cannot spell:
 A. Hipopotamus
 B. Hipopotemus
 B. Hipopatemus
 D. Hippopotamus
- Q35. That banana is
 A. theirs
 B. their's
 C. theirs'
 D. there's

Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the underlined expression?

- Q36. Felix, the footballer, is my friend.
 A in apposition to the noun B. complements the noun
 C adverbial phrase. D. part of the subject

- Q37. Which essay type requires the writer to paint vivid images?
- A. narrative B. expository
C. argumentative D. descriptive
- Q38. Which of these is not required in a semi-formal letter?
- A. writer's address
B. receiver's Address
C. title of the letter
D. salutation
- Q39. Which of the following is required at the pre-writing stage
- A. outline B. paragraph C. topic sentence D. development
- Q40. Which of these statements is NOT TRUE of a paragraph?
- A. The topic sentence can stand as a paragraph.
B. The paragraph is marked by an indentation.
C. The paragraph is a group of unrelated sentence.
D. The paragraph carries a single idea.
- Q41. Which of the following linking words introduces a contrast.
- A. therefore B. furthermore C. nevertheless D. finally
- Q42. Words that have similar sounds but different letters and meanings are
- A. synonyms B. antonyms
C. homonyms D. homophones

Choose appropriate synonyms for each of the underlined words

Q43. Uche was ignorant of the plot.

- A. informed
- B. uninformed
- C. illiterate D. unhappy

Q44. He discovered the gold.

- A. invented B. saw C. discussed about D. picked

Q45. Is my entry still valid?

- A. sound B. acceptable C. necessary D. important

Q46. To summarize means to

- A. reproduce exactly what has been read. B. reproduce it in a few sentences C. reproduce it intelligently D. reproduce it playfully

Q47. In answering comprehension question, you do all but one:

- A. read through the passage,
- B. get a general idea of the passage.
- C. start answering the questions immediately.
- D. read through the questions.

Q48. Which is not a quality of a good paragraph

- A. unity B. order C. process D. coherence

Q49. Which of these is TRUE?

- A. A complex sentence requires a coordinating conjunction
- B. A simple sentence requires two finite verbs.
- C. A simple sentence requires a coordinating conjunction.
- D. A complex sentence takes a subordinating

conjunction.

Choose the appropriate figure of speech for the following sentence.

Q50. The man died, he fainted, he even fell from the tree

A. hyperbole B. anti-climax C. metonymy D. simile .

II. SECTION A: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/ STUDY SKILLS/ LISTENING

1. Which of the following is a function of the English language in Nigeria?

A. It is the only language used for everyday interaction.

B. It is used for transaction in all markets.

B. It is the official language and the language for education

D. It is the only language used for radio/TV broadcast.

E. It is the only language used by everybody for different transactions.

2. Proficiency in English can be enhanced through

A. the use of pidgin English

B. the use of vernacular

C. Extensive reading in the target language

D. skimming and scanning many textbooks.

E. the use of instructional aids.

3. A Nigerian learner of the English language is encouraged to achieve proficiency by doing all the following except;

- A. making a deliberate effort to develop the four language skill of listening, speaking, reading and writing.
 - B. being able to organize a text
 - C. having a knowledge of the grammar of English.
 - D. taping the spoken English of native speakers
 - E. achieving national and international mutual intelligibility in his spoken English.
4. Some students have been found to perform poorly academically because
- A. they fail to attend all lectures
 - B. they fail to write everything the lecturers said in lectures
 - C. they do not have their personal time table
 - D. they have not been able to manage their time effectively
 - E. none of the above.
5. In drawing his personal time-table one of these is the least considered by the student.
- A. his own personal peculiarities and study habits.
 - B. the cognitive, affective and psycho-motor aspects of human development
 - C. the time available for study
 - D. his relative ability in each of the courses to be studied.
 - E. the availability of study space.
6. Which of the following gives a list of books and other information materials in a specific library ?
- A. call card
 - B. catalogue
 - C. author/title catalogue

D. subject catalogue E. none of the above.

7. One of the following is correct.

- A. reference materials in the library are not book materials
- B. reference materials in the library are found on the regular shelves
- C. reference materials in the library are for consultation
- D. reference material in the library are not meant for specific information
- E. none of the above.

8. One of the following may be regarded as a reference material

- A. common science textbook
- B. novels
- C. Shakespeare's plays
- D. dictionaries
- E. none of the above

9. Reliable note-taking requires

- A. a selection of relevant points
- B. a complete understanding of the material
- C. an accurate reading
- D. a careful choice of points
- E. a selection of detailed information.

10. One of the following is not a factor in taking good notes

- A. being well-seated in a lecture hall
- B. being able to write down every word of the lecturer

- C. adjusting your attitude and mindset to be properly disposed to the lecture
 - D. being able to recognize listening cues that signal development of ideas
 - E. use of abbreviation.
11. A dictionary provides all the following information except
- A. information on sentence structure
 - B. information on word pronunciation
 - C. syllabication of words
 - D. spelling
 - E. parts of speech.
12. When a word is labeled "Colloquial" in the dictionary, it means that
- A. the word is not for decent usage
 - B. the word is archaic or obsolete
 - C. the word has pejorative sense
 - D. the word is better used in informal spoken English
 - E. the word collocates with any other word
13. In the dictionary, when an entry of a word is labeled "taboo" it means
- A. that the word can only be written not spoken
 - B. that the word is formal
 - C. that it is a word people avoid because they think it is offensive and embarrassing
 - D. the word is prohibited
 - E. none of the above.
14. To cultivate a good listening habit, all but one of the following is true.

- A. the listener should device a system of remembering salient points
 - B. the listener should pick interest in what is being said
 - C. the listener should listen passively always
 - D. the listener should avoid hasty evaluation of the content of what is being said.
 - E. none of the above
15. Would you say that listening is the same thing as hearing?
- A. Yes, because as you are hearing you are listening
 - B. No, because it is not everything you hear, that? listen to
 - C. Yes, because it is not everything you hear that you listen to
 - D. No, because as you are hearing you are listening.
 - E. none of the above
16. One of the following is not an important listening skill/habit.
- A. recalling ideas
 - B. following directions
 - C. understanding the meaning of words
 - D. understanding the meaning of listening.
 - E. none of the above
17. One of the following may not impede listening
- A. lecturer's mannerisms, and in particular his/her lecture approach.
 - B. distractions by fellow students as teaching progresses.
 - C. the speed of the delivery, especially as words are in flight
 - D. the insistence on comprehending the ideas in what is

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- D. the insistence on comprehending the ideas in what is

heard. E. none of the above

SECTION B: VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

18. JAMB as the abbreviation of Joint Admissions and Matriculation Board is an example of
- A. acronym B. blending C. compounding D. reduplicative E. none of the above
19. The lexical relation that exists among car, lorry and bus is
- A. synonym B. antonym C. hyponym D. co-hyponyms
20. Which of the following best describes a prefix?
- A. a word added before the root of a word B. a unit of meaning or affix or morpheme added before the root of a word. C. a unit of meaning or affix or morpheme added after the root of a word D. a letter added before the root of a word E. none of the above
21. The prefix 'pseudo' as in the word 'pseudo-intellectual' means
- A. lacking in B. false C. worst D. against E. above
22. The prefix 'arch' as in the word 'archbishop means
- A. supreme B. imitation C. astray D. E. under
23. The lexical relationship between 'piece' and 'peace' is that of
- A. antonym B. synonym C. homophony D. hyponymy E. homonymy
24. The ruler is on the table. King Edward is a great ruler indeed. The relationship between the two

- words underlined above is that of
- A. synonymy B. antonym C. polysemy D. homonymy
E. hyponymy
25. 'Plane' is an example of a/an
- A. blended word B. clipped word C. acronym D. compound word
E. idiom
26. Heavy smoker is an example of
- A. denotation B. connotation C. collocation D. idiom
E. acronym
27. The mango tree trembled with fear like children scolded by the wind. The sentence above is an example of
- A. simile and personification B. metaphor and personification
C. paradox D. euphemism and personification
28. The man was a lion at the battle. This is an example of.
- A. personification B. metaphor C. climax D. oxymoron
E. simile
29. Heavyweight is an example of a
- A. blended word B. compound word C. acronym
D. polysemy E. clipped word.
30. Which of these sets of words/phrases is regarded as homophones
- A. pig, dig and gip
B. pear, pair and pare
C. see, seep and deep
D. read, raid and rail
E. none of the above

31. We say "beautiful girl" but "handsome boy" This is an example of A. collocation B. connotation C. denotation D. alliteration E. affixation.

CHOOSE THE OPTION THAT INTERPRETS THE FOLLOWING UNDERLINED IDIOMS

32. Smiling broadly, she explained why she always took exception to being referred to as his wife.
A. objected to B. preferred very much C. felt specially honoured by D. liked nothing except E. exempted herself from
33. In those days, an ordinary school drop-out would come around putting on airs
A. trying to impress people B. trying to oppress people
C. wearing flashy clothes D. dressed in light materials
E. misbehaving.
34. Ndidi decided to make a clean breast of everything. This means that Ndidi
A. said that her breast was clean B. remained firm in her earlier assertion C. denied any knowledge of the matter D. told the whole truth E. adopted clean habits in everything.
35. The debating team was warned to make convincing points and not to play to the gallery. This means the team should not
A. be selfish B. underrate the opponents C. be over-confident
D. attempt to win cheap popularity E. play

unnecessary tricks

36. You cannot browbeat me into accepting what I didn't do. This means that the speaker will not be
A. bullied B. defeated C. beaten D. humiliated E. suppressed.

SECTION C: READING/SUMMARY/ OUTLINING

37. SQ3R means

- A. survey, question, remember, reiterate and retire.
B. sulk, query, refine, retire and re-read
C. seek, quip, re-read and revise
D. survey, question, read, recite and review

38. A type of reading that is characterized by careful, detailed reading with intense concentration is referred to as

- A. extensive reading B. intensive reading
C. critical reading D. reading for links

39. When our purpose for reading is to search for a specific piece of information, we adopt one of the following techniques

- A. skimming B. SQ3R C. scanning
D. extensive reading
E. intensive reading

40. Which of the following is not a good reading habit?

- A. phrase reading B. reading with purpose
C. flexibility D. rhythmic eye movement
E. none of the above

41. When you read for details, you look for all but one of the following.

- A. definition B. topic sentence C. repetition D. use of examples and illustrations E. explanation
42. Which of the following is not applicable in reading for links?
A. use of connectives B. use of pronouns C. use of examples D. use of synonyms or near synonyms E. repetition of key words
43. Impediments to speed reading include. A. concentration B. toothlessness C. subvocalization D. soundlessness E. none of the above
44. The two types of outline we have are A. sentence and paragraph outline B. sentence and topic outline C. sentence and clause outline E. none of the above
45. Which of the following is not true of outlining?
A. it enhances effective writing B. it promotes efficient note taking C. it aids the memory D. none of the above
46. Which of the following is not true of summary writing? A. Summary should not be written in the writer's own words B. What constitutes summary is the main idea C. In summary there is no room for mindless listing D. Examples and illustrations are not necessary in writing E. Digressions are not included in the summary

Read the passages below and answer the questions on them **PASSAGE A**

WHAT'S IN A CIGARETTE

What's in a puff? Tobacco smoke contains about 4,000 chemicals, some of which are harmful, others deadly. Here are 3 of the deadliest.

TAR

Tar, a mixture of chemicals, such as formaldehyde, arsenic, and cyanide, can cause serious lung diseases. Seventy percent of the tar from tobacco smoke remains in the smoker's lungs.

NICOTINE

Many people are unaware that nicotine is more addictive than heroine. A powerful and fast-acting drug, nicotine reaches the brain in about seven seconds. One of the major effects of nicotine is an increased heart rate and blood pressure.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas formed when a cigarette is lit. The red blood cells absorb the gas more easily than oxygen, so up to fifteen percent of a smoker's blood may be carrying carbon monoxide instead of oxygen. Breathing becomes more difficult because the heart has to work harder to pump less oxygen around the body.

Read the passages below and answer the questions on them **PASSAGE A**

WHAT'S IN A CIGARETTE

1 What's in a puff? Tobacco smoke contains about 4,000 chemicals, some of which are harmful, others deadly. Here are 3 of the deadliest.

TAR

2 Tar, a mixture of chemicals such as formaldehyde, arsenic and cyanide, can cause serious lung diseases. Seventy percent of the tar from tobacco smoke remains in the smoker's lungs.

NICOTINE

3 Many people are unaware that nicotine is more addictive than heroin. A powerful and fast-acting drug, nicotine reaches the brain in about seven seconds. One of the major effects of nicotine is an increased heart rate and blood pressure.

CARBON MONOXIDE

4 Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas formed when a cigarette is lit. The red blood cells absorb the gas more easily than oxygen, so up to fifteen percent of a smoker's blood may be carrying carbon monoxide instead of oxygen. Breathing becomes more difficult because the heart has to work harder to pump less oxygen around the body.

QUESTIONS

47. Tar, nicotine and carbon monoxide are A. the deadliest chemicals found in tobacco smoke B. the harmful chemicals found in tobacco smoke C. poisonous gases inhaled when smoking cigarette D. some of the deadliest chemicals found in tobacco smoke E. the most harmful chemicals used in manufacturing cigarettes
48. Carbon monoxide's toxicity lies in the fact that A. it is absorbed easily into the blood B. the red blood cells absorb it fast C. it is faster than oxygen in its rate of absorption into the blood D. breathing becomes hard when it is inhaled. E. none of the above
49. All except one of the following are true of this passage A. Except for the preamble, the paragraphs lack inter-paragraph linkage B. sub-headings highlight the content of each paragraph C. the chief cohesive device used is repetition of key words D. pronoun reference as a cohesive device is lacking E. none of the above
50. The question 'what's in a puff?' is used A. as a rhetorical question B. to show the writer's uncertainty C. as an introductory thesis to the passage D. to express the evil of cigarette smoking E. None of the above
51. The word 'fast-acting' [second paragraph] is
A. a simple word
B. a compound word C. a complex word D. a

clipped word E. a blended word

52. One of the following is not true of nicotine.

- A. nicotine is more addictive than heroine and many people know it
- B. nicotine is fast in acting and quite powerful
- C. nicotine increases heart rate
- D. it takes about seven seconds for nicotine to reach the brain
- D. one can more easily get addicted to nicotine than heroine.

PASSAGE B

TOM: And so the following evening I brought Jim home to dinner. I had known Jim slightly in high school. In high school Jim was a hero. He had tremendous Irish good nature and vitality with the scrubbed and polished look of white chinaware. He seemed to move in a continual spotlight. He was a star in basketball, captain of the debating club, president of the senior class and the glee club and he sang the male lead in the annual light operas. He was always running or bounding, never just walking. He seemed always at the point of defeating the law of gravity. He was shooting with such velocity through his adolescence that you would logically expect him to arrive at nothing short of the White House by the time he was thirty. But Jim apparently ran into more interference after his graduation from Soldan. His speed had definitely slowed. Six years after he left high school he was holding a job that wasn't much better than mine. He was the only one at the warehouse with whom I was on friendly terms.

I was valuable to him as someone who could remember his former glory, who had seen him win basketball games and the silver cup in debating. He knew of my secret practice of retiring to a cabinet of the washroom to work on poems when business was slack in the warehouse. He called me Shakespeare. And while the other boys in the warehouse regarded me with suspicious hostility, Jim took a humorous attitude toward me. Gradually his attitude affected the others, their hostility wore off and they also began to smile at me as people smile at an oddly fashioned dog who trots across their path at some distance.

QUESTIONS

53. All except one of the following descriptions suit Jim while in high school.
A. he was good natured and full of life B. he was a basketball captain C. he was a runner D. he sang in operas E. he was famous
54. One of these is true of Jim
A. he got employed in the White House. B. he could not graduate from Soldan C. he is doing a job that is far below the expectations of him while at school. D. he does not work in the same place with the speaker (Tom). E. Jim is from America.
55. One of these is not true of the speaker (Tom)
A. he is not popular with his co-workers. B. he is a writer C. he knew Jim from high school D. he was more popular and more promising than Jim

- while in high school E. he worked in the warehouse
56. The expression 'with the scrubbed and polished look of white chinaware' as used in the passage is an example of A. metaphor B. personification C. irony D. allusion E. simile
57. What is a chinaware? A. a person from china B. a horse C. A kind of plate or cup made of clay D. a Chinese-styled house E. a Chinese dog
58. One thing the speaker gained from Jim is that A. Jim helped him secure the job at the warehouse B. he knew every secret of the speaker C. he always called him Shakespeare D. he helped the speaker to overcome the hostile attitude of his co-workers towards him (Tom) E. Jim always played basketball games with him.
59. The expression 'He seemed' always at the point of defeating the law of gravity' can be explained as A. he always seemed to be floating, never touching the ground B. he seemed to have defeated death and going to the grave C. he was such a brave fellow D. he was such a lover of shooting that no reservation law can hold him down E. he was always breaking laws.

SECTION D: ORAL COMMUNICATION

Choose the option which has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter[s] underlined.

60. come A. sun B. boy C. zero D. pot E. hat
61. elite A. jail B tie C. pen D red E. fat

62. word A. form B. girl C. ward D. lord E. skill
 63. people A. poetry B. he C. pole D. abode E. toe
 64. pot A. cut B. hold C. want D. down E. to
 65. sure A. dull B. tour C. push D. oral E. noise
 66. hair B. mayor B. wait C. push D. oral E. noise
 67. car A. pass B. cat C. jam D. call E. care

Choose the option which has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

68. task A. whistle B. asked C. branded D. castle E. often
 69. bell A. spell B. fast C. cite D. zoo E. traps
 70. bill A. womb B. rib C. bomb D. trip E. ten
 71. bridge A. drag B. doom C. dig D. jet E. wed
 72. thanks A. there B. with C. tent D. brother E. tools
 73. gain A. gin B. sing C. August D. ginger E. gnome
 74. cake A. ceil B. charter C. kiss D. cyst E. cheap

In each of the questions below, choose the option that has the appropriate stress. The stressed syllables are written in capital letters

75. Educate A. EDUcate B. eDUcate C. eduCATE D. eduCate E. eDUCAte
 76. Photogrpah A. phoTOgraph B. PHOtograph C. photoGRAPH d. photoGRaph E. photograPH
 77. Manipulate A. MANipulate B. maniPULATE C. maNipulate D. manipuLATE E. maniPUlate

In each of the questions 78- 80, choose the intonation pattern suitable for each of the sentences

78. Did you come here yesterday? A. falling pattern
B. rising pattern C. fall-rise pattern D. rise-fall pattern
79. As soon as the invigilators came, the exam started.
A. falling pattern B. rising pattern C. rise-fall pattern
D. fall-rise pattern
80. How old are you? A. falling pattern B. rising pattern
C. rise fall pattern D. fall-rise pattern

SECTION E: LITERARY APPRECIATION

81. Odokra's folktale is a case of A. euphemism B. allegory. C. irony D. over-statement E none of the above
82. The name of the character that went to prison for killing his wife is A. Mbazigwe B. Odokra C. Ibe D. Egondur E. Udo
83. "..... she looked like a detective who had just a lead to a great clue" what is the figure of speech used here?
A. simile B. metaphor C. personification D. irony E. pun
84. "But there was Ibe, a chained masquerade about to be set on fire". The underlined phrase is a figure of speech called A. simile B. personification C. metaphor D. paradox
85. The title of the novel The Forbidden Fruit is A. an allusion B. a simile C. an apostrophe D. a metonymy E. an irony

86. What is referred to as "The Forbidden Fruit" is. A. sex. B. hemp C. fruit d. bribe E. food
87. Which of the following is true of the death of Chioma in The forbidden fruit A. she was innocent and harmless but suffered a cruel death B. she was killed out of envy C. she was the remote cause of her own death D. The gods struck her down for her evil ways E. she committed suicide
88. The expression "Nnama Dey Run" refers to A. Ibe B. Udo C. Omokwe D. Gabriel E. Odokra
89. Considering what happened to Ibe at the end of the novel, Omokwe's usual habit of dumping his things at Ibe's father's house can be taken to be A. an omen B. a warning C. a prophecy D. a miracle E. a blessing.
90. In "The Twisted Tongue" whose tongue is twisted? A. Nelson Jombo B. Pa Odigo C. David Jombo D. Angy
91. "You'll find cowards in the other world to marry". Who said this? A. Tarafu B. Timbido C. Mallam Shehu D. Aunty Hawa
92. From Onu's action in "From Dinner to Despair", he may be regarded as A. a chicken lover B. fashion-conscious C. a mask lover D. a cultural nationalist
93. In "The last Mea", Aki is guilty of A. self-delusion B. political aggression C. political demagoguery D. self-hatred

94. In "The Probing Eyes", we are told that "grapevine had it that Naomi had married Monday because of his rascality" Rascality is a
A. hemp smoker B. dare-devil driver C. tough gun owner D. pick- pocket
95. In the story "The Probing Eyes" Propero thought that
A. Naomi was an innocent simple girl B. Naomi has the airs of nobility C. Naomi's husband was no match to her D. Naomi had fallen for his advances E. all of the above
96. How would you describe the end of the story "The Probing Eyes"?
A. it was an anti-climax for Propero B. it was a dream fulfilled for Naomi C. it was a feat accomplished for Monday D. it was a dream fulfilled for both Propero and Naomi.
97. In the story "From Dinner to Despair", the fall of the Amadioha priest is symbolic.
A. it signifies the struggle between Christianity and paganism B. It warned the priest of an impending catastrophe to his deity. C. It signifies the conversion of his lame son to Christianity D. It warned him of the danger lying ahead for his crippled son E. It was a punishment to him from his offended deity.
98. The white man's motive for inviting Nduka, the crippled son of Onu, was
A. to entice Nduka to steal the carvings for him because of their value B. to convince him to destroy the paganish carvings as a Christian C. to feast Nduka in sympathy for his handicap D. to mark Disabled

- People's Day E. to convert him to Christianity
99. The attitude of the Amadioha priest when Dike told him that the white man invited his son was that of
A. disappointment B. fear C. anxiety D. scepticism
E. hope
100. At the end of the story, the Amadioha priest was
A. disappointed in his crippled son B. proud of his crippled son
C. annoyed by his crippled son D. surprised by his crippled son
E. happy because of his son's elevation by the white man.

III. SECTION A: GRAMMAR

1. Which of the following sentences types contains a dependent and an independent clause?
A. simple sentence B. complex sentence
C. compound sentence D. compound-complex sentence
2. A sentence that is written as a command can also be referred to as:
A. declarative sentence B. interrogative sentence
C. imperative sentence D. exclamatory sentence

In questions 3- 5 choose the option which best describes the given sentence.

3. Was the thief who broke into the house trying to cross the road when the car knocked him down and he was caught eventually?
A. simple/declarative B. compound-complex/interrogative

- C. compound-complex/ declarative
D. compound- complex/declarative
4. When the stars cover the sky above, when the moon softly throws its light on sleeping peaceful nature, my mind wanders to the one I love separated by a thousand miserable miles.
A. complex/declarative B. compound/imperative
C. complex/declarative D. compound-complex/interrogative.
5. The boy who died was kind A. simple/declarative
B. complex/declarative C. compound interrogative
D. compound- complex/imperative.
6. A noun clause cannot function As a/an in a sentence. A. adjunct
B. subject C. direct object d. indirect object.
7. When a subordinate clause is integrated in a complex sentence in such a way that it qualifies a noun in the main clause, it is called. A. prepositional clause B. adjectival clause C. noun clause D. adverbial clause.
8. That he came as arranged is a sure proof of his anxiety. The above sentence is an example of
A. simple sentence B. compound sentence.
C. Compound-complex sentence D. complex sentence.
9. We bought the book which he recommended. The above sentence is an example of A. complex sentence B. simple sentence C. compound sentence D. compound-complex sentence.

10. Which of the following is not true of passive voice?
A. The subject takes the place of the object B. The object takes the place of the subject. C. The subject is more relevant than the object D. The object is more relevant than the subject.
11. Which of these is correct in transforming a sentence from the active to the passive voice? A. A passive structure can only take an intransitive verb B. Only an auxiliary verb can be added to the original sentence C. Only "by" can be added to the original sentence D. A passive structure can only take a transitive verb.

In questions 12- 14 choose the option which is a proper passive form of the given sentence.

12. Nneka was actually cooking food when we arrived.
A. Food was actually cooking by Nneka when we arrived B. Food was actually cooked by Nneka when we arrived C. Food was actually being cooked by Nneka when we arrived. D. When we arrived food was actually cooking by Nneka.
13. The boy could have stolen the money. A. The money could have stolen by the boy. B. The money could have steal by the boy. C. The money would be stolen by the boy. D. The money could have been stolen by the boy.
14. Obi will be watching the television by the time we

reach his house this evening.

A. The television will be being watched by Obi by the time we reach his house this evening B. The television will be watching by Obi by the time we reach his house this evening. C. The television will be watched by Obi by the time we reach his house this evening. D. By the time we reach his house this evening, Obi will be watching his television.

15. Which of the following is not a terminal punctuation mark? A. full stop B. comma C. question mark D. exclamation.
16. Ellipsis mark is used to indicate A. quotation B. compound words C. direct quotation D. omission.
17. Which of the following is a proper punctuation of the given sentence? A. Nneka has three topics of conversation; her courses, her career, and her travels. B. Nneka has three topics of conversation: her courses, her career, and her travels C. Nneka has three topics of conversation her courses, her career, and her travels. D. Nneka has three topics of conversation her course, her career, and her travels.
18. A. The woman thundered at her daughter, "You'd better keep off that man!". B. The woman thundered at her daughter, "You'd better keep of that man". C. The woman thundered at her daughter, you'd better keep of that man! D. The woman thundered at her daughter, "You'd better

keep off that man".

19. A. The boy said that she had been responsible for the accident. B. The boy said that, "She had been responsible for the accident," C. The boy said that: "She had been responsible for the accident!" D. The boy said that, "She had been responsible for the accident?".
20. Which of these can be used to mark pauses within a sentence when a common has already been used? A. full stop B. colon C. semi-colon D. hyphen.

Choose the correct form of the given expressions.

21. A. Birds of the same feather flock together B. Birds of the same feather always flock together C. Birds of a feather flock together D. Birds of feather always flock together.
22. A. There is no harm in trial B. There is no harm in trying C. There is no harm trying. D. There is no harm to try
23. A. Do you know yourselves? B. Do you know each other? C. Have you known yourself? D. Do you know yourself?
24. A. Most of the students live in campus. B. Most of the students live in the campus C. Most of the students live inside the campus D. Most of the students live on campus.
25. A. Mary traveled to Abuja with her car. B. Mary traveled to Abuja in her car C. Mary traveled to

Abuja along with her car. D. Mary traveled to Abuja by her car...

26. A. In that terrible go-slow, we lost many of our luggage to thieves B. In that terrible traffic jam, we lost many of our luggage to thieves C. In that terrible traffic hold-up, we lost many of our luggage to thieves D. In that terrible traffic jam, we lost much of our luggage to thieves.

27. A. That girl that puts on glasses and I are tight friends and we often meet ourselves B. That girl that puts on glasses and I are close friends and we often meet ourselves C. That girl that wears glasses and I are close friends and we often meet each other

D. That girl that wears glasses and I are close friends and we often meet ourselves.

28. A. Both the students, teachers and parents are to blame for the damages done to school properties nowadays B. The students, teachers and parents are to blame for the damage done to school nowadays .C. Both the students, teachers and parents are to blame for the damage done to school properties nowadays. D. None of the above

29. John has learnt the... of the word "epistle".

A. pronounciation B. pronounciation.
C. pronaunciation D. pronouciation.

30. The visitor had concluded all arrangements for his... before his arrival. A. accommodation B. acommodation C. accomdation

D. accomodation

Choose the correct spelling of the given words

31. A. endeavour B. endeavour C. endeavure D. endavor.
32. A. niece B. neice C. neecie D. necie
33. A. dowery B. dowary C. dowry D. dawry
34. A. driving lincence B. driving licence C. driving licanse D. driving lincense
35. A. manoeuvre B. Maneover C. Manoever D. Maneoveur

SECTION B WRITING

36. Paragraph means
- A. a group of related sentences that develop a unit of thought.
- C. a group of related sentences that develop several thoughts
- D. an idea backed by several sentences.
- E. a group of related ideas.
37. Topics sentence means
- A. A sentence that contains the main idea in a passage B. An introductory sentence in a text.
- C. The sentence that states the central idea in a passage D. A sentence in a paragraph that contains the main idea in the paragraph.
38. Which of the following is not used to link the cause with the effect? A. consequently B. therefore C. especially D. hence

39. One of the following linking words does not introduce a contrast
A. subsequently B. but C. nevertheless D. however
40. One of the main functions of a supporting sentence is A. to write more about the topic B. to make the paragraph longer C. to give specific details about the topic D. none of the above.
41. One of the following is not a paragraph development pattern.
A. enumerating/listing B. process analysis C. analogy D. exemplification.
42. Which of the following is not true of a descriptive essay?
A. It makes use of mental images B. It presents a vivid picture C. It presents sound reasoning of issues. D. It adopts a specific sequential or spatial presentation of details.
43. The essay topic "Examination Malpractices: Causes, Effects and Solutions" is A. expository B. argumentative C. narrative D. descriptive.
44. In an informal letter, one of the following is appropriate A. Dear Kalu and Yours faithfully, B. Dear Kalu and Yours' sincerely C. Dear Kalu, and Yours sincerely.. D. Dear Kalu, and Your's sincerely.
45. Which of the following is not true of a formal letter.
A. It should have two addresses. B. The writers name must be written on top of the addressee's address. C. The writer's name should be written

- in full. D. It should be signed by the writer.
46. All but one of the following are features of a formal letter. A. It should have a subject matter. B. The subject matter should be written before "Dear Sir". C. The language should be formal. D. The subscription can be "Yours faithfully".
47. Documentation in academic writing means A. presentation of the writer's ideas in an orderly manner B. documenting the writer's ideas C. acknowledging those who assisted the writer during the course of his writing D. acknowledgement of the sources of information used in the preparation of a research paper.
48. Which of the following is not found in the preliminary pages of term paper? A. appendices B. title page C. table of contents E. acknowledgement.
49. Which of the following is not true of investigative report?
A. terms of reference B. literature review C. procedure D. recommendations.
50. One of the following is not true of the mixed form of report A. It can be written in the form of a letter. B. It can adopt the schematic presentation of items in some sections of it C. all of the above D. none of the above.
51. A full report and a term paper share one of these features
A. dedication B. preface and acknowledgement

- C. findings D. appendices
52. In documentation APA means A. American Physiological Association B. Association of American Psychologists
C. American Psychological Association D. American Psychological Academy.
53. MLA in documentation means A. Modern linguistics Association B. Modern language Association C. Modern language Academy D. Association of Modern language.
54. Reference is to APA what - is to MLA. A. bibliography B. documentation C. foot note and end note D. citation.
55. In APA style of documentation all but one of the following entries are made in the text. A. author's surname B. year of publication C. the exact page number D. place of publication.
56. Which of these is not a proper documentation style in the APA format: A. Ndukwe (1999) declared, "if iron is exposed to moisture for a long time it undergoes some chemical changes". (p.17). B. Another writer has observed chemical changes in iron when exposed to moisture for a long time. (Ndukwe, 1999:17)
C. Ndukwe has observed that "if iron is exposed to moisture for a long time it undergoes some chemical changes"² D. Ndukwe (1999:17) has observed that iron undergoes chemical changes with long exposure to moisture.

57. One of these is the correct way of arranging items in the "Reference" section of the APA documentation style. A. Ndukwe, A.C. (1999) Chemical Changes in metals, Owerri: Duton Press. B. A.C. Ndukwe, Chemical Changes in Metals, Owerri: Duton press, 1999 p.17 C. Dr. A.C. Ndukwe (1999) in his book Chemical changes in Metals published in Owerri D. Ndukwe, A.C. Chemical Changes in Metals, Owerri. Duton Press, 1999. P. 17.
58. One of these is not true of documentation in research writing. A. It serves as a lead to other researchers on the subject B. It ensures preservation of a writer's copyright. C. It is a list of all the published works on the subject D. It lends authority to the research paper.
59. Maps, charts, tables and diagrams can be found in one of the following parts of a report. A. reference b. appendices C. preface D. conclusion.
60. One of the following is not a bibliography format: A. entries are not numbered B. entries are arranged in alphabetical order according to authors name C. surname comes first D. none of the above.

SECTION C: ORAL COMMUNICATION

61. One of these words contains the sound /t/ A. castle B. often C. kissed D. with
62. One of these words begins with the same sound

- as "cite". A. coal B. check C. chemical d. save.
63. Pick the odd out. A. pass B. car C. mat D. calm
64. The following are said on a rising tone except. A. command B. polar question C. pause in the middle of a sentence D. sentence showing indifference.

In the following, pick the word that is correctly stressed

65. A eduCAtion B. eDUcation C. education D. Education
66. A. DRAMatic B. dramaTIC C. DRAMATic D. dramatic
67. A. CERTificate B. cerTificate C. certiFicate D. certificate
68. CIVILIAN B. civilIAN C. ciVIlIian D. CivlIIian
69. A. conDUCT (noun) B. CONduct (noun) C. Conduct (noun) B. conDUct (noun)
70. A. exPORT (verb) B. EXport (verb) C. Export (verb) D. ExpORt (verb)

IV. SECTION A: SENTENCE AND PARAGRAPH DEVELOPMENT

Choose the option which best describes the kind or structure of each of the sentences given in numbers 1 to 5.

1. The tree with long branches fell across the road.
A. simple sentence B. complex sentence
C. compound sentence D. compound-complex

- sentence.
2. The man who gave us some money yesterday visited our house.
A. complex sentence B. simple sentence
C. compound- complex sentence D. compound sentence.
 3. The substance was prepared in the laboratory.
A. passive B. active C. interrogative D. command
 4. Are you coming with us?
A. declarative B. interrogative C. passive
D. command
 5. The police shot one of the robbers while they were leaving the bank, but the others jumped into a waiting car and escaped.
A. compound/passive B. compound/active
C. compound- complex/active D. compound- complex/passive.
 6. Which of the following best describes a paragraph?
A. a piece of writing that develops a topic B. a section of a student's essay
C. a group of sentences in an essay D. a unit of prose composition which logically develops a single idea in an essay
 7. A good paragraph must have all except one of the following:
A. a thesis sentence which states the controlling idea
B. sentences which develop a single idea

C. sentences which are properly linked D. proper focus which creates a dominant impression

Read the passage below and answer the questions on it. Numbers 8 to 12 are based on this passage.

There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard set's and best-sellers -unread, untouched. (This deluded individual owns woodpulp and ink, not books.) The second has a great many books -a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. (This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance.) The third has a few books or many -every one of them dog eared and dilapidated, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back.

8. The pattern of development of the above paragraph is
A. definition B. classification C. narration D. comparison
9. The expressions first, second, and third are examples of
A. topic sentence B. key words C. emphasis
D. transitional expressions
10. The expressions first, second; end third are used in the paragraph to achieve A. unity B. topic sentence C. details D. cohesion.
11. The passage above exemplifies what kind of

writing?

- A. exposition B. description C. narration
- D. argumentation

12. A transitional paragraph

- A. contains the thesis of the essay B. introduces the essay
- C. serves as a link between sections of an essay D. summarizes the main points in an essay

Read the passage below and answer the questions on it.

This study was intended to find out factors which influence participation in family planning in the rural areas. Illiterate residents of the rural areas of Ibibio clan in the Itu Local Government Area were used -for the study. A total of 550 adults were randomly selected for the research work. Since the subject could not read and write, structured interview was used in collecting data from respondents.

13. The passage above can best be described as A. a scientific report B. a narrative C. a descriptive writing D. a document

14. The passage above has the following attributes except one. Pick out the odd one.

- A. The passage makes use of expository details B. The passive forms of the verbs are predominantly used.
- C. The passage gives much descriptive details D. The tone of the passage is impersonal

15. The topic sentence of the passage above is the -

sentence A. first, B. second, C. third D. fourth

16. The pattern of development used in the passage above is
A. exemplification B. analogy C. process analysis
D. definition

SECTION B -ESSAY WRITING

17. One of these is not involved at the pre-writing stage in essay writing A. brainstorming B. editing C. outlining D. re-arrangement of points.
18. The outlining of an essay can be described as A. the controlling idea of an essay B. the editing of an essay C. the summary of an essay D. the skeletal plan of an essay
19. The introductory paragraph of an essay does all, except one, of the following: A. arouses interest B. gives the background information on the subject matter of the essay C. announces the organizational pattern of the essay D. presents the topic sentence of an essay
20. In writing, diction refers to A. the choice of words B. the use of a dictionary to check difficult words C. the dictionary meaning of words' D. the language of the essay.

Choose the correct spelling of the given words

21. A. recieve B. recive C. receive
D. recivie
22. A. acommodation B. accommodation

- C. acomodation D. accomondation
23. A. forign B. foreign C. foriegn D. foregn
24. A. have giving B. have givin C. have given D. have gaven
25. A. beginning B. begining C. beginin D. beggining

SECTION C -LETTER WRITING

26. One of these is not a feature of an informal letter
A. signature B. chatty friendly tone C. use of slang
D. use of contracted words
27. One of these is not a proper salutation for an informal letter
A. Dear Mum B. Dear friend C. Dear Uche D. My dearest Angel
28. One of these is not an appropriate complimentary close for an informal letter
A. Yours B. Best wishes
C. With love from D. None of the above
29. A semi-formal letter shares one of these features with a formal letter
A. use of formal language B. use of title
C. use of Yours faithfully in the complimentary close
D. use of two addresses
30. One of these cannot be classified as a semi-formal letter
A. a letter to your lecturer B. a letter to your father's adult friend
C. a letter of complaint to your lecturer about your missing script
D. a get-well-soon letter to your Head of Department
31. A semi-formal letter may end in one of the following ways:

- A. Yours sincerely followed by the writer's signature and name
 B. Yours faithfully followed by the writer's signature and name
 C. Yours sincerely followed by the writer's name
 D. Yours faithfully followed by the writer's name
32. All of these, except one, are the features of a formal letter. Pick out the odd one. A. conciseness B. use of formal register C. clarity D. use of colloquialism
33. Which of these is an appropriate ending of a formal letter?
 A. I am Sir, Your obedient servant B. I remain, Yours faithfully
 C. Yours faithfully D. Your's faithfully
34. Which of these is an appropriate order in the presentation of items in a curriculum vitae?
 A. personal data/publications/education and qualifications /experience/extra-curricular activities/references
 B. personal data/education and qualifications / experience/publications/extra-curricular activities/references
 C. personal data/ experience/ education and qualifications/ publications/extra-curricular activities/references D. None of the above
35. The section tagged "experience" in a curriculum vitae specifically refers to
A. the academic knowledge of the applicant about the job applied for

- B. the applicant's experience of the world generally
- C. the actual capacity of the applicant to do practical work
- D. the knowledge and skill gained by working in a similar organization.

SECTION D -REPORT WRITING

- 36. There are three types of report. One of the following is not included. A. progress report B. investigative report C. eye-witness report D. work report
- 37. The terms of reference section of a report does not include one of the following:
 - A. the authorizing body that gave the directive B. the nature of the problem to be investigated and what areas of interest to be covered C. the procedure to be followed in the investigation
 - D. the time limit within which the investigation should be completed
- 38. In choosing a title for your report you must consider all of these except one. Pick out the odd one.
 - A. Does the title properly reflect the subject of study? B. Does the title specify the limit of coverage of the report? C. Does the title specify the exact volume of the report? D. Has the title been effectively expressed as to be well understood?
- 39. An abstract in report writing means A. the preliminary section of a report B. a summary of a report C. the controlling idea of a report D. the title

page of a report

40. The Introduction section of a report does not include one of the following: A. the preface of the report B. aims of the report
D. limitations of the report D. method of enquiry used in the report
41. Which of these best describes a term paper?
A. test administered once in a term B. a paper presented in a seminar in a higher institution C. a long essay assignment usually on non-technical subjects given to undergraduates
D. a project report
42. One of these is not usually found in a term paper
A. dedication B. materials C. preface D. abstract
43. In research, documentation means A. writing down ideas encountered in your reading B. summarizing your research findings C. acknowledgement of your sources of information organizing your material properly
44. Documentation is necessary to A. enable the reader to remember the ideas encountered while reading B. provide exact sources of information for other researchers C. put your research findings in a nutshell D. present your ideas in an orderly manner.
45. In the APA documentation style, citation within the text makes use of three entries. Which of these is not included?
A. name of author B. pagination C. title of book D.

date of publication

46. One of these is a correct documentation style of the MLA in the Notes section A. 2Chinua Achebe, Things Fall Apart (London: Heinemann, 1958), p.8 B. Chinua Achebe (1958) Things Fall Apart London: Heinemann. C. 2Chinua Achebe, London Heinemann, Things Fall Apart, (1958), p.8 D. Achebe, Chinua, Things Fall Apart, London: Heinemann, 1958
47. Which of these is a correct entry of items in the References section of the APA documentation style? A. Felix Obodoeze, Research Methodology, Enugu: Academic Publishers, 1996. B. Obodoeze , Felix (1996) Research Methodology, Enugu: Academic Publishers. C. Felix Obodoeze, Research Methodology, (Enugu: Academic Publishers, 1996), p.10 D. Obodoeze, Felix (1996). Research Methodology, Enugu: Academic Publishers, p.10.
48. One of these is a correct entry of items in the Bibliography section of the MLA styles. A. Nwana, O.C.(1981) Introduction to Educational Research, Ibadan : Heinemann Publishers. B. Nwana, O.C, Introduction to Educational Research, (Ibadan : Heinemann Publishers, 1981). p.20 C. Nwana, O.C Introduction to Educational Research. Ibadan : Heinemann Publishers. 1981, p.20 D. O.G Nwana Introduction to Educational

SECTION E - ORAL COMMUNICATION

From the words numbered A to D, choose the word which has the same vowel sound as the one given.

- 49. book A. foot B. fool C. fruit D. Group
- 50. cat A. plate B. cart C. pass D. plait
- 51. make A. mark B. match C. waist D. man..
- 52. point A. boy B. pint C. paint D. paid
- 53. word A. form B. girl C. ward O: can
- 54. height A. yet B. foreign C. buy D. achieve

From the words numbered A to D, choose the word which has the same consonant sound as the one represented by the underlined letters.

- 55. house A. heir B. honour C. hour D. hen
- 56. robbed A. rushed B. watched C. stopped D. gained
- 57. rock A. call B. race C. patch D. rich
- 58. bridge A. bridge B. witch C. joy D. grade
- 59. quay A. kind B. queen C. cheap D. query
- 60. brethren A. breath B. broaden C. bathe D. bath

SECTION F -COMMON ERRORS

Choose the correct form of the given expressions

- 61. A. One of my friends visits me always. B. One of my friend visits me always C. One of my friends visit me always D. One of my friend visit me always
- 62. A. You suppose do that assignment B. You are

- suppose to do that assignment
 C. You are supposed to do that assignment D.
 You suppose to do that assignment
63. A. There are many furnitures in his office. B. There
 are many furniture in his office. C. There is many
 furniture in his office. D. There are many pieces
 of furniture in his office.
64. A. Nigerians hate one another B. Nigerians hate
 themselves
 C. Nigerians hate ourselves D. Nigerians hate their
 selves
65. A. This is my first time of meeting you. B. This is
 the first time that I have met you. C. This is the
 first time I meet you. D. This is my first time that I
 meet you.
66. A. I prefer rice more than beans. B. I like rice than
 beans.
 C. I prefer rice than beans D. I prefer rice to beans
67. A. He said it to my hearing. B. He said it in my
 hearing. C. He said it into my hearing. D. He said
 it at my hearing.
68. A. I have many works to do. B. I have many work
 to do. C. I have much works to do. D. I have much
 work to do.
69. A. That thunderstorm caused much damage
 B. That thunderstorm caused much damages.
 C. That thunderstorm caused many damages
 D. That thunderstorm caused many damage
70. A. The argument resulted to a fight. B. The

argument resulted into a fight. C. The argument resulted in a fight. D. The argument resulted for a fight.

V. From the alternatives provided, select the one most appropriately completes the sentence (questions 1-10).

1. The disagreement between the two students resulted - a serious fight: A. in B. to C. for D. by
2. The man has atoned - his sins: A. upon B. for C. on D. at
3. If you keep playing with this door handle it will get --- A. lost B. lost C. loose D. loosed
4. He hardly takes his studies... A. seriously B. serious C. series D. seriously
5. The in an attempt to please the workers promise to provide..... A. committee/accommodation B. committee/accommodation D. committee/ accommodation. D.
6. After we have taken our share, we shall give... to them: a their b. their's c. there's d. theirs
7. The president with the ministers... the state capital today: A. arrive B. have arrives C. arrives D. have arrive.
8. You or I -----to blame for the mistake A. are B. is C. am D. were
9. Bread and butter..... good for me: A. is B. are C. were D. be
10. Education is alright not a

A. prevelage B. previlage C. priviledge D. privilege

GIVE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (11-20)

11. Despite the different economic measures taken by the government, the country is not yet out of the wood: This means that the country is: A. on the right path B. undeveloped C. free from difficulties D. above comfort
12. Soyinka has made his mark in the literature world. This means that Soyinka has: A. become distinguished B. scored high mark C. become rich D. won the competition for authors.
13. She tried to throw dust in my eyes. This means that she tried to: A. blow dust in my eye B. rebuke me C. fight me D. mislead me.
14. His outspokenness contrasts with the -----of his father A. humour B. taciturnity C. sobriety D. doggedness.
15. There is something about his manner that most people find odious. This means that most people find his character A. sophisticated B. difficult C. repulsive D. funny.
16. The student sitting on my left is my bosom friend. The underlined expression is A. an adverbial clause B. an adjectival phrase C. a noun phrase D. prepositional phrase
17. What the lecturer said is true. The underlined expression is

- A. verbal clause B. a noun phrase C. a noun clause D. an adverbial clause.
18. Ada stole because of hunger. The underlined expression is
A. adverbial phrase B. an adverbial clause C. an adjectival clause D. noun phrase. .
19. The boy may have been stealing for years without anybody finding out. The underlined expression is A. modal phrase
 B. prepositional phrase C. a verbal clause D. verbal phrase.
20. Many student like watching video films. The underlined expression is: A. a verb phrase B. a gerund phrase C. an adjective phrase D. an adverb phrase.

Choose the best option that best completes the following sentences:

21. By October next year I ----- in this house for twenty years A. shall live B. will live C. shall have lived D. will have lived
22. That snake would not have escaped if we -----a knife
 A. had B. have C. has D. were having
23. Neither of the two women -----to him
 A. appeals B. appeal C. appealing D. has appeal

From question 24 to 26 choose the option which is the most appropriately expressed reported speech.

24. A. The man asked me do I know the road to Owerri? B. The man asked me if I know the road to Owerri. C. The man asked me if I knew the road to Owerri D. The man asked me did I know the road to Owerri?
25. A. The priest prayed that may God bless your children B. The priest prayed that God might bless the children C. The priest prayed that God may bless your children D. The priest prayed God may you bless the children.
26. A. He asked me what is my name? B. He asked me what my name is C. He asked me what is your name? D. He asked me what my name was.

From question 27 to 30 choose the word which has a similar sound as the one contained in each of the under listed letter (s).

27. clapped A. part B. grapped C. charm D. heard
28. quay A. question B. guard C. kettle D. buoy
29. chair A. spare B. maid C. wait D. cheer
30. bury A. pen B. fury C. worry D. buy

From the options given A - D, choose the one that means the same as the underlined idiom in the sentence.

31. There is no love lost between Ada and John:
A. dislike each other B. are still good friends

C. will love each other D. are deeply in love.

Underline the appropriate suffix in the following words

32. Unhappiness = A. un B. happy C. ness D. happiness
33. Production = A. pro B. duct C. product D. tion
34. beautiful = A. beauty B. ful C. be D. tiful

Which sentence structure best describes each of the following sentences.

35. He read us a poem. A. SVOO B. SVC C. SVCA
D. SVO
36. The bus left the park early A. SVC B. SVOO
C. SVOA D. SV
37. The choir master sings loudly A. SVA B. SVC
C. SVO D. VOA

Choose the appropriate figure of speech that is suitable for each of the following sentences

38. She ran like a wounded lion A. Metaphor B. Simile
C. Oxymoron D. Irony
39. Nigeria is playing Brazil today
A. Simile B. paradox C. synecdoche D. Oxymoron
40. He is in love with bottles A. Metonymy B. Paradox
C. Oxymoron D. Hyperbole

C. will love each other D. are deeply in love.

Underline the appropriate suffix in the following words

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From the alternatives, choose the one that best completes each of the following sentence.

41. The armed robber relied on
A. curdling his blood threats
B. threats his blood curdling C. blood his curdling
threats D. his blood curdling threats.
42. There are..... lived abroad A.
engineers qualified highly Nigerian
B. highly qualified engineers Nigerian C. highly
qualified Nigerian engineers D. qualified highly
Nigerian engineers
43. the mother wondered aloud. a. "When would you
children grow up?" b. "When will you children grow
up?" c. "When you children will grow up?" d. "When
you children would grow up?"
44. He asked her A. that is the food ready? B. if the
food was ready C. whether the food is ready D.
"Is the food ready?"
45. The prefect confirmed that the bully-----the junior
student before the teacher arrived A. slaps B. has
slapped C. had slapped D. was slapping.
46. The novelist asserted that he -----a duty to
society A. had B. have C. has D. has had
47. I will bring the book after I -----with it A. will finish
B. might have finished C. might finish D. have
finished.
48. The old man invited..... of his
three sons to his death bed A. the senior B. the
oldest C. the elder D. the eldest.

Choose the most suitable explanation for each of the following sentences.

49. Each of the three contenders for the throne has drawn up his battle plan. This means that each contenders A. has obtained weapons for fighting a battle B. has drawn a map of the palace C. has worked out his strategy for gaining the throne. D. has stated his claim to the throne.
50. She was gifted in ironing out the misunderstandings of her married friends. She would be described as: A. a trouble maker B. a good washerwoman C. a peacemaker D. a good seamstress

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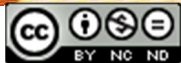
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