ESSAY (50 MARKS)

Answer one question only from this section.

All questions carry equal marks. Your answer should not be less than 450 words. You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

1. Your pen friend abroad has written a letter asking you about the latest fashion and its effects on the youth in your country. Write a reply.

2. Since the introduction of video films into your country, there has been a rise in juvenile delinquency. Write an article suitable for publication in a national newspaper on the need for government to regulate the importation of these films.

3. Write a letter to the postmaster of your area expressing your dissatisfaction with the operations of the post office, and suggesting three ways of improving the services.

4. You are a speaker in a debate on the motion: Democracy is the best system of government for Africa. Write your speech for or against the motion.

5. Write a story to illustrate the saying: Too many cooks spoil the broth.

COMPREHENSION (20 MARKS)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

Is violence the frightful monster that we always consider it to be? This is a very

pertinent question to ask in the light of the fact that violence is prevalent in various societies. Nowadays, violence is the order of the day It is observable everywhere. Indeed, we san conclude that we are living in a world of violence. What do we mean by violence? It is the act of using or showing strong physical force, especially unlawfully

Violence has many faces. Some people are naturally violent, but do not mean any harm and do not cause havoc. For example, there are some husbands who speak to their wives or children in such a violent way that you would think that they are aggressive. But that is the natural way they communicate with people and members of their families understand them perfectly. The actions and behaviour of such people are often misconstrued by outsiders.

There is another form of violence that sets out to obtain justice. For instance students of higher institutions usually go on the rampage when certain measures which are detrimental to their well-being are introduced by the authorities of their institutions Take, for example, an increase in fees. Having noticed the way funds are squandered by people in government, students may feel that the increase is unjustifiable and so they take to the streets destroying and vandalising property and equipment. At the end of the day, the authorities may accede to their demand.

Consider the case of workers who labour for thirty days, or longer. Although funds are readily available, their employers refuse to pay them. Such workers engage in demonstrations, and hold government officials hostage. Do you blame them? A hungry man is an angry man! Eventually, panicky solutions are found to the problems after much harm has been done and much time wasted. While one does not support violence, one wonders why the relevant authorities give the impression that the only language they understand is violence.

There is also the violence that seeks to destroy for selfish reasons. There are cases when the disciples of violence are paid to eliminate political opponents or business partners. Another category of violence is that perpetrated by armed robbers. This involves brutal and callous killing, and infliction of injury. As there are two sides to a coin, so it is in the case of violence. However, any form of violence that seeks to destroy property, to inflict injury, or to take human life is to be denounced totally.

a) Why does the writer say that violence is the order of the day? 2marks

b) Why do students or workers engage in violence? 2marks

c) What gives the impression that the only language the authorities understand is violence? 2marks

d) What is the attitude of the writer towards workers who demonstrate? 2marks

e) 'Violence has many faces.'

i) What figure of speech is contained in the expression above? 1mark

ii) What does it mean? 2marks

f) '... which are detrimental to their well being...'

i) What grammatical name is given to this expression as it is used in the passage? 1 mark

ii) What is its function? 2marks

g) For each of the following words, find another word or phrase that means the same and can replace it as it is used in the passage.

i) prevalent

ii) havoc

iii) misconstrued

iv) squandered

v) eliminate

vi) totally (1mark for each x 6 = 6marks)

SUMMARY (30 MARKS)

You are advised to spend about 50 minutes on this section.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions on it.

Economic growth and social development create many problems which, together with uncontrolled urbanisation and industrialisation, often make the natural environment undergo many changes.

Industrialisation, in particular, causes great havoc. To acquire new land for various purposes, industrialists clear forests to make room for factories. The deforestation of whole areas takes place and concrete replaces the green. Many animal and plant species, unable to adapt to the new artificial habitat, disappear with the vegetation and some are threatened with extinction. Animals regulate the equilibrium of nature and their disappearance can have serious consequences on the delicate balance of the ecosystem. Indiscriminate deforestation leads to soil erosion and flood control becomes very expensive.

In many heavily-populated cities of industrial nations, the demand for water has become very difficult to satisfy. The decrease in the quantity of water available sometimes endangers the economic development of the countries concerned. In their efforts to solve the problem, industries nowadays exploit not only rivers, streams and lakes but also underground and sea water as well. Often, an industry makes use of good quality water from a river and then dumps it back contaminated into the same river thus causing other industries downstream to spend huge sums of money to make the same water re-useable. Industrial waste also pollutes surface water with toxic chemical products rendering the water unsuitable for drinking.

The water problem in many countries has become so acute nowadays that strenuous efforts are being made to find new sources of water. Where they can afford it, some of these countries apply means of extracting salt from sea water and regenerating used water. These are the most promising ways of increasing the supply of water.

Another result of the growth of industries is the increase in the demand for fuel which causes the contamination of the atmosphere. The chimneys belch into the atmosphere industrial gases and fumes, which promote an increase in the diseases of the chest and nose, the most vulnerable victims of which are heart and lung patients. It is known that air in such environments is impure; the people find it difficult to breathe and as a result suffer from chesty coughs and asthma.

Transportation is equally a problem closely related to industrialisation. Raw materials and finished products have to be moved from one place to another in ships, trucks, aircraft and trains. In addition to the high cost involved, the likelihood of an accident should be paid attention to; an oil tanker on the high sea may run aground, cause damage to its hold and spill the oil. Marine life can be destroyed over a large area and lovely beaches may be ruined. And when traffic increases, lorries contribute to air pollution.

Sadly enough, man has enabled industrialisation to influence himself-he has allowed industrialisation to interfere with the hygienic and rational use of his free time. Often the environs of an industrial plant are so altered that no recreational activity is possible. Thus, man has become at once the victim of his own actions.

a) In two sentences, one for each, state the problems caused by industries in their use of water.

b) In two sentences, one for each, summarise the environmental problems caused by urbanisation. .

c) In two sentences, one for each, summarise how the water problem can be solved.

SECTION 1

In each of the following sentences, there is one word or group of words underlined and one gap. From the list of words lettered A to E. choose the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite in meaning t**o the underlined word and that will, at the same time, correctly fill the gap in the sentence.

1. Olu was able to kindle the fire which my father had to ..... later.

A. kill

B. switch

C. extinguish

D. destroy

2. The young engineer is good at terminating other people's projects but has not been capable of..... any of his own.

A. integrating

B. finishing

C. completing

D. initiating

3. The manager who expected to be given respect was treated with

A. dignity

B. scorn

C. shame

D. cruelty

4. Those who had invitation cards were admitted to the party while those who had none were ......

A. barred

B. repelled

C. expelled

D. restricted

5. Too many theories will not help us; we need to be

A. bookish

B. hypothetical

C. antithetical

D. practical

6. Nobody expects him to show..... for his children but he certainly bestows too much affection on them.

A. love

B. hatred

C. intimacy

D. devotion

7. The challenger was crude and inexperienced in contrast to the champion who was.....

A. great

B. exposed

C. celebrated

D. refined

8. What should have been a source of motivation for him proved a terrible source of ......

A. failure

B. harm

C. discouragement

D. uncertainty

9. Ade is very conservative in his political ideas whereas Bala expresses.... views always.

A. radical

B. heretical

C. conventional

D. fanatical

10. The government has been spending more money on preventive rather than on .... medicine

A. modern

B. protective

C. diagnostic

D. curative.

From the words or group of words lettered A to D below each of the following sentences, choose the word or group of words that is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word or group of words as used in the sentence

11. It takes a great deal of stamina to run the marathon race.

A. courage

B. determination

C. energy

D. intelligence

12. But for the principal actor, the play would have been dull.

A. main

B. head

C. master

D famous

13. An open car has no protection against the elements.

A. weather

B. emergency

C. molecule

D. atmosphere

14. He was reluctant to grant my request.

A. disposed

B. delighted

C reticent

D. unwilling

15. The detective was perplexed when the clues in the murder case pointed to at least a dozen different suspects.

A. surprised

B. confused

C. excited

D. discouraged

16. The Military Governor called for a concerted effort in solving the problems of the state.

A. a dramatic

B. an agitated

C. a joint

D. a directed

17. My financial situation is so precarious that very soon I may be insolvent.

A. borrowing

B. bankrupt

C. soluble

D. dependent

18. The chairman is of the opinion that accepting the proposal would be inimical to the objectives of the association.

A. harmful

B. relevant

C. irrelevant

D. indispensable

19. The famous politician was noted for his pragmatic approach to issues of national interest.

A. idealistic

B. romantic

C. compromising

D. practical

20. Kunle is very pessimistic about our chance of success.

A. sad

B. despondent

C. unconvinced

D. worried

SECTION 2

After each of the following sentences, a list of possible interpretations of all or part of the sentence is given. Choose the interpretation that you consider most appropriate for each sentence.

21. Mrs. Alabi was not around when her case was called and none of her colleagues was willing to hold brief for her. This means that

A. her colleagues were afraid.

B. she was not trusted

C. her colleagues did not want to represent her.

D. she had quarrelled with her colleagues.

22. Telling lies has become second nature to Kunle. This means that Kunle

A. rarely tells lies.

B. always tell lies.

C. tells lies only on second thoughts.

D. learnt to tell lies from childhood.

23. For us to accomplish the task successfully, all hands must be on deck This means that everybody

A. should push with his hands

B. will have to travel by sea.

C must cooperate

D. should take a rest before continuing the task.

24. The wedding was attended by the cream of the society. This means the wedding was attended by

A. everybody in the society.

B. only those who were invited

C. very important people.

D. only the educated people.

25. I want you to keep an eye on that child. This means that I want you to

A. discipline the child.

B. keep the child busy all the time

C. punish the child if he misbehaves.

D. watch the child all the time.

26. It appears Sade's success at the last examination has gone to her head. This means that Sade is

A. conceited.

B. too happy.

C. crazy

D. impudent.

27. Little Sheila is always as lively as a kitten. This means that Sheila is always

A. wearing bright dresses.

B. very realistic in what she does.

C. moving quickly like a kitten.

D. gay and cheerful.

28. This masquerade appears once in a blue moon. This means that the masquerade appears

A. on very rare occasions.

B. when the moon is blue.

C. whenever a special request is made.

D. once a month.

29. Okon is quite hardworking but his problem is that he has too many irons in the fire. This means that Okon

A. is a blacksmith

B. takes on more problems than he can cope with.

C. is very good at solving problems.

D. is a very successful businessman.

30. If Kunle hadn't been transferred to Kano, his wife would not have resigned her teaching job. This means that

A. Kunle was not transferred yet his wife resigned her job.

B. Kunle was transferred and his wife thought of resigning her job.

C. Kunle was transferred and so his wife had to resign her job.

D. Kunle's wife resigned though her husband wasn't transferred.

SECTION 3

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

31. He was charged with complicity ........ the abortive coup.

A. in

B. for

C. about

D. on

32. He was convicted... stealing some bags of cocoa.

A. with

B. in

C. of

D. for

33. Mary said she was acting .... the instructions of the principal.

A. by

B. on

C. for

D. through

34. ....normal circumstances, it is rare to get all registered voters to vote.

A. On

B. By

C. In

D. Under

35. Lekan has been trying hard to live .... to his parent's expectations.

A. over

B. on

C. through

D. up

36. The Minister's daughter boasted she would have her way, and she really ........

A. had

B. has

C. have

D. did

37. As at yesterday, only nomination papers in respect of three candidates....

A. have been filed

B. are being filed

C. had been filed

D. has been filed

38. They embraced passionately as if they seen .... each other for years.

A. had

B. had not

C. have

D. have not

39. You are not sure where you placed the book .......?

A. isn't it

B. weren't you

C. are you

D. didn't you

40. We arrived when the hall .... arranged, so we stood outside.

A. has been

B. is being

C. was being

D. had been

41. She doesn't know you like your food hot, .......?

A. does she

B. shouldn't she

C. didn't she

D. wasn't it

42. It's certain we shall travel by train, ....?

A. shan't we

B. shall we

C.don't we

D. isn't it

43. .... of what he said made no sense.

A. Much

B. Majority

C. Plenty

D. Many

44. That is not your book; it is ...

A. Johns'

B. John's

C. Johns' own

D. for John's

45. Nana Sawara is a queen and demands to be treated..

A. like that

B. like so

C. as much

D. that much

46. It is pretty difficult to choose .... those three boys.

A. between

B. over

C. against

D. among

47. ...... of the five boys was able to show me the way to the zoo.

A. None

B. Neither

C. Any

D. Some

48. We will leave ...... you are ready.

A. as

B. whenever

C. while

D. until

49. This ..... be David's handwriting; I know his handwriting well enough.

A. may

B. will

C.ought

D. can't

50. The book is not in this locker and it is not in that cupboard......

A. neither

B. again

C. either

D. even

51. .... things she had in the room were thrown out.

A. So few

B. The few

C.All few

D. Very few

52. The party had hardly started ... the lights went off.

A. than B. then C. as D. when

53. There were five boys......

A. of which two were beaten.

B. whom two were beaten.

C. two of whom were beaten.

D. of whom two of them were beaten.

54. This is the man ... told me the story.

A. Whom I said

B. Who I said

C. I said that he

D. Who I said he

55. I feel you are none .... for experiencing that shock.

A. the worse

B. worse

C. the worst

D. worst.

56. Many students find Mathematics .... than English.

A. difficult

B. too difficult

C. very difficult

D. more difficult

57. Tunde is the .... qualified person for that job.

A. more

B. most

C. more than

D. many more

58. It is such a bad place .... I will never dream of going there another time.

A. therefore

B. this

C. that

D. then

59. He has not been seen by his parents .... seven days

A. since

B. for

C. getting to

D. for last

60. Please, let me .... you in your car to the Railway Station.

A. go with

B. move with

C. follow

D. ride.

SECTION 4

For the working woman, the task of looking after the home and bringing up the children is not easy. Although the house may have every modern -61-, there is still much -62- to keep her - 63-: cooking, cleaning, mending, washing and ironing. If she is lucky to have a - 64 - help, her task is made somehow easier.

The working woman spends much of her income on beauty care. She buys a lot of -65- and visits the -66- regularly. Most women are so occupied with the daily -67- that they need these things to -68- themselves up. Thus the responsibilities of a -69 -are quite demanding and she could be so busy as to have little time for -70- engagements.

ABCD

61. convenience necessity assistance tool

62. thing engagement work labour

63. tied busy alert ready

64. willing fraternal matrimonial domestic

65. decorations condiments ornaments cosmetics

66. saloon shop store salon

67. events chores needs requirements

68. smile encourage cheer laugh

69. housemaid housemistress householder housewife

70. social official personal civilized

SECTION 5

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that best completes each of the following sentence.

71. The fisherman threw a stone into the river and this caused a.....

A. sprinkle

B. sparkle

C. splash

D. spring

72. The play was so interesting that the .... clapped for quite a long time at the end.

A. spectators

B. audience

C. congregation

D. people

73. The building ... because of weak structural foundation.

A. tumbled

B. succumbed

C. somersaulted

D. collapsed

74. The magazine was .... by the government for an offensive publication.

A. prescribed

B. proscribed

C. suspended

D. condemned

75. Many people reacted to the brutal murder of the popular journalist with strong.......

A. indignation

B. demonstration

C. mobilization

D. condemnation

76. The governor frowned at the .... which slowed down the implementation of policy decisions.

A. bureaucracy

B. autocracy

C. opposition

D. convention

77. The doctor ..... the illness as yellow fever, not malaria.

A. diagnosed

B. examined

C. discovered

D. announced

78. Since the writer did not indicate his name, the editor decided not to publish such .... article.

A. a discourteous

B. an anonymous

C. a scandalous

D. a cowardly

79. So far, scientists have found little .... of life outside our planet.

A. theory

B. evidence

C. hypothesis

D. assumption

80. The government is bracing up for a .... with the striking workers.

A show-off

B. show-case

C. show-piece

D. show-down

Test of Orals

Section A

From the words lettered A-D, choose the word that has the **same vowel sound(s)** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

81. bait

A bat

B bark

C bake

D back

82. sick

A spike

B sake

C peak

D women

83. birth

A.colonel

B bath

C egg

D colour

84. rude

A room

B rout

C rum

D. role

85. tight

A bait

B. bite

C. bit

D. birth

86. act

A. ample

B. part

C. law

D. class

87. police

A. lice

B. list

C. least

D. lest

88. pun

A. come

B. pawn

C. Lord

D. mourn

89. reason

A. risen

B. head

C. people

D. bear

90. better

A. peer

B. alone

C. herd

D. more

Section B

From the words lettered A-D choose the word that has the **same consonant sound** as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

91. keep

A knee

B knife

C scold

D scent

92. tank

A fetch

B thumb

C begged

D later

93. cap

A corpse

B receipt

C corps

D phone

94. nice

A sing

B column

C condemn

D sink

95. apt

A rapid

B raped

C listen

D programmed

96. scope

A school

B scene

C saint

D cellist

97. aghast

A gnash

B high

C struggle

D host

98. oblige

A journey

B glory

C prestige

D plague

99. sword

A word

B occasion

C boys

D pass

100. challenge

A archive

B machine

C match

D chemistry

Section C

From the words lettered A-D, choose the word that **rhymes** with the given word written at the beginning.

101. chair

A there

B fear

C fiery

D cheer

102. corps

A queue

B corpse

C coup

D core

103. sweet

A kit

B suite

C height

D biscuit

104. waste

A placed

B burst

C host

D forged

105. sun

A horn

B dune

C son

D shown

Section D

In each of the following questions, the main/ primary stress is indicated by writing the syllable on which it occurs in capital letters. From the words lettered A-D, choose the one that has the correct stress. Example

106. democratic

A DE-mo-cra-tic

B de-MO-cra-tic

C de-mo-CRA-tic

D de-mo-cra-TIC

107. photography

A PHO-to-gra-phy

B pho-TO-gra-phy

C pho-to-GRA-phy

D pho-to-gra-PHY

108. community

A com-MU-ni-ty

B com-mu-ni-TY

C com-mu-NI-ty

D COM-mu-ni-ty

Section E

In the following options lettered A-D, all the words except one have the same stress pattern. Identify the one with a **different stress pattern** and write down your answer in the usual way.

109. A commit

B compare

C complete

D column

110. A secret

B elite

C daylight

D graphite

111. A opinion

B conversion

C prevention

D calculate

Section F

In each of the following sentences, the word that receives the **emphatic stress** is written in capital letters. From the questions lettered A-D, choose the one to which the given sentence is the appropriate answer.

102. MARY loves brown shoes.

A What colour of shoes does Mary love?

B Does Mary hate brown shoes?

C Who loves brown shoes?

D Does Mary love brown dresses?

103. It rained ALL day yesterday.

A For how long did it rain yesterday?

B When did it rain all day?

C Was it dry all yesterday?

D Did it rain all day last week?

104. The judge CAUTIONED the prosecution witness.

A Who cautioned the prosecution witness?

B Did the judge praise the prosecution witness?

C Did the judge caution the defence witness?

D Did the judge caution the prosecution counsel?

Section G

From the words lettered A-D, choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbol.

105. /e/

A grateful

B breakfast

C great

D mete

106. /i/

A tea

B dim

C shape

D child

107. /z/

A rice

B twice

C boys

D cross

108. /k/

A ocean

B scene

C charade

D chaos

109. /0/

A them

B. den

C think

D. thank

120. /d3/

A. date

B. grace

C. gauge

D. yam