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Contents

ENGLISH PASSAGE

Read the following passage and answer question

'You all know how friendly we are with Okperi. Do you think that any Umuaro man who goes to prison there will come back alive? But that apart, do you forget that this is the moon of planting? Do you want to grow this year's crops in the prison house in a land where your fathers owe a cow? I speak as your elder brother. I have travelled in Olu and I have travelled in Igbo, and I can tell you that there is no escape from the white man. He has come.

When suffering knocks at your door and you say there is no seat left for him, he tells you not to worry because he has brought his own stool. The white man is like that. Before any of you here was old enough to tie a cloth between the legs I saw with my own eyes what the white did to Abame. Then I knew there was no escape.

As daylight chases away darkness so will the white man drive away all our customs. I know that as I say it now it passes by yours ears, but it will happen. The white man has power which comes from the true God and it burns like fire. This is the God about Whom we every eighth day... Unachukwu's opponents were now shouting that this was a meeting of an age group, that they had not assembled to join with him in chewing the seed of foolishness which they called their new religion.

'We aɖe talkiŶg aɗout the ‖hite ŵaŶ's ɖoaɖ, said a |oiƉe aɗo|e the otheɖs.

'Yes, we are talking about the white man's road, the roof and walls of a house falling, the ceiling is not left standing. The white man, the new religion, the soldiers, the new road - they are all part of the same thing. The white man has a gun, a machete, a bow and carries fire in his mouth. He does not fight with one weapon alone. *(Taken from Chinua Achebe's Arrow of God)*

1. 'There is no escape from the white man' in the passage means that the

(A)   white man will send the people to prison
(B)   white man can kill all the people with his gun
(C)   people are only trying to run away from the white man
(D)   people must accept the white man.

2.   Unachukwu's speech in this passage shows that

(A)   is a coward
(B)   wants his people
(C)   loves the white man
(D)   is wise with experience

Read the following passage and answer question

Insects can be classified into fourteen separate groupings, or orders. Butterflies and moths belong to the Lepidopteɖa oɖɖeɖ. Lepidopteɖa ŵeaŶs sƉale ‖iŶgs, fɖoŵ the Gɖeek ‖oɖɖs ̄epido_ ‖hiƉh ŵeaŶs sƉale_ aŶɖ ̄pteɖa ‖hiƉh ŵeaŶs ̄iŶgs.

Lepidoptera is one of the largest and most <u>diverse</u> insects orders. The only order with more different species is coleopteran, that of beetles. So far, scientists have observed approximately 150,000 different species of butterflies and moths. Each species is distinguished by the <u>unique</u> arrangement, colour, and pattern of its scales. Worldwide, there are about 28,000 butterfly species. The rest of the species comprising Lepidoptera are species of moths. Though butterflies and moths both have scaled wings, there are some important differences between them. Butterflies are <u>distinguished</u> by their brightly coloured wings. Moths wings are usually less bright. Butterflies are usually active during the day, while moths are active at night. A butterfly's antennae are smaller at the tip, while a moth's antennae are feathery.

3.   How many insect orders are there?

(A)   2
(B)   14
(C)   3
(D)   150

4.   Which of the following is true?

(A)   Butterflies and moths belong to different order
(B)   Butterflies and moths are both Lepidoptera
(C)   Butterflies are insects, while moths are not
(D)   Butterflies fly faster than other Lepidoptera

5.   You would expect to find the kind of information in this passage in

(A)   a scientific environment
(B)   a social studies text
(C)   neither of these
(D)   both of these

Read the following passage and answer question

In America, the first amendment to the Bill of Rights states, "Congress shall make no law.... abridging the freedom of speech..... This amendment was passed to protect our right to express our opinions without fear. Yet, we must stop using the first amendment as a justification to say whatever we want, whenever we want. No speech is free when it has detrimental effect on the well-being of the others, the protection of our privacy, the safety of our borders, or the quality of our thinking.

While censorship is not the way of this land, we must take into account the effect of musical lyrics that influence young listeners. How often do we find ourselves singing a tune or repeating a phrase from a song instinctively, without stopping to ponder the meaning of the words? When these words are <u>demeaning</u> to any group of people or when they incite violence, we are unknowingly repeating phrases of hate. How long does it take until those phrases become worn into our patterns of thought and we find ourselves believing the words we mindlessly hummed?

6.   A used in the passage, the word demeaning most nearly means

(A)   distasteful
(B)   complimentary

(C)   insulting

(D)   delightful

7.   The author implies that the most important aim of the right to free speech is

(A)   the ability to disagree with Congress

(B)   the ability to say whatever you want to say whenever you want

(C)   the right to express our opinions freely

(D)   The right to listen to violent music

8.   The author attempts to persuade the reader with

(A)   statistics

(B)   impassioned generalizations

(C)   historical quotations

(D)   anecdotes and examples

9.   This passage is most likely from

(A)   speech given to a radio station

(B)   textbook on the constitution

(C)   magazine article on American music

(D)   editorial in a school newspaper

10.   The passage seems to imply that

(A)   Our mind is dull in receiving data

(B)   our subconscious is sometimes the most active

(C)   our songs are harmful

(D)   our rights are very exclusive

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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

11.   It is implied in the passage that two players may fare equally if they

(A)   have equal luck

(B)   apply similar skill to figures

(C)   apply similar skill to similar figures

(D)   have equal skill

12.   It is implied in the passage that in Ludo threes and fours are

(A)   very high throws
(B)   medium throws
(C)   low throws
(D)   very low throws

13.   According to the passage, a player with consistently high throws will

(A)   almost certainly win a game
(B)   certainly win a game
(C)   almost certainly not win a game
(D)   deliberately not win a game

14.   **Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow**.

Farming is the most important aspect of agriculture that has attracted attention within the last few years. Agriculture has several other aspects like fishery, livestock and poultry. All these are also important in that they have to do with the production of food items which human beings consume for survival. In many parts of the world today, farming has been regarded as the mainstay of the economy. Crops such as cocoa, rubber and cotton have been produced in such commercial quantity that they are sold to other countries. Some countries have better comparative advantage in producing certain farm crops than other countries. In these other countries, there is the need to spend a lot of money on agriculture, particularly farming.

Most farmers use outmoded tools. A lot of them have no place to store their crops, most of which are always destroyed by insects and pests before harvest time. All these have adverse effects on their productivity. The government can do a lot to help farmers. Farmers' co-operative societies can be encouraged and loans can be made available to farmers through government institutions like banks and finance corporations. Farmers can be taught how to build good storage structures for their produce. All these and a lot more can help to improve the conditions of farming in these countries.

A lot of crops harvested are wasted because farmers

(A)   allow insects and pests to destroy their crops
(B)   do not have enough money to invest in harvesters
(C)   do not have good storage facilities
(D)   harvest too much at a time

15.   **Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

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

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

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

A suitable title for this passage is

(A) Fashion craze
(B) Fashion craze among the youth
(C) University students and induction ceremonies
(D) Parents and the money for fashion craze

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

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

The artificial character of museums is however being gradually transformed into a cultural reality. Thus, just as one goes to the theatre for plays and other performing arts; the mosque, the church or the shrine foꝺ ‖oꝺship; the lidꝺadꝺLJ foꝺ the pꝺiῩted ‖oꝺd; todaLJ, it is to the ŵuseuŵ oῩe goes to see e|ideῩƉe of ŵaῩs material outfit. For, no other institution or place so readily comes to mind as museums do when evidence of material culture is sought. Herein lies the importance of museums as cultural institutions and an agency for transmitting culture.

16.   Museums are an artificial creation because

(A)   they are an agency for transmitting cultural heritage
(B)   natural or proper environments are removed and put into museums
(C)   objects are removed from museums to natural or proper environments
(D)   objects are removed from their natural or proper environments and put into museums

17.   According to the passage, which of the following is NOT part of the main functions of museums?

(A)   Preservation
(B)   Generation
(C)   Presentation
(D)   Assemblage

18.   **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.**

You would think that the common cold should be easy enough to study, but it is not so easy as it looks. Colds often seem to spread from one person to another, so it is often assumed that the cold must be infectious, but there are some puzzling observations which do not fit in with this theory. An investigator in Holland examined some eight thousand volunteers from different areas, and came to the conclusion that in each group the colds appeared at the same time. Transfer of infection from case to case could not account for that. Yet at the Common Cold Research Unit in Salisbury the infection theory has been tested out; two series of about two hundred people each were inoculated, one with salt water and the other with secretions from known cold victims. Only one of the salt-water group got a cold, compared with seventy-three in the other group.

In the British Medical Journal the other day, there was a report of a meeting 'The Common Cold-Fact and Fancy', at which one of the speakers reported a study of cold made in Cirencester over the last five years. Three hundred and fifty volunteers had kept diary records of their colds and on an average each had seven every year, with an annual morbidity of seven days. So nearly one-fifth of our lives is spent in more or less misery, coughing and sneezing. Some widely held beliefs about the common cold have turned out not to be true. It seems that old people are just as liable to colds as the young. Sailors in isolated weather ship have just as many colds while on board and not in contact with colds as the young. Sailors in isolated weather ships have just as many colds while on board and not in contact with the outside world as when on shore. It is truism that common illnesses pose more problems than the rare. The rare disease is by comparison much easier to handle. There are not so many cases and all of them have been intensively studied. Someone has read up all the literature about the disease and published a digest of it. There will be more facts and fewer fancies.

The Cirencester volunteers kept a record of their colds through

(A)   the British Medical Journal
(B)   personal diaries
(C)   morbidity rates
(D)   temperature recordings

19.   **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.**

Whenever I have had to ask myself the question why I have not left this country for good, many answers rush to my mind, each striving to be recognized as being the most cogent. I am reminded of the popular slogan that 'this country belongs to us all', for which reason every Nigerian must join hands in trying to salvage it. I try to dismiss the argument by reasoning that it is foolhardy attempting to lend a helping hand where one's services are apparently not required. Then I am reminded that if I left the country in a hurry just because of our political instability and economic hardships, my commitments to my family and extended family at home would suffer. I reply by saying that as soon as I got settled abroad; I would arrange for my family to join me. Other financial problems at home would be taken care of by my regular remittances. Would I then never think of going back Home in future? Not until the situation in the country improved considerably, I would answer. And who did I expect to carry on with the task of national rehabilitation when the likes of me are all out of the country? Those who messed up the country in the first place, I would argue. And so on. This dialogue of self has been going on for the last ten years or so; meanwhile, I am yet to leave the country.

When I wonder how many people share my kind of mental experience, I realize that we must be very few. For not many have the slightest opportunity of absconding from the country; they do not have the place to run to nor do they have the means of escape. Even among the elite who consider this possibility, the uncertainty of a future outside their fatherland intimidates. And so we all end up staying and mumbling.

The expression 'each striving to be recognized as being the most cogent' means each

(A)   trying to prove its superiority
(B)   determined to prove that it is the most acceptable
(C)   resolved not to be dislodged
(D)   attempting to how that it is the brightest.

20.   **Read the following and answer question**

It was part of her nefarious plot! Of that I had no doubt. She would slowly deprive me of my delicious slumber until finally, exhausted, I gave in to her wretched demands. She would claw her ways into my dreams, she could growl and complain, but no, I would not give in. I pulled the covers close over my head and rolled over. I was the stronger of we two. I was the determined one. I was the human, and she the beast. She must have understood my determination, for mercifully, the whining stopped. My breathing grew deeper and I returned to my wonderful sleep. Until moments later a crash awakened me. I bolted out of bed and there she was, in the kitchen guiltily lappily kitty treats off the floor. The mischievous beast had jumped onto the countertop and knocked the bag of food onto the floor. Bad kittLJ! I sÐolded, pushing her away from the mess of chow. But the sweet face, that little sandpaper tongue licking her chops somehow softened me.

The ‖odd Ŷefađious as used iŶ the fiđst seŶteŶÐe iŶ the passage ŵeaŶs

(A)   prankish
(B)   illegal
(C)   wicked
(D)   vicious

ENGLISH OBJECTIVE

In questions below, choose the word(s) or phrase which best fills the gap(s)

1.   Jubril found that thieves had entered his house in his absence. He went to the police to report the...

(A)   break out
(B)   break up
(C)   break in
(D)   break into

2.   After the accused was found guilty by the court, his counsel... before sentence was passed

(A)   begged for mercy
(B)   made a plea for mitigation
(C)   made an ovation

(D)   made a plea for litigation

3.   Four persons accused of drudgery ... are being held by the security agents.

(A)   trafficking
(B)   traviking
(C)   trafficking
(D)   traffiking

4.   Gone are the days when he... enjoy patronage.

(A)   would
(B)   will
(C)   used to
(D)   could

5.   He did not attend the final burial ...

(A)   rite
(B)   rights
(C)   rites
(D)   right

6.   The officer was compelled to... the suspect's car.

(A)   seize
(B)   cease
(C)   sieze
(D)   sease

7.   A number of doctors are not so well disposed to ... in government hospitals these days, ... they?

(A)   working/do
(B)   work/are
(C)   working/are
(D)   work/aren't

8.   If you are going to the market, may I... please?

(A)   follow you
(B)   come with you
(C)   come by you
(D)   come as your second

9.   Wada said that two of his chickens ... eggs yesterday morning.

(A)   layed
(B)   lied
(C)   laid
(D)   lain

10.   Thank you for the party, we really...

(A)   enjoyed ourselves
(B)   enjoyed
(C)   enjoyed very much
(D)   enjoyed too much.

In questions below, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined

11.   The culprits will <u>surrender</u> their loot to the customs officials.

(A)   give away
(B)   give out
(C)   give in
(D)   give up.

12.   The discussion became <u>animated</u>.

(A)   specialized
(B)   lively
(C)   intellectual
(D)   unruly

13.   Rich citizens are often <u>niggardly</u> in their ways

(A)   beggarly
(B)   sordid
(C)   miserly
(D)   pompous

14.   The ŵusiÐiaỶs popularity is beginning to <u>decline</u>.

(A)   change
(B)   wane
(C)   slide
(D)   disappear

15.   Olu promised to <u>look out for</u> her next time he is in town

(A)   watch for
(B)   visit
(C)   greet
(D)   take care of

16.   Finally, I assured him that I would not <u>go back on my word</u>.

(A)   return to a place
(B)   return to a certain word when reading
(C)   re-use my word
(D)   fail to keep my promise

17.   The speaker <u>took his audience down memory lane</u> before he went to the topic of his lecture.

(A) took his audience on a journey through a street called Memory Lane
(B) recalled events from the past
(C) told a tale about a place called Memory Lane
(D) gave an outline of his lecture

Choose the option that has the same vowel sound as the one represented by the letters underlined.

18. f<u>ae</u>ces

(A) polices
(B) pain
(C) peasant
(D) pear

19. p<u>o</u>t

(A) port
(B) word
(C) correct
(D) what

20. l<u>eo</u>pard

(A) geology
(B) people
(C) leaven
(D) led (Noun)

Select the word that has the same pattern of stress as the given word

21. EDUCATION

(A) duplicity
(B) conjectural
(C) economics
(D) elaborate

22. HONOUR

(A) human
(B) hyena
(C) humane
(D) hotel

23. Identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

(A) discourse
(B) intimate
(C) accelerate
(D) integral

24.   Identify the word that has the stress on the second syllable.

(A)   always
(B)   result
(C)   reproduce
(D)   understand

Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics.

25   Common sense requires that one should be *decorous* at formal gatherings.

(A)   courteous
(B)   careful
(C)   impolite
(D)   incurious

26.   The string was *taut*

(A)   stretched
(B)   loose
(C)   firm
(D)   tight.

27.   The diminutive figure bounces over the track with *unfathomable* lightness.

(A)   irresistible
(B)   predictable
(C)   invigorating
(D)   impressive.

28.   The teacher announced that the class would be making a *fleeting* visit to the Zoo.

(A)   long
(B)   routine
(C)   brief
(D)   guided

29.   We intend to make the reception a *diurnal* event.

(A)   an annual
(B)   a weekly
(C)   a nightly
(D)   a short.

30   The project is designed to *alleviate* poverty in the country.

(A)   exacerbate
(B)   assuage
(C)   eradicate
(D)   tackle.

31.   The permanent Secretary left his job *under a cloud*

(A)   with a clear record
(B)   on a sunny day
(C)   in disgrace
(D)   on a cloudy clay.

32.   It is surprising that this politician has now turned *renegade*

(A)   militant
(B)   loyal
(C)   quiet
(D)   corrupt.

33.   Hypertension is a *debilitating* disease that everyone should prevent.

(A)   a horrible
(B)   an enervating
(C)   a mortal
(D)   an energizing.

34.   The striking workers have vowed not to return to work until the decision is *rescinded*

(A)   implemented
(B)   changed
(C)   dismissed
(D)   incorporated

35.   It is rare for a leader and his deputy to *see eye to eye*.

(A)   reproach each other
(B)   disagree
(C)   be of one mind
(D)   respect each other.

Choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase in italics

36.   The man was able to persuade his *wilful and obstinate* daughter to follow the career he chose for her.

(A)   intelligent but arrogant
(B)   hardworking and intelligent
(C)   unyielding and obdurate
(C)   obscure and odious.

37.   That punch by the young boxer proved to be *fatal.*

(A)   effective
(B)   belated
(C)   hard
(D)   deadly

38.   The boy was told that lie would need *several* more pints of blood if he was to survive.

(A)   plenty
(B)   much
(C)   many
(D)   some

39.   In spite of her grim situation, the young widow smiled dutifully at the visitor's *pleasantries*

(A)   unkind comments
(B)   sad stories
(C)   condolence messages
(D)   jocular remarks.

40.   The presence of the security men in the area will provide a *moment of respite* for the residents.

(A)   enduring reprieve
(B)   temporary relief
(C)   lasting security
(D)   soothing relaxation.

41.   Though David's condition is *serious*, his life is not in immediate danger.

(A)   grave
(B)   nasty
(C)   dangerous
(D)   hypertensive.

42.   The essay topic is *nebulous*.

(A)   clear
(B)   incorrect
(C)   vague
(D)   distinct

43   I have always believed that my mother is very *impassioned* woman.

(A)   impartial
(B)   emotional
(C)   Impassive
(D)   emotive.

44.   My father was at the *apogee* of his career when he was retired

(A)   terminal point
(B)   least productive stage
(C)   redundant stage
(D)   highest point.

45.   The party's gathering was thrown into a state of *euphoria* after the election result was announced.

(A)   pleasure
(B)   confusion

(C)   sadness

(D)   excitement

Select the option that best explains the information conveyed in the sentence

46.   The politician's inflammatory remarks were heavily criticized.

(A)   The politician's provocative remarks were heavily criticized
(B)   The politician's tribalistic remarks were heavily criticized
(C)   The politician's bombastic remarks were heavily criticized
(D)   The politician's rude remarks were heavily criticized

47.   The events of last Friday show that there is no love lost between the Principal and the Vice-Principal.

(A)   They dislike each other
(B)   They like each other
(C)   They cannot part company
(D)   They work independently.

48.   Though he is our elected representative, he often takes a rather jaundiced view of our problems.

(A)   He takes a rather hazy view of our problems
(B)   He takes a sickly view of our problems
(C)   He takes an unfavourable position concerning our problems
(D)   He takes a rather forceful view of our problems.

49.   If he were here it could be more fun.

(A)   There was no fun because he was not present
(B)   He did not show up and so the occasion lacked much fun
(C)   He was being expected to supply more fun
(D)   He was expected but did not show up to liven up the occasion.

Fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provide

50.   Without ouɗ deleŶtless ƉawͣpaigŶs, ‖e ŵight ... |iƉtoɗLJ iŶ the ɗaƉe foɗ the NatioŶal Asseŵɗ'lLJ

(A)   never had been
(B)   never have been
(C)   have never be
(D)   be never sure of.

51.   The Governor rejected the bill and withheld his...

(A)   access
(B)   accent
(C)   assent
(D)   ascent

52.   The new school is not provided with... for science practicals.

(A)   an equipment

(B)   enough equipment

(C)   equipments

(D)   enough equipments

53.   We are all hungry; we... anything to eat since, morning.

(A)   didn't have

(B)   haven't had

(C)   never had

(D)   hadn't had

In questions below, choose the options NEAREST IN MEANING to the underlined

54   The meeting was <u>cancelled</u> because of the convocation.

(A)   brought up

(B)   called off

(C)   broken off

(D)   phased out.

55.   Our town is so small that we are always meeting our schoolmates <u>accidentally</u>.

(A)   coining across

(B)   falling into

(C)   knocking up

(D)   running into

56.   Can you <u>give a good explanation</u> for your behaviour?

(A)   account for

(B)   call for

(C)   clear up

(D)   give up.

57.   <u>Be careful!</u> We are approaching the crossroads.

(A)   look up

(B)   watch out

(C)   look out

(D)   look in.

58.   Thousands of students <u>are candidates</u> for the examination but only very few pass.

(A)   come into

(B)   go into

(C)   enter for

(D)   turn up for.

59.   He <u>went through fire</u> before he qualified as a doctor

(A)   had a fire accident

(B)   made a lot of fire

(C)   suffered a lot

(D)   required a lot of fire

60.   Once I have finished all <u>my homework, I am permitted </u>to watch television.

(A)   I can watch television at any time.

(B)   I can only watch television after doing, my homework.

(C)   Television comes first, then homework second

(D)   I can only finish my homework after permission to watch television

In question below, choose the expression which best completes each sentence

61.   The manager said that unless the employees worked harder the factory would have to be closed.

        The manager said that

(A)   the employees were not working hard, and so the factory would be closed

(B)   the employees should not close early so that they could produce more

(C)   the factory would be shut if the employees did not increase their output

(D)   the factory was closed because the employees did not work hard enough

62.   The student who went home without an exeat has apologised... his misconduct

(A)   on

(B)   at

(C)   for

(D)   about.

63.   The man has atoned... his sins.

(A)   upon

(B)   on

(C)   for

(D)   against

64.   The Headmaster was interviewed in connection... the expansion project.

(A)   to

(B)   with

(C)   for

(D)   about

65.   What do you want me to do now? I'm… ‖ithdđa‖iŶg aŶd keepiŶg đuiet.

(A)   for

(B)   with

(C)   up

(D)   on

From the alternatives provided in questions below, select the one which most appropriately completes the sentence.

66.   I meant... a pencil but there was no one... them.

(A)   buying/selling
(B)   to buy/to sell
(C)   buying/to sell
(D)   buy/to sell
(E)   to buy/selling

67.   Mrs.   Okoro... in this school since 1975.

(A)   taught
(B)   is teaching
(C)   was teaching
(D)   teaches
(E)   has been teaching

68.   The Go|eđ Ŷođ has ... to the people oŶ ŵaŶLJ oĐĐasioŶs.

(A)   broadcast
(B)   been broadcast
(C)   broadcasted
(D)   been broadcasted

69.   Paulina arrived late, she... the right route.

(A)   cannot have taken
(B)   could not have taking
(C)   could not had taken
(D)   could not have taken

70.   Choose the word that does not have the same vowel sound as the others.

(A)   sun
(B)   shun
(C)   son
(D)   short

71.   Choose the word that does not have the same vowel sound as the others.

(A)   deep
(B)   lease
(C)   meet
(D)   lace

Choose the word that has the same consonant sound(s) as the one presented by the letter(s) underlined

72.   <u>b</u>aby

(A)   dumb
(B)   climb
(C)   tuber
(D)   plumber

73.   t̲ime

(A)   water
(B)   weather
(C)   debut
(D)   depot

In the question below, the word in capital letters has an emphatic stress. Choose the option that best fits the expression in the sentence

74.   The fire destroyed MANY lives.

(A)   Did the fire destroy the village?
(B)   Did the fire destroy some houses?
(C)   Did the fire destroy any lives?
(D)   Did the fire spare any lives?

75.   The electricity in OUR premises comes from a generator.

(A)   Is the electricity in your compound supplied by a generator?
(B)   Is the electricity in your neighbour's premises supplied by a generator?
(C)   Does the electricity in your premises come from NEPA?
(D)   Does everybody in your street receive electricity from generators?

76.   Identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

(A)   Interrupt
(B)   Contribute
(C)   Harmattan
(D)   Entertain

77.   Identify the word that has a different stress pattern from the others.

(A)   Interlocutor
(B)   Opportunity
(C)   Ambiguity
(D)   Actualization

Choose the one that has the correct stress
78.   laboratory

(A)   LA-bor-a-tory
(B)   la-BOR-a-tory
(C)   la-bor-A-tory
(D)   la-bor-a-TORY

79.   expantiate

(A)   Ex-pan-ti-ate
(B)   ex-PAN-ti-ate
(C)   ex-pan-TI-ate

(D)   ex-pan-ti-ATE

80.   intensify

(A)   IN-ten-si-fy
(B)   in-TEN-si-fy
(C)   in-ten-SI-fy
(D)   in-ten-si-FY

CURRENT AFFAIRS

1.   The current life expectancy in Nigeria is

(A)   55
(B)   47
(C)   39
(D)   51
(E)   45

2.   Yumu and Zabara are ethnic groups in

(A)   Kebbi Sate
(B)   Benue State
(C)   Niger State
(D)   Kano State
(E)   Edo State

3.   Mr Dele Giwa was killed through a letter bomb on

(A)   October 19, 1986
(B)   September 17, 1987
(C)   October 19, 1986
(D)   September 17, 1986
(E)   October 19, 1987

4.   The following are spices except

(A)   Rye
(B)   Saffron
(C)   Ginger
(D)   Cloves
(E)   Nutmeg

5.   Desmond Tutu was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in

(A)   1983
(B)   1987
(C)   2001

(D)   2000

(E)   1984

6.   Victoria is the capital city of

(A)   Somalia
(B)   Morocco
(C)   Seychelles
(D)   Burundi
(E)   Lesotho

7.   The Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies is

(A)   Prof.   Dalhatu Musdapher
(B)   Prof.   Pat Utomi
(C)   Prof.   Epiphany Azinge
(D)   Justice Nikki Tobi
(E)   Prof.   (Mrs) Bolanle Awe

8.   Centre of Unity is to Abuja as State of Hospitality is to

(A)   Rivers
(B)   Cross River
(C)   Katsina
(D)   Nassarawa
(E)   Sokoto

9.   The capital of Uruguay is

(A)   Bangkok
(B)   Montevideo
(C)   Bern
(D)   Manila
(E)   Uru

10.   The Governor of Anambra State is

(A)   Mr.   Peter Obi
(B)   Owelle Rochas Okorocha
(C)   Peter Odili
(D)   Chris Ngige
(E)   Mr.   Charles Adams

11.   _____ was the Chief Justice of Nigeria between 1995 and 2006

(A)   Justice Idris Lagbo Kutigi
(B)   Justice Mohammad Lawal Uwais
(C)   Justice George Sodeinde Sowemimo
(D)   Justice Salihu Modibo Alfa Belgore
(E)   Justice Mohammed Bello

12.   The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is from

(A)   United Kingdom
(B)   South Korea
(C)   Ghana
(D)   South Africa
(E)   Ukraine

13.   The capital of Iran is

(A)   Iranian
(B)   Dublin
(C)   Baghdad
(D)   Teheran
(C)   Budapest

14.   The full meaning of UEFA is

(A)   Union of European Federation Associations
(B)   United European Football Associations
(C)   Union of European Football Associations
(D)   United English Football Associations
(E)   Union of English Football Associations

15.   Nelson Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in

(A)   1992
(B)   1993
(C)   1994
(D)   1995
(E)   1996

16.   Ibeno Beach is in

(A)   Lagos State
(B)   Cross River State
(C)   Akwa Ibom State
(D)   Taraba State
(E)   Niger State

17.   The June 12 Presidential election was annulled by President Ibrahim Babangida on

(A)   June 12 1993
(B)   June 14 1993
(C)   June 18 1993
(D)   June 23 1993
(E)   June 27 1993

18.   Gombe State belongs to the_____geo-political zone in Nigeria

(A)   South East

(B)   South West

(C)   North Central

(D)   North East

(E)   North West

19.   The full meaning of OECD is

(A)   Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

(B)   Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development

(C)   Organization of Economic Community and Development

(D)   Organization for Economic Community and Development

(E)   Order of the Economic Community and Development

20.   Paparada Square is in

(A)   Ilorin

(B)   Lokoja

(C)   Kaduna

(D)   Lagos

(E)   Sokoto

21.   The former Eastern Region was proclaimed a sovereign nation, Biafra by Odumegu Ojukwu on

(A)   May 30, 1967

(B)   June 15, 1966

(C)   April 6, 1968

(D)   January 10, 1965

(E)   April 21, 1969

22.   OďaŶtås Statue is loĐated iŶ

(A)   Abeokuta

(B)   Ibadan

(C)   Ogbomoso

(D)   Ilorin

(E)   Ijebu Ode

23.   The Kruger National Park is in

(A)   South Africa

(B)   Tunisia

(C)   Cameroon

(D)   Poland

(E)   U.S.

24.   The official residence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations is in

(A)   Washington D.C.   United States

(B)   New York City, United States

(C)   Birmingham, United Kingdom

(D) Atlanta Georgia, United States

(E) London

25. Dar es Salaam is the capital of

(A) Tunisia

(B) Turkey

(C) Zimbabwe

(D) Sudan

(E) Tanzania

26. Shanga and Kyenga are ethnic groups in

(A) Sokoto State

(B) Bauchi State

(C) Niger State

(D) Kwara State

(E) Niger State

27. FESTAC started in

(A) October 1976

(B) October 1978

(C) November 1977

(D) November 1978

(E) June 1979

28. Which of these was never a Senate President in Nigeria?

(A) Iyocha Ayu

(B) Chuba Okadigbo

(C) Pius Anyim

(D) Ameh Ebute

(E) Umaru Dikko

29. The following are spices except

(A) Rye

(B) Saffron

(C) Ginger

(D) Cloves

(E) Nutmeg

30. Liďeđiảs foďŵeđ IŶteđiŵ PđesideŶt ǁas

(A) Samuel Doe

(B) William Tolbert

(C) Amos Sawyer

(D) Charles Taylor

(E) Lt. Gen. Hezekiah Bowen

31.   The capital of Iran is

(A)   Iranian
(B)   Dublin
(C)   Baghdad
(D)   Teheran
(E)   Budapest

32.   The Executive Secretary of the National Universities Commission is

(A)   Prof.   Peter Okebukola
(B)   Prof.   Segun Adesina
(C)   Prof.   Julius Okojie
(D)   Prof.   Jubril Aminu
(E)   Prof.   Dibu Ojerinde

33.   The United Nations Charter was formed on

(A)   1 February 1946
(B)   26 June 1945
(C)   24 October 1945
(D)   15 March 1943
(E)   10 January 1939

34.   Abayon, Adim and Adun are ethnic groups in

(A)   Taraba State
(B)   Cross River State
(C)   Bauchi State
(D)   Rivers State
(E)   Adamawa Stat

35.   Barack Obama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in

(A)   2000
(B)   2003
(C)   2004
(D)   2007
(E)   2009

36.   The capital of Greece is

(A)   Greek
(B)   Athens
(C)   Rome
(D)   Jerusalem
(E)   Syria

37.   Assop Falls can be found in

(A)   Plateau State

(B)   Kano State

(C)   Taraba State

(D)   Sokoto State

(E)   Niger State

38.   The Secretary-General of the United Nations between 1972 and 1981 was

(A)   Javier Perez de Cuellar

(B)   Alger Hiss

(C)   Kofi Annan

(D)   Kurt Waldheim

(E)   Ahmed Salim

39.   Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others were executed in

(A)   1994

(B)   1995

(C)   1996

(D)   1997

(D)   1998

40.   Gombe State belongs to the _____ geo-political zone in Nigeria

(A)   South East

(B)   South West

(C)   North Central

(D)   North East

(E)   North West

41.   Albert Lutuli was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in

(A)   1960

(B)   1970

(C)   1947

(D)   1909

(E)   1934

42.   Ronald Reagan, the former US President, was a

(A)   Democrat

(B)   Republican

(C)   Democratic-Republican

(D)   Federalist

(E)   Whig

43.   The full meaning of UEFA is

(A)   Union of European Federation Associations

(B)   United European Football Associations

(C)   Union of European Football Associations

(D)   United English Football Associations

(E)   Union of English Football Associations

44.   Gurara Falls can be located in

(A)   Niger State

(B)   Anambra State

(C)   Imo State

(D)   Edo State

(E)   Adamawa State

45.   Obudu Cattle Ranch is in

(A)   River State

(B)   Cross River State

(C)   Bayelsa State

(D)   Akwa Ibom State

(E)   Delta State

46.   Alau Dam and Alan Lake are located in

(A)   Calabar

(B)   Warri

(C)   Okitipupa

(D)   Maiduguri

(E)   Ebonyi

47.   The National Security Adviser is

(A)   Gen.   Andrew Owoeye Azazi (rtd)

(B)   Col.   Sambo Dasuki

(C)   Gen.   Aliyu Mohammed Gusau

(D)   Col.   Kayode Are

(E)   Lt.   Gen.   James Morgan

48.   Maseru is the capital city of

(A)   Mauritius

(B)   Rwanda

(C)   Lesotho

(D)   Tunisia

(E)   Gambia

49.   The Inspector-General of Police is

(A)   Mr Iyami Aganike

(B)   Alhaji Mohammed Dahiru Abubakar

(C)   Mr Tafa Balogun

(D)   Mr Muhammed Katsina

(E)   Mr Sunday Ehindero

50.   The Minster of Health is

(A)   Prof.   Olikoye Ransome Kuti
(B)   Prof.   C.O.Onyebuchi
(C)   Prof.   Babatunde Osotimehin
(D)   Dr (Mrs) Grange Alice
(E)   Dr Olumide Thomas

BIOLOGY

1.   The muscle cell fluid of an athlete was tested immediately after a 100m race and was found to contain a high concentration of lactic acid .Explain what could have caused this. The

(A)   athlete must have eaten food containing a lactic acid
(B)   athlete must have injected lactic acid into his blood just before the race
(C)   athlete must have carried out anaerobic respiration during the race
(D)   athlete must have inhaled lactic acid from the environment during the race.

2.   One of this is not a continuous variation

(A)   height
(B)   weight
(C)   tongue rolling
(D)   skin colour

3.   One of the following is usually worm-like, cylindrical or flattened

(A)   molluscs
(B)   insects
(C)   nematods
(D)   annelids

4.   The roots hairs are

(A)   strength and support
(B)   conducting liquid
(C)   absorption of water and salt
(D)   penetration into the soil

5.   The random way genes recombine during meiosis and fertilization leads to

(A)   genetic variation
(B)   phenotype
(C)   genome
(D)   genotype

6.   In a cell, the genes are carried by

(A)   Nuclear membrane
(B)   Chromatin threads
(C)   lysosomes
(D)   Mitochondria

7. An ecosystem is composed of all of the following except:

(A) Plants
(B) Animals
(C) Temperature
(D) Meadows

8. In a food web, tertiary consumers belong to which trophic level

(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

9. The primary structure responsible for pumping blood for circulation through the mammalian circulatory systems is the

(A) Veins
(B) Right auricle
(C) Arteries
(D) Left ventricle

10. The cocoon into which an earthworm lays its egg is produced in the

(A) prostomium
(B) peristomium
(C) chaeta
(D) clitellum

11. Daughters receives their X-chromosome from their ____

(A) father
(B) mother
(C) relative
(D) siblings

12. In bony fishes, the swim bladder is used for

(A) adjusting the weight of the fish when swimming at different levels.
(B) extracting oxygen from water which enters the mouth of the fish.
(C) equalizing fluid pressures between the fish and the surrounding water.
(D) absorbing more water when the fish is about to descend to a lower level

13. The theory that new organs or characteristics develop in organisms when there is a need for them was postulated by

(A) Charles Darwin
(B) Wallace
(C) Lean Lamarck
(D) Gregor Mendel

14. Ribosomes are found in all living cells. What is their function?

(A) cellular respiration
(B) synthesis of proteins
(C) excretion of waste products
(D) intracellular transport

15. Which of the following is NOT a function of the nucleus of a cell?

(A) It controls the life processes of the cell
(B) It translates genetic information for the manufacture of proteins
(C) It stores and carries hereditary information
(D) It is a reservoir of energy for the cell

16. Plants that are adapted to grow in dry land where water content is low are

(A) Halophytes
(B) Hydrophytes
(C) Xerophytes
(D) Mesophytes

17. What happens to a man whose pancreas has been surgically removed?

(A) the level of blood sugar would increase
(B) the glycogen content of the liver would increase
(C) his blood pressure would decrease
(D) his weight would increase appreciably

18. The hereditary factor of the material for inheritance is

(A) organ
(B) sex
(C) gene
(D) ovum

19. The random way genes recombine during meiosis and fertilization leads to

(A) genetic variation
(B) phenotype
(C) genome
(D) genotype

20. One of the following is not an excretory structure

(A) stomata
(B) blood
(C) kidney
(D) flame cell

21. In a food web, tertiary consumers belong to which trophic level

(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

22. Which of the following factors is not associated with aquatic habitat

(A) Temperature
(B) Light intensity
(C) Humidity
(D) wave action

23. One of the following are usually worm-like, cylindrical or flattened

(A)   molluscs
(B)   insects
(C)   nematods
(D)   annelids

24.   Which of the following constitutes the main internal tissue of leaf?

(A)   Cuticle
(B)   Mesophyll
(C)   Vascular bundle
(D)   Lower epidermis

25.   In insects, the structure that performs the same function as the kidney in man is the

(A)   Nephridium
(B)   Flame cell
(C)   Malphigian tubule
(D)   Trachea

26.   Principles of heredity can be applied in one of these

(A)   medicine
(B)   chemistry
(C)   law
(D)   biology

27.   One of this is not a shape of fingerprints

(A)   circles
(B)   loop
(C)   whorls
(D)   arches

28.   What is the term used to describe the sum total of biotic and abiotic factors in the environment of the organism?

(A)   habitat
(B)   biome
(C)   ecosystem
(D)   ecological niche

29.   S phase in growth curve is known as?

(A)   rapid phase
(B)   shot phase
(C)   long phase
(D)   end Phase

30.   Carbohydrates are stored in animal cells as

(A)   glycogen
(B)   glucose
(C)   maltase
(D)   starch

31.   The rhesus factor of blood was first identified in a category of

(A) Monkeys
(B) Human females
(C) Human males
(D) Chimpanzees

32. The division of nucleus is known as

(A) karyokinesis
(B) cytokinesis
(C) isogamy
(D) isopomy

33. In the mammal, the autonomic system consists of

(A) sympathetic and parasympathetic systems
(B) brain and spinal nerves
(C) brain and cranial nerves
(D) spinal cord and spinal nerves

34. The reproduction of cell is controlled by which of the following:

(A) RNA
(B) DNA
(C) mRNA
(D) Mitosis

35. The order of food passage in the digestive system is

(A) Ileum-Cecum-Colon-Rectum
(B) Ileum-Colon-Cecum-Rectum
(C) Colon-Ileum-Cecum-Rectum
(D) Colon-Cecum-Ileum-Rectum

36. In plants, the structures that play roles similar to the arteries and veins of animals are the

(A) Xylem and Phloem
(B) Root hairs and xylem
(C) Lenticels and phloem
(D) roots and stems

37. Two plants with red flowers were back crossed, which of the following results indicates that the plants are heterozygous red flower, where red flowers are dominants?

(A) 75%red and 25% white
(B) 50% red and 50% white
(C) 100% white
(D) 100% red

38. Genetically modified food products have not become universally accepted because

(A) they are not tasty as others produced by conventional means
(B) they are usually costlier than others produced by conventional means
(C) their effect on human consumers is not yet fully understood
(D) the technology can be applied only in developed countries

39. Which of these animals is not metamerically segmented

(A)   tapeworm
(B)   earthworm
(C)   centipede
(D)   shark

40.   The sterile individuals in the honey bee are known as

(A)   Drone
(B)   Queens
(C)   Workers
(D)   None of these

41.   Which of the following is used mainly for balancing in fish?

(A)   the caudal fin
(B)   The pectoral fin
(C)   The anal fin
(D)   The dorsal fin

42.   Octopus is popularly known as_____fish

(A)   devil
(B)   jelly
(C)   cray
(D)   shark

43.   The sexual reproductive units produced by mature individuals of sexually reproducing species of organism is called

(A)   sperms
(B)   ova
(C)   zygotes
(D)   gametes.

44.   Which of these does not have respiratory and circulatory systems

(A)   annelids
(B)   nematods
(C)   insects
(D)   molluscs

45.   Spear grass has underground structure called

(A)   bulbs
(B)   corm
(C)   rhizomes
(D)   tap roots

46.   Maize is best stored against insect attack

(A)   on raised platform
(B)   in fumigated silos
(C)   while still on the cob
(D)   in humid metal tanks

47.   Circulation of blood to all parts of the body excepts the lungs is through

(A)   the pulmonary artery
(B)   Systemic circulation
(C)   The lymphatic system
(D)   Pulmonary circulation

48.   Manufactured food in the plants is transported through the

(A)   xylem
(B)   phloem
(C)   cambium
(D)   cortex

49.   The genetic make- up of an organism is called

(A)   genotype
(B)   phenotype
(C)   variation
(D)   gene

50.   A sudden change in a gene or genes is called

(A)   fertilization
(B)   variation
(C)   mutation
(D)   heredity

CHEMISTRY

1.   Organic Chemistry is the branch of Chemistry that deals with ------- and -------

(A)   Hydrogen & oxygen
(B)   Carbon & Carbon
(C)   Carbon & Sulphur
(D)   Carbon & Hydrogen

2.   The movement of liquid molecules from the surface of the liquid to the gaseous phase above it is known as

(A)   Brownian motion
(B)   Zig Zag Motion
(C)   evaporation
(D)   liquefaction

3.   Which of the following is an acidic salt?

(A) $NaHSO_4$
(B) Na_2SO_4
(C) CH_3CO_2Na
(D) Na_2S

4.   Given that the molecular mass of iron is 56 and that of oxygen is 16, how many moles of iron (III) oxide will be contained in 1kg of the compound?

(A)   12.5moles

(B)   0.625moles

(C)   25moles

(D)   6.25moles

5.   3.0g of a mixture of potassium carbonate and potassium chloride were dissolved in a $250cm^3$ standard flask.$25cm^3$ of this solution required $40.00cm^3$ of 0.01M HCl for neutralization. What is the percentage by weight of k_2CO_3 in the mixture? (k = 39, O = 16, C = 12)

(A)   92

(B)   89

(C)   72

(D)   82

6.   0.499g of $CuSO_4.XH_2O$ when heated to constant weight gave a residue of 0.346g. What is the value of X?

(A)   2.0

(B)   3.0

(C)   5.0

(D)   4.0

7.   The principal constituents of natural gas is

(A)   methane

(B)   ethane

(C)   propane

(D)   butane

8.   Which of the following gases can be collected by the method of downward delivery?

(A)   chlorine

(B)   oxygen

(C)   ammonia

(D)   hydrogen

9.   A mixture of sugar and sulphur can be separated by

(A)   dissolution in water, evaporation and filtration

(B)   filtration, evaporation and dissolution in water

(C)   dissolution in water, filtration and evaporation

(D)   evaporation, dissolution in water and filtration

10.   The percentage of water of crystallization in $ZnSO_4. 7H_2O$ is

(A)   33%

(B)   44%

(C)   55%

(D)   87%

11.   When a solution of silver (I) nitrate is saturated with hydrogen sulphide, a black precipitate forms which is

(A) H_2S

(B) Ag_2S

(C)   PbS

(D) HNO_3

12.   0.0075 mole of calcium trioxocarbonate (iv) is added to 0.015 mole of a solution of HCl. The volume of gas evolved at S.T.P is

(A) $224cm^3$
(B)   168cm³
(C) $112cm^3$
(D) $100cm^3$

13.   The weakest attractive force that can be observed between two molecules is

(A)   ionic
(B)   covalent
(C)   coordinates
(D)   van der waals forces

14.   Which quantum number divides shells into orbitals?

(A)   Principal
(B)   azimuthally
(C)   magnetic
(D)   spin

15.   The major source of oxides of nitrogen is from the burning of

(A)   coal
(B)   wood
(C)   fuel
(D)   chlorofluorocarbons.

16.   Cotton is almost pure

(A)   starch
(B)   protein
(C)   animal fibre
(D)   cellulose

17.   Lucas reagent is used to test for

(A)   alkanes
(B)   alkanoic acids
(C)   alkanols
(D)   amines

18.   An element X forms the following compounds with chlorine: XCl_4, XCl_3, XCl_2. This illustrate the

(A)   law of multiple proportions
(B)   law of definite proportions
(C)   law of conservation of mass
(D)   law of chemical proportions

19.   The molecular formula of a common organic laboratory anesthetic is

(A) $CHCl_3$
(B) CHI_3
(C) CCl_4
(D) CHF_3

20.   Organic molecules that have the suffix-ene are unsaturated hydrocarbons that have

(A)   a single bond
(B)   double bond
(C)   a triple bond
(D)   an ionic bond

21.   Copper metal dissolves in concentrated trioxonitrate (v)   acid with the resultant evolution of

(A) CO_2
(B) SO_2
(C) NO_2
(D) CO

22.   Which of the following is not a member of the homologous series of the paraffins?

(A) C_3H_8
(B) C_5H_{12}
(C) $C_{15}H_{32}$
(D) $C_{24}H_{48}$

23.   Element P, Q, R and S have 6, 11, 15 and 16 electrons respectively, therefore,

(A)   p will form an ionic bond with R
(B)   R will form an electrovalent bond with S
(C)   Q will form a covalent bond with S
(D)   Q will form an electrovalent bond with S

24.   A gaseous mixture of 80.0g of oxygen and 56.0g of nitrogen has a total pressure of 1.8atm. The partial pressure of oxygen in the mixture is

(A)   0.8atm
(B)   1.0atm
(C)   1.2atm
(D)   1.4atm

25.   Palm wine turns sour with time because

(A)   the sugar content is converted into alcohol
(B)   the CO_2 formed during the fermentation process has a sour taste
(C)   it is commonly adulterated by the tappers and sellers
(D)   microbiological activity results in the production of organic acids within it.

26.   Alkanals can be differentiated from alkanones by reaction with

(A)   2, 4 – dinitrophenylhydrazine
(B)   hydrogen cyanide
(C)   sodium hydrogen sulphite
(D)   Tolle's reagent

27.   The following are uses of sulphur except

(A)   vulcanization of rubber
(B)   manufacture of dyes
(C)   coating of steel to prevent rusting
(D)   manufacture of tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid.

28.   Catalytic hydrogenation of benzene produces

(A)   an aromatic hydrogenation
(B)   margarine
(C)   cyclohexane
(D)   benzene

29.   The oxidation number of chlorine is +1in

(A) $KClO_3$
(B) Cl_2O_7
(C) $ZnCl_2$
(D) $NaClO$

30.   The carbon atoms on ethane are

(A) Sp^2 hybridised
(B) SP hybridized
(C) SP^3 hybridised
(D) SP^2d hybridized

31.   At 25°C and 1atm, a gas occupies a volume of $1.50dm^3$.   What volume will it occupy at 100 °C and 1atm?

(A) $1.88dm^3$
(B) $6.00dm^3$
(C) $18.80dm^3$
(D) $60.0dm^3$

32.   A current of 4.0 amperes was passed through copper (II) tetraoxosulphate (IV)   solution for one hour using copper electrodes. What was the mass of copper deposited? (Cu =64, IF = 96500C)

(A)   3.2g
(B)   4.8g
(C)   6.4g
(D)   96

33.   Pauli exclusion principle is related to

(A)   quantum numbers of electrons
(B)   reversibility of equilibrium reactions
(C)   electronegativity values of elements
(D)   collision theory of reactions rate

34.   Esterification of propane 1, 2, 3-triol and unsaturated higher carboxylic acids will produce

(A)   fats
(B)   soap
(C)   alkanols
(D)   methyl propanoate

35.   The greenhouse effect is a climatic condition associated with the presence of excess

(A) CO_2
(B) H_2S
(C) NO
(D) NH_3

36.   The metal extracted from cassiterite is

(A)   calcium
(B)   copper
(C)   tin
(D)   sodium

37.   The following are uses of sulphur except

(A)   vulcanization of rubber
(B)   manufacture of dyes
(C)   coating of steel to prevent rusting
(D)   manufacture of tetraoxosulphate (VI) acid

38.   Equilibrium is sad to be attained in a reversible reaction when

(A)   all the reactants have been used up
(B)   all the products have been formed
(C)   there is no further change in temperature
(D)   the rate of forward and backward reactions are equal

39.   The greenhouse effect is a climatic condition associated with the presence of excess

(A) CO_2
(B) H_2S
(C) NO
(D) NH_3

40.   The following uses radioactive isotopes except for

(A)   sterilization of medical equipment
(B)   tracing reaction paths
(C)   dating elements
(D)   determining equilibrium positions

41.   Which of the following is needed to produce a slag during the extraction of iron in the blast furnace?

(A)   cryolite
(B)   limestone
(C)   carbon
(D)   sulphur

42.   Calcium atom ionizes by

(A)   gaining two electrons
(B)   losing two electrons
(C)   sharing two electrons
(D)   gaining two proton

43.   In the Periodic Table, the elements that lose electrons most readily belong to

(A)   group IA
(B)   group IIA
(C)   group IIIA
(D)   group VIIA

44. Which of the following halogens is the most reactive?

(A) F_2
(B) Br_2
(C) Cl_2
(D) I_2

45. Which of the following substances increases in mass when heated in air?

(A) sodium chloride
(B) iodine crystals
(C) magnessium ribon
(D) copper (ii)   oxide

46. Which of the following properties increases down a group in the Periodic Table

(A) atomic radius
(B) electronegativity
(C) electron affinity
(D) ionization energy

47. Which of the following types of reactions takes place between C_2H_4 and the halogens?

(A) Substitution
(B) Addition
(C) polymerization
(D) Oxidation

48. An amphoteric oxide is an

(A) amorphorous oxide of a metal
(B) amorphorous oxide of a non-metal
(C) Oxide that is insoluble in water
(D) Oxide that behaves as a base as well as an acid

49. What weight of sodium hydroxide is required to make $500cm^3$ of 0.2M solution?

(A) 40g
(B) 20g
(C) 10g
(D) 4g

50. The IUPAC names for the compounds CH_3COOH and $CH_2 = CH_2$ are respectively;

(A) acetic acid and ethane
(B) ethanoic acid and ethene
(C) methanoic acid and ethylene
(D) acetic acid and ethene

COMMERCE

1   The type of activity which turns processed raw materials into consumer and industrial goods is described as

(A)   extractive

(B)   manufacturing

(C)   constructive

(D)   processing

2.   A company earned a total revenue of =N=108 million with a total cost of =N=91 million in 1991. If it paid 45% tax on its gross profit for that year, determine its net profit.

(C)   =N= 24.65 million

(C)   =N= 17.00 million

(C)   =N= 9.35 million

(C)   =N= 7.65 million

3.   The production process that combines two or more raw materials into one end product is

(A)   conditioning

(B)   blending

(C)   merging

(D)   synthesis

4.   Sole enterprise may flourish best in

(A)   a mining business

(B)   a retailing business

(C)   an oil exploration business

(C)   a car assembly business

5.   A demonstration of social responsibility by a business is the payment of

(A)   taxes to government

(B)   dividends to shareholders

(C)   interest on loans

(D)   premium for insurance

6.   The difference between the total payments for imports and the receipts from exports within a given period is referred to as

(A)   balance of payments

(B)   balance of trade

(C)   comparative cost advantage

(D)   comparative advantage

7.   A distinguishing characteristic of a limited liability company is that is

(A)   is a collection of many sole proprietors

(B)   is a multiple partnership

(C)   can sue and be sued

(D)   has limited resources

8.   Which of the following statements is TRUE about sea transport?

(A)   all ships have specific routes to ply
(B)   all ships must be insured at every journey
(C)   all ships are insured separately from the crew
(D)   all ships normally arrive at their destination with goods

9.   Which of the following takes place when firms producing at different stages in the same industry combine?

(A)   conglomeration
(B)   vertical integration
(C)   horizontal integration
(D)   cartel

10.   Goods discharged from ships on which import duties have not been paid are kept in the

(A)   ordinary warehouse
(B)   public warehouse
(C)   private warehouse
(D)   bonded warehouse

11.   NACCIMA stands for

(A)   Nigerian-American Centre for Culture, Industries, Mines and Arts
(B)   Nigerian Association for Culture, Civics, Industries, Minerals and Arts
(C)   National Agency for Culture, Civilization, Investments, Manufacturing and Agriculture
(D)   Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture

12.   What are the factors with which commercial undertakings can be distinguished?

I   Size of the undertakings
II   Profits generated
III   forms of ownership
IV   Location of the undertakings

(A)   I and II only
(B)   I and III only
(C)   II and III only
(D)   III and IV only

13.   For the establishment of a powerful consumers' association in Nigeria to exist, there must be

(A)   financial and moral support from the public
(B)   honest and committed leadership
(C)   allocation of goods from the producers
(D)   freedom from external influence.

14.   The merger of two companies producing the same type of products is an example of

(A)   vertical integration
(B)   horizontal integration
(C)   lateral merger

(D)   an acquisition

15.   Which of the following is the most important business resource?

(A)   money
(B)   management
(C)   materials
(D)   manpower

16.   In the case of a voluntary liquidation of a business, the receiver is appointed by the

(A)   creditors
(B)   debtors
(C)   directors
(D)   shareholders

17.   Which of the following makes other functions of business its appendages?

(A)   production
(B)   marketing
(C)   finance
(D)   personnel

18.   The nominal value of a share as specified in the Memorandum of Association and the share certificate is the

(A)   discounted value
(B)   stock value
(C)   face value
(D)   par value

19.   The use of computers in modern banking industry is a reflection of

(A)   competitive development
(B)   scientific development
(C)   economic development
(D)   technological development

20.   A public limited company can raise long-term loans through

(A)   the capital market
(B)   the money market
(C)   bank overdrafts
(D)   discount houses

21.   RRF as a scheme introduced by the Central Bank of Nigeria means

(A)   Recording and Rediscounting Faculty
(B)   Refinancing and Recording Faculty
(C)   Refinancing and Rediscounting Faculty
(D)   Refinancing and Reinvesting Faculty

22.   The breaking down of a market into separate and identifiable elements each with its own special product requirements is known as market

(A)   differentiation
(B)   segmentation
(C)   penetration
(D)   identification

23.   Which of the following gives the correct order in which the listed documents are used?

(A)   debit note, order, delivery note, invoice and statement
(B)   order, delivery note, invoice, debit note and statement
(C)   statement, order, invoice, delivery note and debit note
(D)   invoice, order, statement, debit note and delivery note

24.   When an industry or company is nationalized, the state becomes

(A)   the majority shareholder
(B)   the minority shareholder
(C)   the only shareholder
(D)   an equal shareholder with other individuals

25.   Freight note is a document

(A)   used by government to transport goods from one country to another
(B)   issued by a shipping company giving details of charges
(C)   used for payment for imported goods
(D)   given by an importer to pay for goods at a future period

26.   Motivation is an essential element in management because it

(A)   leads to the improvement of staff welfare
(B)   eŶÐouđages iŶdi|iduals to ‖ođk to‖ađds aÐhie|iŶg the ođgaŶisatioŶs oďjeÐti|es
(C)   đeduÐes fđiÐtioŶ aŵoŶg the ođgaŶisatioŶs oďjeÐti|es
(D)   helps to eliminate industrial disharmony

27.   The practice by which an insurance company accepts a very large risk and later shares it with other insurance companies is called

(A)   subrogation
(B)   contribution
(C)   re-insurance
(D)   indemnity

28.   The business organization in which shareholders have equal votes is

(A)   sole proprietorship
(B)   partnership
(C)   co-operative
(D)   limited liability

29.   A major liability of a commercial bank arises from

(A)   Đustoŵeđš deposits
(B)   loans and advances
(C)   overdrafts
(D)   staff allowances

30.   A term which indicates that a share is temporarily suspended is

(A)   ex-dividend
(B)   cum-dividend
(C)   bond
(D)   stock

31.   The most important piece of legislation governing business and commercial activities in Nigeria currently is the

(A)   Companies Decree, 1968
(B)   Trade Disputes Decree, 1976
(C)   Companies and Allied Matters Decree, 1990
(D)   Banks and Other Financial Institutions Decree, 1991

32.   The existing system of governance and the administrative sub-divisions of a country which described as

(A)   economic environment
(B)   legal environment
(C)   political environment
(D)   social environment

33.   One of the criteria for differentiating consumer markets from industrial ones is the

(A)   type of demand
(B)   type of supply
(C)   nature of the services rendered
(D)   price of the goods

34.   If a fidŵs tudŶoļeđ is =N=6ǫ,666 aŶd the Đost of goods sold is =N= 66,666, ‖hat is the peđĐeŶtage of gross profit on sales?

(A)   23.3%
(B)   33.3%
(C)   50.0%
(D)   66.6%

35.   The overriding objective of the Food and Drug Act in Nigeria is to prevent the

(A)   importation of food and drugs that can be locally manufactured
(B)   consumption of food and drugs not tested by the ministries of health
(C)   adulteration of food and drugs sold in the country
(D)   manufacturers of food and drugs from charging excessive prices

36.   The assets, liabilities and general management of a distressed bank may be taken over by

(A)   International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(B)   Nigerian Industrial Development Bank
(C)   Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation
(D)   Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry

37.   The activities of consumers association in Nigeria have not been effective because

(A)   the consumers are too many
(B)   the government is not favourably disposed towards consumerism
(C)   there is poor enlightenment about consumer rights
(D)   the consumers have no medium for expressing their feelings.

38.   I.   Companies must be registered as private limited liability companies.
II.   Companies must have not less than 100 shareholders.
III.   No shareholder may have more than 75% of issued share capital.

What of the above are requirements for admission into the second-tier securities market?

(A)   I and II only
(B)   I and III only
(C)   I, II and III
(D)   II and III only

39.   The least of the advantages of indigenization is that

(A)   the standard of living of the indigenes is improved
(B)   the economy is controlled by the nationals
(C)   entrepreneurial skills is developed
(D)   foĐeigŶeđš doŵiŶatioŶ is aĮoided

40.   An underlying principle in the marketing of goods is that firms should

(A)   train their personnel
(B)   be consumer oriented
(C)   advertise the goods
(D)   sell through outlets

41.   An example of a consumer protection agency is the

(A)   Nigerian Bar Association
(B)   Nigerian Medical Association
(C)   Federal Environmental Protection Agency
(D)   Manufacturers Association of Nigeria

42.   The ordinary shareholders enjoy the following rights EXCEPT the right to

(A)   vote at annual general meetings
(B)   elect the board of directors
(C)   participate in additional issues of shares

(D)   receive dividends at a predetermined rate

43.   The body that organizes, promotes and participates in local and foreign trade fairs is the

(A)   Ministry of Commerce and Tourism
(B)   Ministry of Finance
(C)   Chambers of Commerce
(D)   Export Promotion Council

44.   Coŵŵeđ Đe ŵakes it possiďle fođ ŵaŶ to liļe iŶ a …

(A)   complex and organized society
(B)   society characterized by subsistency
(C)   society characterized by dependency
(D)   simple and organized society

45.   The main function of thrift, credit and loans co-operative societies is to

(A)   educate their members
(B)   collect money from their members
(C)   disburse money to their members
(D)   raise investment finance among their members

46.   Which of these sets of external environmental factors affect a business operation?

(A)   Competition, Industry and Product
(B)   Competition, Labour and Political
(C)   Political, Cultural and Labour
(D)   Economic, Social and Legal

47   Management is described as

(A)   getting things done through people
(B)   implementation of business decisions
(C)   the number of levels in an organisation
(D)   the people in authority in an organization

48.   The ECOBANK is the initiative of

(A)   some well-meaning Nigerian shareholders
(B)   the Federal Government of Nigeria
(C)   West African States to foster trade
(D)   the Lagos State Government to enhance capital mobilization

49.   Under normal circumstances, a business enterprise can be ideally structured

(A)   by product, function or territories
(B)   around the personalities in the enterprise
(C)   on the ruling of the management
(D)   on the basis of an order from stockholders

50.   Shares can be forfeited for

(A)   non-payment of any due to the company
(B)   non-attending three annual general meetings consecutively
(C)   non-payment of call money
(D)   violent activities at the Annual General Meetings

ECONOMICS

1.   Basic extractive activities are classified as:

(A)   primary production
(B)   manufacturing production
(C)   technical production
(D)   secondary production

2.   Which of the following is not strictly included in the study of economics?

(A)   production
(B)   consumption
(C)   whether a product is harmful
(D)   distribution

3.   It is impossible to satisfy all human wants because:

(A)   of income inequality
(B)   available resources are limited
(C)   human wants are unlimited
(D)   money income is limited

4.   Mr. Tola needs a book and a calculator that cost ₦70 each. If he buys the book instead of the calculator, the opportunity cost of his choice is:

(A)   ₦70
(B)   ₦140
(C)   calculator
(D)   Book

5.   The meaning of scale of preference is:

(A)   a list of consumers wants, arranged in order of importance
(B)   the preparation of a list of goods and services that satisfy wants
(C)   the consumer budget
(D)   the consumer preference for cheap goods

6.   The knowledge of Economics enables an individual to:

(A)   be careful in the spending of his income
(B)   derive maximum satisfaction from the use of his resources

(C)   be investment conscious

(D)   avoid the purchase of harmful goods

7.   If you do not have to make any sacrifice in order to get a particular thing then its real cost is:

(A)   its price

(B)   zero

(C)   infinite

(D)   one

8   Which of the following defines Economics most comprehensively?

(A)   Organization of industries and services to produce utility

(B)   Study of human behaviour in the allocation of scarce resources

(C)   Buying and selling of goods and services

(D)   Study of economic agents in allocation of goods and services

9.   Which of the following is not a classification of economic activities?

(A)   Tertiary

(B)   Construction

(C)   Primary

(D)   Secondary

10   In economic analysis, a statement is said to be normative when it:

(A)   relates to value judgment

(B)   is concerned with what is

(C)   observes economics variables

(D)   combines A to C

11.   Which of the following statements is not correct about choice?

(A)   the process of making a choice involves opportunity cost

(B)   only individuals and firms make choice

(C)   an economist is not interested in the moral judgment of any choice so made

(D)   usually choice is made from a consumer scale preference

12.   ƎꝁoŶoŵiꝺs is a sꝺieŶꝺe ‖hiꝺh studies huŵaŶ ꝺ'eha|iouꝺ as ꝺelatioŶship ꝺ'et‖eeŶ eŶds aŶd sꝺaꝺꝺe ŵeaŶs, ‖hiꝺh ha|e alteꝺŶati|e uses. EŶdṡ heꝺe refers to:

(A)   output

(B)   wants

(C)   resources

(D)   demand

13.   The study of the economic behaviour of individual decision making unit in a free enterprise economy is called:

(A)   microeconomics

(B)   market system

(C)   macroeconomics

(D)   economic system

14.   What is the first thing to do if Biola simultaneously needs computer, a laser printer and a scanner and he has money to buy only one of these items?

(A)   check how much money he has

(B)   prepare a scale of preference

(C)   seek advice from economic experts

(D)   determine the opportunity cost

15.   Another term for opportunity cost is:

(A)   implicit cost

(B)   money cost

(C)   real cost

(D)   alternative cost

16   A consumers decision to purchase more of a product, with constant income will imply that:

(A)   more of another product will be bought

(B)   the consumer is rational

(C)   less of other product(s) will be bought

(D)   no product will be bought subsequently

17.   The concept of economic efficiency basically implies:

(A)   equity in the distribution of the nations wealth

(B)   conservation of economic resources

(C)   obtaining the maximum output from available resources at the lowest cost

(D)   a wasteless economy

18.   A good example of a free good is:

(A)   education

(B)   security

(C)   air

(D)   mineral resources

19.   The decision on what to produce is a problem in:

(A)   developing economic systems

(B)   all economic system

(C)   a centrally planned economic system only

(D)   a free-enterprise economic system only

20.   Which of the following would not be included in the fundamental principle of a free enterprise economy?

(A)   the right to make private profit

(B)   government control factor of production

(C)   private ownership of factors of production

(D)   government encourages competitive capitalism within the legal framework of the country

21.   Advance stage of socialism is referred to as:

(A)   quasi-socialism

(B)   capitalism

(C)   communism

(D)   feudalism

22.   What determines how the factors of production are to be allocated among different production activities in a planned economy?

(A)   equity principle

(B)   individual ability to pay

(C)   private needs

(D)   public needs determined by the government

23.   One of the fundamental differences between capitalist and a socialist state is that while:

(A)   there is equality in distribution of wealth in the socialist state, it is not so in a capitalist economy

(B)   in the former, price mechanism guides the allocation of resources, it is the government agency that performs this function in the latter

(C)   the former is governed by the principle of the survival of the fittest, the latter is concerned with the welfare of all

(D)   taxes are levied in a socialist economy; there is no taxation in capitalist economy

24.   The Nigerian economy can best be described as a:

(A)   mixed economy

(B)   socialist economy

(C)   mono-product economy

(D)   capitalist economy

25.   In market economy, the economy questions of what, how and for whom to produce are solved by:

(A)   government agencies

(B)   price mechanism

(C)   chief economic advisers

(D)   planning committee

26.   A socialist economy is characterized by the:

(A)   public ownership and control of factor of production

(B)   use of capital-intensive method of production

(C)   government ownership and private control of means of production

(D)   equal access to public utilities

27.   Irrespective of economic system adopted, which of the following is not an economic problem?

(A)   techniques of production to be adopted

(B)   **equal distribution of economi**

(C)   for whom to produce goods and services

(D)   how to ensure economic efficiency

28.   The following are the arguments for capitalism EXCEPT:

(A)   there is freedom of consumption and production

(B)   it disallows monopoly of economic power

(C)   **there is exploitation of consumers since the producers are out to maximize profit**

(D)   its profit motive leads to increased efficiency in production

29.   In event of shortage in supply of a commodity in the market under a planned economy, the allocation of the available commodity will be carried out by:

(A)   the producer

(B)   **the government**

(C)   price mechanism

(D)   group of consumers

30.   The economic system in which resources are privately owned is known as:

(A)   communism

(B)   socialism

(C)   **capitalism**

(D)   democracy

31.   In a market economy, the main function of price to:

(A)   **allocate resources to both consumer and producers in an efficient manner**

(B)   ensure equitable distribution of resources

(C)   ration the available goods among consumers

(D)   determine the value of each assets

32.   The term Laissez-faire is associated with:

(A)   a welfare state

(B)   a civil society

(C)   a controlled economy

(D)   **a free enterprise**

33.   With regard to the benefit of socialism, which of the alternatives is not correct?

(A)   consumers are charged fair prices for goods they purchase

(B)   **there is disincentive to hard work because private property is not allowed**

(C)   it ensures production of essential goods

(D)   it is more efficient since resources are not wasted on producing surplus

34.   Which of the following countries does not practice capitalism?

(A)   **Tanzania**

(B)   Nigeria

(C)   Britain

(D)   United States of America

35.   The graph of the function C = a + bY is:

(A)   Exponential

(B)   Quadratic

(C)   Linear

(D)   Simultaneous

36.   If y represents tons of cocoa that a farmer produce, find the range of cocoa in tons that satisfies the following inequality 250 < 2y – 400:

(A)   y > 75

(B)   y > 150

(C)   y < 75

(D)   y > 325

37.   Use the information below to answer question below

The raw data scores of 10 students of St. Okoro College who took part in Nov/Dec. 2005 G.C.E in Economics are given below. The pass mark is 40%.

34	45	25	49	15
59	64	34	40	71

†Ө.   What is the ŵeaŶ sÐođe of the studeŶtṡ ŵađks?

(A)   43.6

(B)   46.3

(C)   41.1

(D)   38.2

39.   The quantities of apple supplied by a farmer in a week are shown below:

        9, 14, 4, 15, 18

 The mean deviation of this data is:

(A)   12

(B)   2.2

(C)   60

(D)   4.4

40.   Which of the following is not a good method of data presentation and interpretation?

(A)   Charts

(B)   graphs

(C)   maps

(D)   tables

41. $MU_A = P_A$ where A = good, A:P = price of good A; MU = Marginal Utility

The above equation represents:

(A)   Total utility equation
(B)   Marginal utility equation
(C)   equilibrium equation
(D)   Utility maximization equation

42.   For a free commodity, a rational consumer will continuously increase his consumption until:

(A)   his marginal utility becomes zero
(B)   he attains the highest marginal utility level
(C)   his marginal utility equal the price he would have paid
(D)   he decides to stop

43.   A rational consumer will adjust his spending pattern so that:

(A)   the marginal utility he gets from the last naira spent on each item is the same
(B)   the total amount of money he spends on each item is the same
(C)   the total utility he gets from each item is the same
(D)   the marginal utility he gets from the last unit of each item is the same

44.   The sum of all the marginal utilities a consumer derives from the consumption of extra units of a commodity is known as:

(A)   average utility
(B)   time utility
(C)   total utility
(D)   marginal utility

45.   The ordinalist approach to the theory of consumer behaviour is based on the following assumption except that:

(A)   the consumer acts rationally
(B)   the ÐoŶsuŵeđs taste, haďit aŶd iŶÐoŵe ađe ÐoŶsisteŶt
(C)   utilities are measurable in monetary value
(D)   there are only two commodities existing in the market and their prices are known

46.   The demand for a commodity not directly for immediate consumption but for the production of another commodity is:

(A)   joint demand
(B)   composite demand
(C)   derived demand
(D)   competitive demand

47.   Demand in Economics is synonymous with:

(A)   needs of a rational consumer
(B)   all goods demanded in the market at a time

(C)   wants of the consumer at a time

(D)   wants back with ability to pay

48.   The responsiveness of demand to a change in income is termed:

(A)   income elasticity of demand
(B)   cross elasticity of demand
(C)   price elasticity of demand
(D)   money income index

49.   In Ekiti State, the demand curve for rice in every household is downward sloping because:

(A)   the higher the price of rice, the lower the quantity of rice to be demanded
(B)   rice is produced in the state
(C)   every household has access to the market
(D)   there is excess supply

50.   An increase in the demand for pen raises the demand for ink. This type of demand is called:

(A)   competitive demand
(B)   composite demand
(C)   complementary demand
(D)   derived demand

RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CRK & IRK)

--- CRK   ---

1.   ⎺Re�§deᲔ theᲔefoᲔe to CaesaᲔ the thi�§gs that aᲔe CaesaᲔ̆s, aᲧd to God the thi�§gs that aᲔe God̆s What ‖as the CaesaᲔ̆s thiᲧg iᲧ ᲔuestioᲧ?

(A)   taxation
(B)   money
(C)   donation
(D)   contribution
(E)   offering

2.   ⎺Go aᲨd tell that fodᲩ, Behold, I Ჽast out deᶅils....̲ The fodᲩ ᶁeiᲧg ᶁefeᲔᲔed to heᲔe is

(A)   Jesus
(B)   Judas
(C)   Peter
(D)   Satan
(E)   Herod

3.   Who invited Peter to Jesus?

(A)   Jesus himself
(B)   Peter himself
(C)   James

(D)   Andrew

(E)   none of the above

4.   In the Beatitudes, Jesus said that the meek will

(A)   be called children of God

(B)   inherit the kingdom of God

(C)   be comforted

(D)   see God

(E)   inherit the earth

5.   ¯Go, ‖ash iŶ the pool of Siloaŵ¯ The iŶteđpđetatioŶ of Siloaŵ is

(A)   Sent

(B)   clean

(C)   pure

(D)   holy

(E)   perfect

6.   Who killed 70 of his brothers upon one stone?

(A)   Jotham

(B)   Abijah

(C)   Jepthah

(D)   Abimelech

(E)   Ahab

7.   The man healed at the Beautiful Gate was

(A)   crippled

(B)   blind

(C)   leprous

(D)   demonic

(E)   lame

8.   The altar Gideon built at the oak in Oprah was called

(A)   The Lord is piece

(B)   the Lord is great

(C)   the Lord is sufficient

(D)   the Lord is merciful

(E)   the Lord is present

9.   James was killed by

(A)   Augustus

(B)   Herod

(C)   Saul

(D)   the Jews

(E)   Sanhedrin

10.   When Elijah escaped from the brook Cherith, he was fed by

(A)   window
(B)   sparrow
(C)   angel
(D)   ravens
(E)   doves

11.   According to Paul's letter to the Ephesians, salvation is God's gift, not acts of work so that

(A)   Christians should pray for it
(B)   Christians should yearn for it
(C)   Christians should boast about it
(D)   Christians should rejoice in it
(E)   Christians should not boast about it

12.   The dry bones in Ezekiel refers to

(A)   bones without flesh
(B)   bones kept in the sepulcher
(C)   bones in the coffins
(D)   the whole house of Israel
(E)   sinful Israelites and Judeans

13.   "Put off your shoes from your feet; for the place your stand is holy. Where was being referred to in the case of Joshua?

(A)   Mount Horeb
(B)   Ai
(C)   Gilgal
(D)   Jericho
(E)   Jordan

14.   Those who appeared to Jesus on the mount of transfiguration were

(A)   Elisha and Elijah
(B)   Elisha and Moses
(C)   Elijah and Moses
(D)   Elisha and Moses
(E)   none of the above

15.   How many people were gathered together in the Upper Room before the day of Pentecost?

(A)   122
(B)   120
(C)   130
(D)   140
(E)   150

16.   John the Baptist was decapitated by

(A) Judas

(B) Jesus

(C) Pilate

(D) Augustus

(E) Herod

17. The charge that he who does not work should not eat shows that

(A) Christians must not give food to people to eat

(B) Christians must give food to working people only

(C) Christians should be taught to walk

(D) Christians should be encouraged to work

(E) only those who are able to work should eat

18. Joseph's father rebuked him for his seɖoɎd ɗɗeaŵ ɗeɖause

(A) the brothers would hate him the more

(B) parents would serve him

(C) the brothers would sell him

(D) the family would later go to Him in Egypt

(E) his dreams were frightening

19. Nathan told David that even though God would have mercy of him, he would be

(A) bereaved of the child

(B) blessed by the child

(C) forgiven by God

(D) comforted later

(E) restored to fellowship with God

20. When Prophet Isaiah saw the glory of heaven,

(A) he was happy

(B) he felt joyful

(C) he worshipped God

(D) he felt unclean

(E) he said, Heɖe aŵ I, seɎd ŵẻ

21. The Old Testament consists of how many books?

(A) 39

(B) 27

(C) 29

(D) 37

(E) 28

22. Who presided over the Jerusalem Council?

(A) Peter

(B) Paul

(C) James

(D)   Barnabas
(E)   John

23.   The effect of the stoning of Stephen was that

(A)   it fulfilled the prophecy that he was going to be stoned
(B)   it helped to fulfil the command of Jesus to the disciples to preach the gospel to all parts of the world
(C)   it made the work of God to prosper more in Jerusalem
(D)   the apostles became more committed to the gospel because of the persecution
(E)   the apostles scattered all over the place

24.   What was the offence of Ananias and Sapphira?

(A)   they did not faithfully disclose the amount of the proceeds of the land they sold
(B)   Ananias did not come to church with his wife
(C)   Sapphira only agreed with her husband
(D)   they actually tempted the Holy Ghost
(E)   they were told that by Peter that they lied

25.   In Corinthians, Paul says that those who prophesy edify the

(A)   spirit
(B)   body
(C)   prophets
(D)   God
(E)   church

26.   In Galatians, the law was made as a

(A)   guide against transgressions
(B)   weapon for transgression
(C)   tool for justification
(D)   tool for salvation
(E)   instrument against salvation

27.   In the teaching of the true vine, Jesus said that the branches that bear fruits will be

(A)   cultivated
(B)   grafted
(C)   pruned
(D)   pegged
(E)   cut off

28.   The first Christian missionaries through the south western Nigeria arrived at

(A)   Ogbomoso
(B)   Osogbo
(C)   Abeokuta
(D)   Lagos

(E)   Ijebu

29.   The Last Supper Jesus had with his disciples was on the first day of the

(A)   passion week
(B)   unleavened bread
(C)   Sabbath
(D)   Atonement
(E)   week

30.   The person who translated the English Bible into Yoruba was

(A)   Bishop Ajayi Crowther
(B)   Mary Slessor
(C)   Evangelist Ayo Babalola
(D)   Evangelist Moses Orimolade
(E)   Bishop Lennon

--- IRK ---

1.   The reason Mecca suwar lay emphasis on oneness of Allah is because

(A)   it was the only way to call Mecca to Islam
(B)   it is the only article of faith
(C)   it is the only article of peace between Prophet Muhammad and the Mecca
(D)   the pre-Islamic Mecca were idolatrous
(E)   it is the best way to convert the Mecca to Islam

2.   Uthman B.   Affan reigned between

(A)   634 and 644
(B)   644 and 655
(C)   655 and 657
(D)   657 and 688
(E)   644 and 656

3.   The final and total prohibition of intoxicants is contained in Surah

(A)   al-Maidah
(B)   al-IŵđaŶ
(C)   an-Nisả
(D)   al-Baqarah
(E)   al-Iklas

4.   Hajjatul Wada of Prophet Muhammad was delivered in

(A)   632
(B)   630
(C)   631
(D)   634
(E)   628

5.   Suratul-Kawthar was revealed following the_____of the Mecca

(A)   uproar
(B)   persecution
(C)   intolerance
(D)   resistance
(E)   insinuation

6.   Zakat is paid on the following except_____

(A)   slaves
(B)   cash
(C)   cattle
(D)   crops
(E)   all of the above

7.   The iŶitial suggestioŶ to Đoŵpile the QǔđaŶ ‖as đaised đ'LJ

(A)   ˳Ađu Bakđ
(B)   Umar B. Khattab
(C)   Zaid B. Thabit
(D)   Uthman B. Affan
(E)   Ali B. Abu Talib

8.   One importance of wearing the Ihram during Hajj is_____

(A)   it makes all Muslims equal
(B)   it distinguishes pilgrims by country of origin
(C)   it purifies the Muslims
(D)   it directs the mind of all Muslims towards Allah
(E)   it identifies pilgrims

9.   The reason for the declaration of Jihad against the Islamic state of Borno by Muhammad Bello was đ'eĐause of the peoplės ŵo|e to‖ađds

(A)   rebellion
(B)   extremism
(C)   syncretism
(D)   intolerance
(E)   fundamentalism

10.   The ĐoŵŵaŶd gi|eŶ to PđᴅΡophet Muhaŵŵad iŶ the fiđst đe|elatioŶ of the QǔđaŶ tells us ađ'out _

(A)   education
(B)   prosperity
(C)   worship
(D)   prayer
(E)   Allah

11.   ˉSeek kŶo‖ledge, e|eŶ uŶto ChiŶa ŵeaŶs _

(A)   go to China to seek knowledge

(B)   knowledge is found in China

(C)   go at any length to seek knowledge

(D)   knowledge must be sought in china

(E)   Muslims should school in China

12.   The spokesman of the Muslims before Emperor Negus was _____

(A)   Jaafar

(B)   Al-As

(C)   Abu Musa

(D)   Masa Musa

(E)   Umar

13.   The fiᵭst plaÐe of Musliŵŝ ŵigᵭatioŶ ǁas _

(A)   Abyssinia

(B)   Taif

(C)   Medina

(D)   Egypt

(E)   Yathrib

14.   Al-Tawrat was revealed to

(A)   Musa

(B)   Dawud

(C)   Isa

(D)   Prophet Muhammad

(E)   Idris

15.   Literally, Boko Haram means

(A)   book is forbidden

(B)   education is forbidden

(C)   Western education is forbidden

(D)   school is forbidden

(E)   reading is forbidden

16.   Wudu means

(A)   ablution

(B)   dry ablution

(C)   sand ablution

(D)   water ablution

(E)   wet ablution

17.   If Alhaji Musa Ayuba invested N10, 000: 00 in a business and made a profit of N2, 000: 00 at the end of the year, how much will he pay as Zakat?

(A)   N5, 500: 00

(B)   N215.00.

(C)   N100: 00

(D)   N50:00

(E)   N1000:00

18.   Ibadah refers to

(A)   worship of ancestors

(B)   worship of angels

(C)   worship of the Prophet

(D)   worship of Allah

(E)   worship of the caliphs

19.   Shirk means _____

(A)   monotheism

(B)   henotheism

(C)   polytheism

(D)   iconoclasm

(E)   syncretism

20.   Which one of the following is not associated with shirk _____

(A)   idol worship

(B)   trinity

(C)   atheism

(D)   monotheism

(E)   henotheism

21.   If a Muslim prays five times daily on a regular basis, how many times will he have prayed a regular 365-day year?

(A)   1825

(B)   1835

(C)   1285

(D)   1845

(E)   1855

22.   Lakum dinukum wa Liya dinin means

(A)   religion is good

(B)   my religion is better than yours

(C)   your religion is false

(D)   to you is my religion and to me yours

(E)   to you is your religion and to me is my religion

23.   According to Islamic traditions, inability to marriage may rise as a consequence of

(A)   impotence

(B)   defects in sex organs

(C) permanent illness

(D) all of the above

(E) none of the above

24. Walam yakun lahu Kufuwan Ahadun is_____

(A) the first ayat of the 100th surah

(B) the second ayat of the 112th surah

(C) sixth ayat of the 111th surah

(D) seventh ayat of the 114th surah

(E) fourth ayat of the 112th surah

25. The main message of ayay Amanar-Rasul is

(A) the significance of knowledge

(B) the pillars of Islam

(C) Prayer

(D) the articles of faith

(E) payment of Zakat

26. Talaq al-dảiŶ đefeđs to ____ di|ođĐe

(A) irrevocable

(B) revocable

(C) impermissible

(D) reconcilable

(E) detestable

27. The word Hafizi in Q. 82: 10 means

(A) man

(B) jinns

(C) prophets

(D) angels

(E) spirits

28. When Prophet Muhammad got to Yathrib, he had to first and foremost settle the feud between

(A) banu Nadir and Mecca

(B) Aws and Khazraj

(C) Aws and Nadir

(D) Khazraj and Nadir

(E) Mecca and Medina

29. The prophet admonishes that if an abomination is found, a true Muslim should at least

(A) change it with his hands immediately

(B) hate if from his heart

(C) declare Jihad

(D) condemn it publicly

(E)   turn away his heart from it

30.   The reason Q. 2: 219 forbids wine ad gambling is because

(A)   they lead to extravagance and intoxication
(B)   they result in intolerance and public disorder
(C)   they make a Muslim to abandon religion
(D)   they lead one to greater sin than gain
(E)   they lead to poverty ultimately

GEOLOGY

1.   Climate is the:

(A)   Prevailing weather conditions of a region for 10 years
(B)   Prevailing weather conditions of a region for 15 years
(C)   Prevailing weather conditions of a region for 20 years
(D)   Prevailing weather conditions of a region for 25 years
(E)   Prevailing weather conditions of a region for 35 years

2.   Igneous rocks are rocks formed by:

(A)   The cooling of molten minerals from a liquid into a solid.
(B)   The heating of minerals from a solid into a liquid.
(C)   The change of minerals from a solid into a liquid.
(D)   The deposition of minerals a solid into a liquid.
(E)   The deposition of minerals.

3.   Temperature is a measure of:

(A)   The average hotness.
(B)   The average coolness.
(C)   The average heat.
(D)   The average reflection.
(E)   The average emission.

4.   Isotherm refers to:

(A)   Line that connects points of equal sunshine.
(B)   Line that connects points of equal humidity.
(C)   Line that connects points of equal rainfall.
(D)   Line that connects points of equal pressure.
(E)   Line that connects points of equal temperature.

5.   The longest river in Africa is:

(A)   River Zaire.
(B)   River Nile.

(C)   River Niger.

(D)   River Benue.

(E)   River Zambezi

6.   Isobar refers to:

(A)   Line that connects points of equal sunshine.

(B)   Line that connects points of equal humidity.

(C)   Line that connects points of equal rainfall.

(D)   Line that connects points of equal pressure.

(E)   Line that connects points of equal temperature.

7.   Topographic maps are:

(A)   Representations of features on the Earth's surface.

(B)   Features on the Earth's surface.

(C)   Detailed and accurate graphic representations of features on the Earth's surface

(D)   Geographic coordinate grid on the Earth's surface.

(E)   Map legend on the Earth's surface.

8.   Lesotho is in:

(A)   Central Africa.

(B)   East Africa.

(C)   West Africa.

(D)   North Africa.

(E)   South Africa.

9.   Weathering of rocks is:

(A)   The building of rocks.

(B)   The formations of rocks.

(C)   The deformations of rocks.

(D)   The breaking down of rocks.

(E)   The accumulation of rocks.

10.   Scale of a map is defined as:

(A)   The ratio of a distance on the drawing board to the corresponding distance on the ground.

(B)   The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.

(C)   The ratio of a distance on the tape to the corresponding distance on the ground.

(D)   The ratio of a distance on the ruler to the corresponding distance on the ground.

(E)   The ratio of a distance on the graph to the corresponding distance on the ground.

11.   The capital of Niger state in Nigeria is:

(A)   Minna.

(B)   Yola.

(C)   Makurdi.

(D)   Gusau.

(E)   Damaturu

12.   A valley is a:

(A)   Highland between hills.
(B)   Lowland between trees.
(C)   Highland between trees.
(D)   Lowland between hills.
(E)   Rock between hills.

13.   Nigeria has a total land area of:

(A)   723,768 km2
(B)   823,768 km2
(C)   923,768 km2
(D)   623,768 km2
(E)   523,768 km2

14.   A lake is a:

(A)   Large body of water surrounded by land.
(B)   Large body of water surrounded by forest.
(C)   Large body of water surrounded by rocks.
(D)   Large body of water surrounded by water.
(E)   Large body of water surrounded by air.

15.   Nigeria is having:

(A)   574 Local Government Areas.
(B)   674 Local Government Areas.
(C)   774 Local Government Areas.
(D)   874 Local Government Areas.
(E)   974 Local Government Areas.

16.   An island is a:

(A)   Piece of land surrounded by land.
(B)   Piece of land surrounded by forest.
(C)   Piece of land surrounded by rocks.
(D)   Piece of land surrounded by water.
(E)   Piece of land surrounded by air.

17.   The ethnic groups in Nigeria are:

(A)   More than 250
(B)   More than 150
(C)   More than 200
(D)   More than 100
(E)   Less than 150

18.   Orographic rainfall is a:

(A)   Temperate rainfall.
(B)   Coastal rainfall.
(C)   Island rainfall.
(D)   Forest rainfall.
(E)   Relief rainfall.

19.   One major societal issues in Nigeria is:

(A)   Poor feeding.
(B)   Poor human rights.
(C)   Poor language.
(D)   Poor music.
(E)   Poor religion.

20.   The United Nations estimate of Nigeria population in 2009 was:

(A)   144,729,000.
(B)   154,729,000.
(C)   164,729,000.
(D)   174,729,000.
(E)   184,729,000.

21.   Nigeria lies between:

(A)   Latitudes 4° and 13°N and longitudes 2° and 15°E.
(B)   Latitudes 4° and 14°N and longitudes 2° and 14°E.
(C)   Latitudes 5° and 14°N and longitudes 4° and 15°E.
(D)   Latitudes 2° and 15°N and longitudes 4° and 14°E.
(E)   Latitudes 4° and 14°N and longitudes 2° and 15°E.

22.   Kinshasa is a:

(A)   North African City
(B)   West African City
(C)   South African City
(D)   East African City
(E)   Central African City

23.   Freetown is a:

(A)   North African City
(B)   West African City
(C)   South African City
(D)   East African City
(E)   Central African City

24.   Which one of the following countries is having the highest quality of life?

(A)   Sweden
(B)   Austria

(C)   United States of America

(D)   England

(E)   Brazil

25.   Nairobi is a:

(A)   North African City

(B)   West African City

(C)   South African City

(D)   East African City

(E)   Central African City

26.   The most populated country in the world is:

(A)   China

(B)   Austria

(C)   United States of America

(D)   England

(E)   Brazil

27.   Casablanca is a:

(A)   North African City

(B)   West African City

(C)   South African City

(D)   East African City

(E)   Central African City

28.   The World largest Ocean is:

(A)   Pacific Ocean

(B)   Atlantic Ocean

(C)   Indian Ocean

(D)   Arctic Ocean

(E)   Mediterranean Sea

39.   Dominican Republic is in:

(A)   Europe

(B)   Africa

(C)   America

(D)   Asia

(E)   Australia

30.   The World Longest Coastlines is in:

(A)   Canada

(B)   Austria

(C)   United States of America

(D)   England

(E)   Brazil

31.   Which of the following is an evidence to show that the earth is spherical in shape? The

(A)   Elliptical orbit
(B)   Eaðťhs Ðuð|ed hoðizoŶ
(C)   Revolution of the earth
(D)   Seasonal changes
(E)   Cloud formation

32.   A lines drawn on a maps to show places of equal rainfall is called

(A)   Rainline
(B)   Isotope
(C)   Isotherm
(D)   Hydrotope
(E)   None of the above

33.   Wind erosion is most common in

(A)   Rocky areas
(B)   Riverine areas
(C)   Arid areas
(D)   Humid areas
(E)   Vegetative areas

34.   The act of graphical representation of places with identified scale and legend is called

(A)   Scaling
(B)   Mapping
(C)   Sketching
(D)   Drawing
(E)   Shaping

35.   A piece of land almost surrounded by water is called

(A)   Headland
(B)   Isthmus
(C)   Island
(D)   Peninsula
(E)   Plateau

36.   Planet warming the use of water transport is limited by all the following except

(A)   Wide valleys
(B)   Waterfalls
(C)   Seasonality
(D)   Narrow gorges
(E)   Meanders

37. To obtain the climate of a place the average atmospheric weather conditions should be considered for

(A) 20years
(B) 24years
(C) 35years
(D) 10years
(E) None of the above

38. Which of the following is a major hindrance to H.E.P.   generation in Africa?

(A) Inadequate capital
(B) Unavailability of good sites
(C) Absence of domestic market
(D) Sufficient volume of water
(E) Attitudes of the masses

39. Isotherms are lines drawn on maps joining places having equal

(A) Water level
(B) Pressure
(C) Rainfall
(D) Temperature
(E) Cloud cover

40. The type of coal found in Nigeria is the

(A) Bituminous grade
(B) Sub-bituminous grade
(C) Mini-bituminous grade
(D) High – bituminous grade
(E) Non-bituminous grade

41. Precipitation include all the following except

(A) Fog
(B) Snow
(C) Dew
(D) Dust
(E) Rainfall

42. The location of iron and steel industry at Ajaokuta in Nigeria is best explained by the presence of

(A) Limestone and coal
(B) River port
(C) Iron ore
(D) Bauxite
(E) Manganese

43. Settlements can be classified according to all the following except the

(A) The arrangements of the building
(B) Number of people per settlements
(C) Main occupation of the inhabitants
(D) The type of people that live in the area
(E) Functions

44. The average hurricane exists, on the average, for about_____.

(A) two weeks
(B) four weeks
(C) three weeks
(D) one week
(E) five weeks

45. ------------ Refers to the nature of the surface of an area and the features that abound therein above the sea level.

(A) Plain
(B) Hill
(C) Plateaux
(D) Relief
(E) Barchans

46. Any buoyant parcel of air is said to exhibit_____.

(A) Stability
(B) The dry adiabatic lapse rate
(C) Advection
(D) The moist adiabatic lapse rate
(E) Instability

47. The north east and south west trade winds meet along a plane surface where they continuously rub against each other.   This surface is called

(A) Abnormal front
(B) Leeward front
(C) Intertropical front
(D) Windward front
(E) Advanced front

48. _____is the time of day when tornadoes are most likely to occur.

(A) Mid-afternoon
(B) Dawn
(C) Noon
(D) Evening
(E) Mid-morning

49. Crude oil is ------------ rock mineral

(A) A sedimentary
(B) An igneous
(C) A metamorphic
(D) A plutonic
(E) Shale

50. The new name of Calicut, a famous city of Kerala is

(A) Kozhikode
(B) Trivendrum
(C) Kalighat
(D) Koderma
(E) Derma

GOVERNMENT

1. The follow are the key factors which influenced Nigeria foreign relations except

(A) peaceful co-existence
(B) economic dependence
(C) non-interference
(D) international co-operation

2. The first African military coup in Egypt occurred

(A) 1951
(B) 1952
(C) 1953
(D) 1954

3. Which of the following is not an accepted way of resolving international conflict?

(A) diplomacy
(B) propaganda
(C) military force
(D) nuclear war

4. Citizens who are legally qualified to vote form

(A) political parties
(B) trade union congress
(C) members of the House of Assembly
(D) the electorate

5. The Commonwealth is...

(A) an economic organisation
(B) made up of all independence ex-colonies of Britain

(C)   made up of all countries who are friendly with Britain

(D)   made up of independent European countries

6.   The first elected Executive President of Nigeria was

(A)   Sheu Shagari

(B)   Umaru Yaradua

(C)   Nnamdi Azikwe

(D)   Olusegun Obasanjo

7.   Nigeria became a federation of 19 states in

(A)   1996

(B)   1861

(C)   1976

(D)   1979

8.   Under the 1979 Constitution, members of the Federal Executive Council were called

(A)   ministers

(B)   commissioners

(C)   senators

(D)   judges

9.   All the following were frontline fighters for Nigeria's independence except

(A)   Olu Fale

(B)   Nnamdi Azikwe

(C)   Obafemi Awolowo

(D)   Tafawa Balewa

10.   In a unitary system of government

(A)   parliament is very weak

(B)   there is high degree of centralisation

(C)   political power is diffused

(D)   there is low degree of centralisation

11.   Which of the following is not a means by which government maintains law and order

(A)   law making

(B)   maintenance of police and other security agencies

(C)   provision of socio-economic services

(D)   establishment of provisional association

12.   Nigeria's diplomatic representative in Britain is known as

(A)   high commissioner

(B)   ambassador

(C)   plenipotentiary

(D)   permanent representative

13. Fascism emphasizes

(A) equality
(B) individualism
(C) totalitarianism
(D) communism

14. Government by the few for the interest of the few is known as

(A) monarchy
(B) dictatorship
(C) autocracy
(D) oligarchy

15. The doctrine of separation of powers is associated with

(A) Locke
(B) Marx
(C) Montesquieu
(D) Hobbes

16. The ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) was organised to maintain peace in

(A) Guinea
(B) Benin Republic
(C) Liberia
(D) Chad

17. Which of the following principle officials of the house is not an elected parliamentarian?

(A) leader
(B) speaker
(C) clerk
(D) chief whip

18. The Uniting for Peace Resolution of the UNO was adopted in

(A) 1945
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1960

19. A tax law emanates from

(A) the speaker
(B) a public bill
(C) a judicial bill
(D) private bill

20. The process through which people develop their political attitude is called

(A)   politicisation
(B)   political socialisation
(C)   political mobilisation
(D)   political dissemination

21.   Which of the following is not an agent of political socialisation?

(A)   tourism
(B)   family
(C)   mass media
(D)   peer group

22.   Government can be described as the art of

(A)   making constitutions
(B)   collecting taxes
(C)   engineering
(D)   making and enforcing laws

23.   An election in which people vote for issues of public policy rather than candidates is known as a

(A)   mini election
(B)   bye-election
(C)   party primary
(D)   referendum

24.   Power is transformed into authority through

(A)   force
(B)   prayers
(C)   legitimacy
(C)   influence

25.   The concept of sovereignty was popularised by

(A)   J.J.   Rousseau
(B)   A.V.   Dicey
(C)   C.L.   Montesquieu
(D)   Jean Bodin

26.   Power under military rule in Nigeria can be said to be

(A)   absolutely separated
(B)   absolutely fussed
(C)   more separated than fussed
(D)   absolutely centralised

27.   How many Nigerians were elected into the Legislative Council when the elective principle was introduced in 1922

(A)   two

(B)   three
(C)   four
(D)   six

28.   The main deliberative organ of the UNO is the

(A)   International Court of Justice
(B)   Secretariat
(C)   Economic and Social Council
(D)   General Assembly

29.   Which of the following will produce weak government?

(A)   coalition
(B)   two-party system
(C)   general elections
(D)   military

30.   In democracies, political participation could be restricted on the basis of

(A)   religion
(B)   class
(C)   race
(D)   age

31.   Who founded the Unity Party of Nigeria?

(A)   Chief Ajasin
(B)   Pa Adesanya
(C)   Chief Falae
(D)   Chief Awolowo

32.   Free and fair election can exist where there is

(A)   double voting
(B)   secret balloting
(C)   referendum
(D)   plebiscite

33.   The Commission for Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration is an organ of the

(A)   ECOWAS
(B)   AU
(C)   Commonwealth
(D)   OPEC

34.   The first president of Nigeria Republic was

(A)   Obafemi Awolowo
(B)   Nnamdi Azikwe
(C)   Ahmadu Bello

(D)   Ibrahim Babangida

35.   A federal constitution is usually

(A)   flexible
(B)   unwritten
(C)   written and flexible
(D)   written and rigid

36.   One form of delegated legislation is

(A)   case laws
(B)   statutory instruments
(C)   conventions
(D)   man-made laws

37.   The end of each session of the legislature is called

(A)   dissolution
(B)   suspension
(C)   closure
(D)   prorogation

38.   Who among the following was dismissed from Action Group at the Jos Congress of February 1962?

(A)   Anthony Ehahoro
(B)   Ladoke Akintola
(C)   Dauda Adegbenro
(D)   Adesoji Aderemi

39.   The chief executive in a parliamentary government is known as the

(A)   president
(B)   speaker
(C)   prime minister
(D)   governor-general

40.   Pressure group use all the following techniques to achieve their objectives except

(A)   lobbying
(B)   demonstration
(C)   Ðoup détat
(D)   strikes

41.   Authority means

(A)   an automatic right to be obey
(B)   legitimate right to obeyed
(C)   a civil right to obey orders
(D)   a civil right to be obeyed

42.   Zionism resulted in the establishment of the state of

(A)   Iraq
(B)   Jordan
(C)   Israel
(D)   Lebanon

43.   AY̌ iY̌stitutioY̌ ‖hiÐh seeks to ðedðess peoplės gðie|aY̌ces against abuse of administration power is the

(A)   ombudsman
(B)   Directorate of Public Prosecution
(C)   Judicial Service Commission

44.   To promote justice in a state, judges must

(A)   belong to the ruling party
(B)   punish people who oppose them
(C)   enjoy security of tenure of office
(D)   not socialise with the people

45.   The two main policies introduced by the French in West Africa were

(A)   indirect rule and direct rule
(B)   indirect rule assimilation
(C)   direct rule and indignant
(D)   assimilation and association

46.   The scholar, who defined sovereignty as an absolute power vested in an authority was

(A)   A,V.   Dicey
(B)   Jean Bodin
(C)   John Austin
(D)   Montesquieu

47.   The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is

(A)   Queen Elizabeth II
(B)   Don McKinnon
(C)   Tony Blair
(D)   David Cameroon

48.   Which of the following countries had practised confederated system of government?

(A)   Senegal and Gambia
(B)   Mali and Senegal
(C)   Ghana and Nigeria
(D)   none of the above

49.   The 1978 Local Government Reform provided for a ---term of office

(A)   4-year
(B)   5-year
(C)   2-year
(D)   3-year

50.   The exclusive list in a federal state includes

(A)   education
(B)   market
(C)   defence
(D)   transportation

HISTORY

1.   Islam was introduced in Northern Nigeria

(A)   before the 13th century
(B)   in the 17th century
(C)   in the 19th century
(D)   in the 18th century

2.   Lagos became the crown colony in

(A)   1900
(B)   1914
(C)   1861
(D)   1886

3.   In the pre-colonial Igbo political system, which of the following was the most democratic organ of government?

(A)   The Umand
(B)   Eze
(C)   Isu
(D)   Ohanaeze

4.   A historical feature of the legislative council that met in 1923 was that for the first time it

(A)   included the official members who were Nigerians
(B)   included only British officials
(C)   acted in a deliberative capacity
(D)   included elected African members

5.   When was the emirate system of administration introduced in Northern Nigeria?

(A)   19th century
(B)   20th century
(C)   18th century

(D)   17th century

6.   Pre-colonial Igbo society was

(A)   centralised
(B)   acephalous
(C)   feudal
(D)   capitalist

7.   The Colonial Administration in Nigeria was

(A)   Authoritarian
(B)   Democratic
(C)   A&B
(D)   None of the above

8.   In the traditional Hausa-Fulani political system, political authority was vested in the

(A)   Emir
(B)   Talakawa
(C)   Alkali
(D)   Emirate Council

9.   In the Oyo traditional political system, the Alaafin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as

(A)   Tributary Chiefs
(B)   Baale
(C)   Ogboni
(D)   Oyo Mesi

10.   In the Oyo empire, the Alaafin was

(A)   an absolute monarch
(B)   popularly elected
(C)   a constitutional monarch
 (D)   worshipped as deity

11.   The concept of Indirect Rule in Nigeria is usually associated with

(A)   Sir George T.   Goldie
(B)   Claude Macdonald
(C)   Lord Lugard
(D)   Consul Philip

12.   The Lagos Colony and the Southern Protectorate of Nigeria were joined in the year

(A)   1904
(B)   1906
(C)   1910
(D)   1914

13. The Committee that recommended Abuja as the New Federal Capital was headed by

(A) Graham Douglas
(B) Mamman Nasir
(C) Rotimi Williams
(D) Akinola Aguda

14. Galadima in the emirate refers to

(A) a village head
(B) the office in charge of the army
(C) the administrator of the capital city
(D) a judge

15. Which of the following was the last to win Independence from colonial rule?

(A) Cote d'I|oide
(B) Algeria
(C) Tanzania
(D) Angola

16. Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian societies?

(A) The Portuguese
(B) The Germans
(C) The British
(D) The French.

17. In the pre-colonial Yoruba society, the power of the Oyo Mesi were checked by

(A) Baale
(B) Ogboni
(C) Are Ona Kankafo
(D) Bashorun

18. The Ogboni Cult in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system played the role of the

(A) judiciary
(B) executive
(C) police
(C) legislation

19. The Aro system in Igboland was a

(A) Political organisation
(B) Commercial organisation
(C) Religious organisation
(D) Imperial organisation

20. Which of the following formalised colonial penetration into Africa?

(A)   Paris Treaty
(B)   Berlin Conference
(C)   Lagos Treaty
(C)   Cape Coast

21.   An acephalous pre-colonial system is best represented by the

(A)   Oyo Empire
(B)   Igbo political organisation
(C)   Ijaw political organisation
(C)   Benin Empire

22.   The use of forced labour was one of the features of

(A)   British colonial policy
(B)   French colonial policy
(C)   American colonial policy
(D)   divide and rule

23.   During the early colonial period in Nigeria, the governor ruled the protectorate by

(A)   Crown Colony Orders
(B)   Proclamation
(C)   Order–in-Council
(D)   The Act of Parliament

24.   The ratification of the appointment and dismissal of an emir in the pre-colonial Fulani empire was done by the

(A)   Emir of Kano
(B)   Emir of Sokoto
(C)   Emir of Gwandu
(D)   B & C

25.   In the Hausa/Fulani traditional political system jingali was

(A)   one of the sources of revenue to cattle owners
(B)   a property tax paid to land owners
(C)   tax paid on cattle
(D)   a type of flat rate tax

26.   Which of the following titles among the Igbos in the pre-colonial era required substantial wealth before one could acquire it?

(A)   Obi
(B)   Eze
(C)   Ozo
(D)   Ofo

27.   Nigerian educated elites agitated against colonial rule

(A)   by bribing colonial governors

(B)   through lobbying

(C)   through newspapers

 (D)   by fighting civil war

28.   In the absence of the existence of traditional rulers in the Igbo communities the British Colonial administration appointed

(A)   Eze

(B)   Obi

(C)   Ozo

(D)   Warrant chiefs

29.   The colonial government whose constitution introduced elective principle into Nigerian politics was

(A)   Arthur Richards

(B)   Fredrick Lugard

(C)   Hugh Clifford

(D)   John Macpherson

30.   The introduction of indirect rule in eastern Nigeria led to the Aba Women Riots of

(A)   1914

(B)   1929

(C)   1935

(D)   1940

31.   A chief could be deposed in the pre-colonial era if he

(A)   violated the written constitution

(B)   persistently neglected the advice of the elders

(C)   refuse to collect taxes for the Britishs

(D)   married too many wives

32.   Which of the following in the pre-colonial era had integrated political structure

(A)   Tiv

(B)   Ilaje

(C)   Jukun

(D)   Nupe

33.   The Yoruba, Edo, Nupe, and Ibo languages are classified as belonging to the

(A)   Arabic

(B)   Kwa-sub group

(C)   Kaw sub group

(D)   Kai sub group

34.   Archaeology findings in Ugbo-Ukwu are suggestive of rich

(A)   Agricultural potentials

(B) cultural civilization

(C) mineral deposit

(D) all of the above

35. Geographically, Nigeria lies between latitudes

(A) 40 and 140

(B) 4 and 100

(C) 140 and 4

(D) all of the above

36. Ali Ghajis ɗeigŶ eŶded iŶ KaŶeŵ BoɗŶo in

(A) 1501

(B) 1502

(C) 1503

(D) 1504

37. All of the following are renowned historians except

(A) Prof Ade Ajayi

(B) Prof Toyin Falola

(C) Prof Obaro Ikime

(D) Prof Akin Oyebade

38. In Yorubaland, the concept which derived mainly from the wave of dispersal that attended the process of state formation is known as

(A) Omo iya

(B) Ebi

(C) Oduduwa

(D) all of the above

39. Oron and Ekoi people of the Cross River Basin might have migrated to Nigeria through the

(A) sea

(B) mountain

(C) sky

(D) none

40. The Portuguese first visited Benin around

(A) 1485

(B) 1484

(C) 1486

(D) 1483

41. Songhai Empire fell in…

(A) 1591

(B) 1691

(C)   1791
(D)   1891

42.   …   and slave raiding were complementary exercises among the Yoruba

(A)   farming
(B)   hunting
(C)   war
(D)   diplomacy

43.   The Head of the Sokoto Caliphate was known as

(A)   Sultan
(B)   Caliph
(C)   Emir
(D)   Alhaji

44.   The Ekitiparapo war lasted for

(A)   10 years
(B)   16 years
(C)   100years
(D)   50 years

45.   In pre-Jihad, leadership in Hausaland was known as

(A)   Habe
(B)   Emir
(C)   Magida

46.   Yoruba inter-state wars lasted for

(A)   16 years
(B)   10 years
(C)   100 years
(D)   50 years

47.   The Sokoto Jihad led to the formation of Islamic States in following States except

(A)   Senegal
(B)   Mali
(C)   Chad
(D)   Togo

48.   BeɗliỸ̡AfɗiƊaỶ ƊoỶfeɗeỶƉe took plaƊe ɗet‖eeỶ

(A)   1884 and 1885
(B)   1885 and 1886
(C)   1886 and 1887
(D)   1883 and 1884

49. The 1804 Jihad in Northern Nigeria could be referred to all except

(A) Sokoto Jihad
(B) Uthman Dan Fodiyo Jihad
(C) Fulani Jihad
(D) Seku Ahmadu Jihad

50. Samori Toure was captured in 1893 by

(A) French imperialism
(B) British imperialism
(C) Germany imperialist
(D) none of the above

LITERATURE

1. When literature recreates real events, it is said to be   .

(A) didactic
(B) factual
(C) fictitious
(D) allegorical

2. When literature teaches moral lessons, it is said to be   .

(A) instructive
(B) informative
(C) didactic
(D) dynamic

3. One of the following is not a function of literature.

(A) Inciting
(B) Entertaining
(C) Correcting
(D) Exposing

4. As a medium for exposing and correcting ills in the society literature is   .

(A) allegorical
(B) satirical
(C) political
(D) abusive

5. Literature is referred to as a slice of life when it __.

(A) recounts real event
(B) entertains its audience
(C) reveals reality in society

(D)   accuses leaders of insensitiveness

6.   The time of the events in a literary text is referred to as____setting.

(A)   special
(B)   spatial
(C)   temporary
(D)   temporal

7.   What distinguishes drama from other literary genres is that it is meant to be   .

(A)   read
(B)   acted
(C)   recited
(D)   viewed

8.   The writer of a play text is referred to as   .

(A)   playwriter
(B)   playwrite
(C)   playright
(D)   playwright

9.   The major divisions of a novel is called   .

(A)   chapter
(B)   stanza
(C)   act
(D)   scene

10.   The perspective from which the story in a novel is narrated is referred to as   .

(A)   angle
(B)   focus
(C)   technique
(D)   point of view

11.   A misuse of a word in place of another one due to similarity in their sounds is known as   .

(A)   error
(B)   parallelism
(C)   malapropism
(D)   mistake

12.   ¯Wisdoŵ Đđies out iŶ the opeŶ plaĐes is aŶ edžaŵple of   .

(A)   personification
(B)   metaphor
(C)   oxymoron
(D)   ellipsis

13.   One of the following is not a figure of speech.

(A)   Climax
(B)   Oxymoron
(C)   antitheses
(D)   mime

14.   ___is an indirect reference to an event, speech or action in the past.

(A)   Allusion
(B)   exaggeration
(C)   Pun
(D)   Innuendo

15.   ¯The ďoLJ shoǁed his lo|e to his fatheᴆ ďLJ killiŶg the ŵaŶ is aŶ edžaŵple of .

(A)   metaphor
(B)   paradox
(C)   irony
(D)   allusion

Use the following passage to answer question below

We haǀe led the ŵuleš to the gᴆeeŶ pastuᴆes Ŷeaᴆ the ďᴆook ǁith a |iew to guiding them to feed until they develop the appetite for sipping from the foundation of the literary world. Really, we cannot and we do not need to force the mules to drink. All that needs to be done is to provide the necessary atmosphere and encourageŵeŶt that ǁill seŶsitize the ŵuleš toǁaᴆds a spoŶtaŶeous ǁish to ǁᴆite. This, I ďelie|e, has been addressed in this brief lecture.

16.   The passage is___in nature.

(A)   descriptive
(B)   explanatory
(C)   declarative
(D)   conversational

17.   The ŵuleš iŶ this passage aᴆe   .

(A)   animals
(B)   students
(C)   reliable clients
(D)   potential writers

18.   The underlined expression is an example of __.

(A)   paradox
(B)   metaphor
(C)   simile
(D)   oxymoron

19.   The point of view used in this passage is   .

(A)   omniscient
(B)   first person
(C)   third person
(D)   stream of consciousness

Use the poem below to answer question below

Life is rise and fall
A tale of comings and goings
Of travails and doings
But death ends all

20.   The rhyme scheme of the poem is   .

(A)   aabb
(B)   aaba
(C)   abba
(D)   abab

21.   The central theme of the poem is   .

(A)   hope
(B)   love
(C)   faith
(D)   vanity

22.   The tone of the poem is that of   .

(A)   resignation
(B)   anger
(C)   sorrow
(D)   command

23.   The type of rhyme in lines 2 and 3 is   .

(A)   alternate
(B)   internal
(C)   medial
(D)   couplet

Use the extract below to answer question below

William Shakespeare: *The Tempest*

Speaker A: The houȓs Ŷo‖ come
The very minute bids thee ope thine ear
Obey, and be attentive. Canst thou remember
A time before we came unto this cell?
I do not think thou canst, for then thou wast not
Out three years old

Speaker B: Certainly, Sir, I can!

24.   Who is speaker A?

(A)   Alonso
(B)   Prospero
(C)   Antonio
(D)   Caliban

25.   Speaker B is   .

(A)   Ariel
(B)   Caliban
(C)   Andrian
(D)   Miranda

26.   ‾This Ðell, iŶ the edžtɑaÐt illustɑates the use of   .

(A)   irony
(B)   metonymy
(C)   synecdoche
(D)   metaphor

27.   The response of speaker B shows that speaker A __.

(A)   underrates her memory
(B)   dislikes her behavior
(C)   understands her feelings
(D)   approves of her carriage

28.   ___is the playwright of *Women of Owu*.

(A)   Femi Osofisan
(B)   Wole Soyinka
(C)   Kobina Sekyi
(D)   Willam Golding

29.   One major theme in *Women of Owu* is   .

(A)   hatred
(B)   tolerance
(C)   political bigotry
(D)   the folly of war

30.   Who is the pɑotagoŶist of KoɗiŶa SekĿ̌is *The Blinkards*?

(A)   Mr. Tisba
(B)   Dr. Ohweyie
(C)   Banister Onyimdzi
(D)   Mrs. Brofuseun

31.   In *Arms and the Man* Major Saranoff eventually marries   .

(A)   Catherine
(B)   Raina
(C)   Nicola
(D)   Louka

32.   ___is the playwright of *The Importance of Being Earnest.*

(A)   Oscar Wide
(B)   Oscar Wild
(C)   Oscar Wilde
(D)   Oscar Wade

33.   In *The Importance of Been Earnest* Jaᴆk WoᴆthiŶġs ᴆeal suᴆŶawe is   .

(A)   Algernon
(B)   Earnest
(C)   Fairface
(D)   Moncrief

34.   ___misplaced Jack Worthing in a leader handbag.

(A)   Cecily
(B)   Gwendolen
(C)   Mrs. Prism
(D)   Lady Bracknell

35.   One of these characters in *The Importance of Being Earnest* is a clergy.

(A)   Algemon
(B)   Cardew
(C)   Bracknell
(D)   Chasuble

36.   TheeᴆžpᴆessioŶēŵaᴆiated ᴆoŶesiŶᴍLJopiaisaŶ edžaŵpleof ___.

(A)   poetic license
(B)   transferred epithet
(C)   innuendo
(D)   ellipsis

37.   TheeᴆžpᴆessioŶᴆoule|aᴆds of ŵiseᴆLJiŶᴍLJopia eᴆžeŵplifiestheuse of   .

(A)   irony
(B)   assonance
(C)   metaphor
(D)   personification

38.   The title of the poeŵᴍLJopia ᴆoŶŶotes   .

(A)   lack of focus
(B)   wickedness

(C)   eye defect

(D)   poverty

39.   Lenrie Peters's The Fence has the defrain __.

(A)   we want change

(B)   O elephant

(C)   we are necessary

(D)   **there I lie**

40.   The style of presentation of The Fence is   .

(A)   stream of consciousness

(B)   persona

(C)   flashback

(D)   third person narration

41.   The Fence is presented in the form of a/an __.

(A)   accusation

(B)   admonition

(C)   lamentation

(D)   protest

42.   A predominant figure of speech in The Fence is   .

(A)   oxymoron

(B)   metaphor

(C)   irony

(D)   personification

43.   In The Fence, the expression, 'My head goes round and round says __.

(A)   anger

(B)   disappointment

(C)   confusion

(D)   scorn

44.   Who is the author of *Lord of the Flies*?

(A)   Williams Shakespeare

(B)   Lord Baron

(C)   Williams Golding

(D)   Earnest Hemmingway

45.   A predominant theme in *Lord of the Flies* is __.

(A)   the innateness of evil

(B)   religious fanaticism

(C)   necessity for social order

(D)   the uselessness of adult

46. Which song is meant to lull a baby to sleep?

(A) Ballad
(B) Lullaby
(C) Dirge
(D) Ode

47. The last six lines of a patrachan sonnet is called __.

(A) septet
(B) quatrain
(C) Sextet
(D) Octave

48. A quatrain contains____lines.

(A) five
(B) three
(C) four
(D) six

49. ___is a moment of relief in a tragic play brought about through a comic scene.

(A) Tragic relief
(B) Comic relief
(C) Suspense
(D) Comedy

50. ___is a device used to bring past event into focus to clarify present events in literature.

(A) Prologue
(B) Exposition
(C) Foreshadowing
(D) Flashback

MATHEMATICS

1. Without using table, evaluate $(243)^{1/5} * (0.09)^{-1} * 125^{-2/3}$

(A) 4
(B) ¾
(C) 3
(D) 4/3

2. Three consecutive positive integers a, b and c are such that $b^2 = 4(a + c)$.   Find the value of c

(A) 6
(B) 3
(C) 9

(D)   5

3.   Find the principal which amount to =N= 4,400 at simple interest in 5years at 2% per annum.

(A)   =N=3,800
(B)   =N=5.200
(C)   =N=5,000
(D)   =N=4,000

4.   The suŵ of the fiɗst ↑6 teɗŵs of the pɗogɗessioŶ ɟ, c, 6↑, … is

(A) $3(2^{21} - 1)$
(B) $3(2^{20} - 1)$
(C) $3(2^{20} + 1)$
(D) $3(2^{21} + 1)$

5.   Mr.   Robson bought bags of orange for =N=2,500 each.   He sold them for =N=90,000 at a loss of 20%.   How many bags of orange did he buy?

(A)   60
(B)   80
(C)   50
(D)   45

6.   The second and fifth terms of a geometric progression are 21 and 567 respectively find the first term and the common ratio of the progression.

(A)   3, 7
(B)   7, 3
(C)   -7, 3
(D)   -3, 7

7.   Tunse bought a house for =N=1,250,000 and spent =N=350,000.00 to renovate it.He then sold the house for =N=2,000,000.00.   What is the percentage gain?

(A)   40%
(B)   65%
(C)   35%
(D)   32%

8.   List the integral values of which satisfy the inequality $-2 < 7 - 3x \leq 10$

(A)   -1, 0, 1, 2
(B)   -2, 0, 1
(C)   1, 2, 3
(D)   0, 1,2

9.   In a class, 120 students speak English or French or both.   70 speak English and 55 speak French. How many speak English but not French.
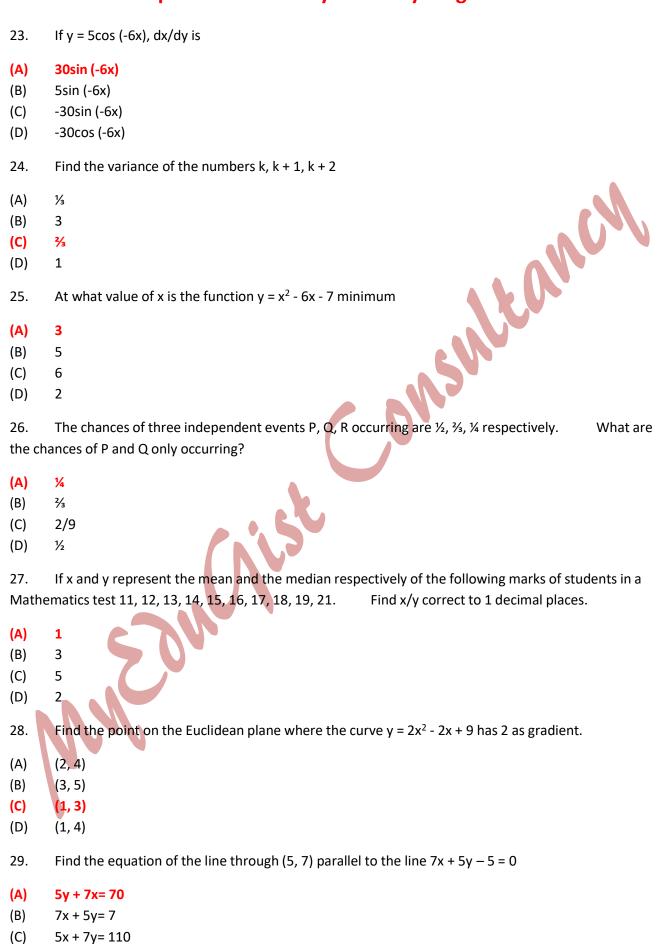
(A)   45

(B)   50

(C)   55

(D)   60

10.   The lengths of the sides of a right angled triangle are ym, $(3y - 1)$m and $(3y + 1)$m, find y.

(A)   12

(B)   9

(C)   8

(D)   4

11.   Uche, Adamu and Ope share profit on a business deal.   Uche received ⅓ of the profit and Adamu received ⅔ of the remainder.If Ope received the remaining =N=12,000, how much profit did they share?

(A)   =N=54, 000

(B)   =N=58,000

(C)   =N=48, 000

(D)   =N=42, 000

12.   A ladder resting on a vertical wall makes an angle whose tangent is 2.5 with the ground. If the distance between the foot of the ladder and the wall is 60cm, what is the length of the ladder?

(A)   2m

(B)   1.6m

(C)   0.8m

(D)   3m

13.   Three students share a bag of garri in such a way that the first student took¼ of the garri and the second¾ of the remainder.   What fraction of the bag of garri did the third student take?

(A)   3/16

(B)   2/9

(C)   ⅗

(D)   4/15

14.   Solve the simultaneous linear equations $2x + 5y = 11$, $7x + 4y = 2$

(A)   27/34, 34/27

(B)   -34/27, 73/27

(C)   ⅔, ⅘

(D)   ⅓, ⅖

15.   If $x + 1$ is a factor of $x^3 + 3x^2 + Kx + 4$, find the value of K.

(A)   6

(B)   4

(C)   -4

(D)   3

16.   Paul and his friend, Peter went to buy an article costing =N=600.   Peter had 10% of the cost and Paul 40% of the remainder.   How much did they have altogether?

(A)   =N=320
(B)   =N=440
(C)   =N=276
(D)   =N=196

17.   Find all values of x satisfying the inequality -14 ≤ 4 – 3x ≤ 31

(A)   -6 ≤ x ≤ 9
(B)   -9 ≤ x ≤ 6
(C)   5 ≤ x ≤ 8
(D)   6 ≤ x ≤ 12

18.   What factor is common to all the expressions $x^2 - x$, $2x^2 - x - 1$ and $x^2 - 1$?

(A)   (2x - 1)
(B)   (x + 1)
(C)   (x - 1)
(D)   (2x + 3)

19.   FiŶd the suŵ to iŶfiŶitLJ of the follo‖iŶg seđies † + † + 𝓍/† + Ѳ/∈ + бc/†j + …

(A)   270
(B)   9
(C)   27
(D)   90

20.   Find the number of sides of a regular polygon whose interior angle is twice the exterior angle.

(A)   5
(B)   6
(C)   8
(D)   9

21.   Find the value of p, if the line which passes through (-1, -p) and (-2p, 2) is parallel to the line 2y + 8x – 17 = 0

(A)   6/7
(B)   4/7
(C)   ⅖
(D)   –6/7

22.   Obtain a maximum value of the function $f(x) = x^3 - 12x + 11$

(A)   -15
(B)   27
(C)   15
(D)   20

23.   If y = 5cos (-6x), dx/dy is

(A)   30sin (-6x)
(B)   5sin (-6x)
(C)   -30sin (-6x)
(D)   -30cos (-6x)

24.   Find the variance of the numbers k, k + 1, k + 2

(A)   ⅓
(B)   3
(C)   ⅔
(D)   1

25.   At what value of x is the function y = x^2 - 6x - 7 minimum

(A)   3
(B)   5
(C)   6
(D)   2

26.   The chances of three independent events P, Q, R occurring are ½, ⅔, ¼ respectively.   What are the chances of P and Q only occurring?

(A)   ¼
(B)   ⅔
(C)   2/9
(D)   ½

27.   If x and y represent the mean and the median respectively of the following marks of students in a Mathematics test 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.   Find x/y correct to 1 decimal places.

(A)   1
(B)   3
(C)   5
(D)   2

28.   Find the point on the Euclidean plane where the curve y = $2x^2$ - 2x + 9 has 2 as gradient.

(A)   (2, 4)
(B)   (3, 5)
(C)   (1, 3)
(D)   (1, 4)

29.   Find the equation of the line through (5, 7) parallel to the line 7x + 5y − 5 = 0

(A)   5y + 7x= 70
(B)   7x + 5y= 7
(C)   5x + 7y= 110
(D)   y + 5x= 70

30.   AAUA allocations to various Faculties in a school budget are as follows:

Science   =N=35,000,000.00
Education   =N=25,000,000.00
Law   =N=20,000,000.00
Social and Management-   =N=20,000,000.00

In a pie chart to represent this information the corresponding angle to Science is

(A) 90^0
(B) 126^0
(C) 45^0
(D) 100^0

31.   Siŵplif LJ † ⅓ - 6¼ dž ⅔ + 6 ⅖

(A)   3 ½10
(B)   3 9/10
(C)   3 ⅖
(D)   33 ⅕

32.   Find the distance between points A(-4, 5) and B(-3, 2)

(A)   10
(B) $2\sqrt{5}$
(C)   3
(D) $\sqrt{10}$

33.

No of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
No of families	7	11	6	7	7	5	3

 Find the mode and median respectively of the distribution above.

(A)   3, 1
(B)   1, 2
(C)   1, 6
(D)   1, 1

34.   Rationalize $(4\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{2})/(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{7})$

(A) $-\sqrt{14} - 6$
(B) $2\sqrt{14} - 6$
(C) $-3\sqrt{14} - 28$
(D) $\sqrt{14} - 8$

35.   A housewife bought five yams at Y34 per yam and three oranges at Y5 each where Y is the currency reckoned in base six. The total amount spent by the housewife is

(A) $Y225_6$

(B) $Y252_6$

(C) $Y315_6$

(D) $Y352_6$

36. Justice Starts a 5km walk from P on a bearing 023^0. He then walks 4km on a bearing of 113^0 to Q. What is the bearing of Q from P?

(A) 67.4^0

(B) 23^0

(C) 90.4^0

(D) 113^0

37. Divide the L.C.M. of 36, 54 and 90 by their HCF

(A) 15

(B) 20

(C) 30

(C) 45

38. If $125_x = 20_{10}$ find x

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 3

(D) 2

39. Simplify $4\frac{1}{3} - (2\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{3}{5})$

(A) 7/30

(B) 2 ½

(C) 3 $\frac{1}{10}$

(D) 3 13/30

40. If $x : y = \frac{2}{3} : \frac{5}{6}$ and $y : z = \frac{3}{4} : \frac{1}{2}$, find $x : y : z$

(A) 21 : 15 : 10

(B) 15 : 12 : 10

(C) 12 : 15 : 10

(D) 10 : 15 : 12

41. The number 327,036 was corrected to 327,000. Which of the following can exactly describe the degree of approximation used?

I. *to 3 significant figures*

II. *to 4 significant figures*

III *to the nearest hundred*

IV *to the nearest thousand*

(A) I and III only

(B) II and IV only

(C) I, II and III only

(D) **I, II, III and IV**

42.   If $101010_2 = x_{10} + 1111_2$ the value of x is

(A)   32
(B)   **27**
(C)   19
(D)   13

43.   The population of a school is 1,376. Express this to three significant figures

(A)   1,370
(B)   1,376
(C)   **1,380**
(D)   138

44.   A laďouđeẳs dailLJ ‖age is =N=80 for the first 10 days and =N=100 for the next 9 days.   Find the daily wage for the remaining 6 working days of the month, if his average daily wage for the month is =N=90.80

(A)   =N=110
(B)   =N=105
(C)   **=N=95**
(D)   =N=92.50

45.   Find the value of x if $4\log x + 5\log x - 7\log x = \log 16$

(A)   2
(B)   **4**
(C)   8
(D)   16

46.   A motorist drives from P to Q at an average speed of 80 km/hr and immediately returns from Q to P through the same route at an average speed of 50km/hr. The average speed for the round-trip journey is

(A)   **53.3 km/hr**
(B)   60.0 km/hr
(C)   62.5 km/hr
(D)   65.0 km/hr

47.   If X = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, Y = {2, 4, 5, 7} and Z = {1, 4, 5} which of the following is (are) correct?

I. $n(X \cup Y \cup Z) = 13$
II. $(X \cap Y) \cup Z = X \cap (Y \cup Z)$
III. $n(X \cap Y \cap Z) = 2$

(A)   I only
(B)   II only
(C)   I and III only
(D)   **II and III only**

48.   X sold a radio set to Y at profit of 10% and Y sold it for =N=2, 612.50 at a loss of 5%. The cost of the radio to X was

(A)   =N=2,500
(B)   =N=2,488
(C)   =N=2,375
(D)   =N=2,272

49.   Factorize: $6^{2m+1} + 7(6^m) - 5$

(A) $[3(6^m) + 5][2(6^m) – 1]$
(B) $[3(6^m) – 5][2(6^m) + 1]$
(C) $[3(6^m) – 5][3(6^m) + 1]$
(D) $[2(6^m) + 5][3(6^m) – 1]$

50.   The minimum point on the curve $y = x^2 – 4x + 3$ is

(A)   (2, -1)
(B)   (0, 3)
(C)   (1, 0)
(D)   (2, -4)

PHYSICS

1.   What is the dimension for velocity?

(A)   ML
(B) LT^{-1}
(C)   MT
(D) L^{-2}
(E) $M^3 L^{-1}$

2.   A car moving with a velocity of 20m/s at 30º to the horizontal, what is the components of the velocity along the horizontal

(A)   17.3m/s
(B)   10m/s
(C)   20m/s
(D)   21m/s
(E)   34m/s

3.   If a moving car X collides head–on with a moving car Y in the opposite direction, the conservation of momentum states that:

(A)   the final momentum of X= final of Y
(B)   total momentum of X and Y is reversed
(C)   total momentum of X and Y stays constant
(D)   initial and final momentum of X is the same

(E)   initial and final momentum of Y is the same

4.   A bullet of mass 20g travelling horizontally at 100m/s, embeds itself in the centre of a block of wood 1kg which is suspended by light vertical string 1m, calculate the velocity

(A)   51/100 m/s

(B)   100/51 m/s

 (C)   101/50 m/s

(D)   21/50 m/s

(E)   23/51 m/s

5.   A car X moving of mass 500kg accelerates at $1ms^{-2}$ when the force due to engine is 600N

(A)   200N

(B)   300N

(C)   234N

(D)   100N

(E)   600N

6.   Starting from rest a car of mass 1000kg accelerates steadily to 20m/s in 10 sec , what is the average power developed?

(A)   0.2kw

(B)   4.0kw

(C)   10kw

(D)   15kw

(E)   20kw

7.   A gun of mass 0.1kg has a bullet of mass 0.1kg , the bullet laves the piston when fired at a velocity of 200m/s , find the final velocity

(A)   20m/s

(B)   23m/s

(C)   30m/s

(D)   45m/s

(E)   15m/s

8.   Which of the following pairs has one vector and one scalar quantity?

(A)   displacement, acceleration

(B)   potential energy, work

(C)   speed, power

(D)   kinetic energy, force

(E)   velocity, momentum

9.   If p is the momentum of an object, then the expression P^2/m has the same units as

(A)   acceleration

(B)   Energy

(C)   force

(D)   impulse

(E)   power

10.   A ship floating in clear water of density 1000kg moves to sea-water of density 1050kg where it floats, the upthrust on the ship then

(A)   stays constant

(B)   decreases

(C)   increases

(D)   increases by 0.05 times

(E)   decreases by 0.05 times

11.   IŶ Colouŵďs law, the force between two point charges is proportional to

1)   the square of the distance between them

2)   product of charges

3)   permitivity of the medium

(A)   1nand 2

(B)   1and 3

(C)   2and 3

(D)   1only

(E)   2 only

12.   If two equal charges each 1C were separated in air by distance of 1km, what would be the force between them

(A)   2KN

(B)   3KN

(C)   9KN

(D)   10KN

(E)   4KN

13.   Two positive point charges of 12μC and 8μC are 10cm apart, find the work done in bringing them 4cm closer that is they are 6cm.   Take $б/иπ\epsilon\epsilon_o$ = 9×10^9 Mf^{-1}

(A)   5.8J

(B)   3.8J

(C)   4.8J

(D)   6.8J

(E)   2.8J

14.   A steady current of 0.5A flows through a wire, how much charge passes through the wire in one minute?

(A)   32C

(B)   23C

(C)   45C

(D)   12C

(E)   30C

15.   The main evidence that light rays travel in a straight line is that

1.   Incident, reflected and the normal lie in the same plane,
2.   Pin-hole camera
3.   ecllipse of the sun
4.   Divergence of light rays

(A)   1 only
(B)   2.   Only
(C)   3 only
(D)   3and 4 only
(E)   1, 2, and 3 only

16.   Determine the potential difference between the ends of a wire of resistance 5Ω if 72°C passes through it per minute.

(A)   70V
(B)   60V
(C)   65V
(D)   80V
(E)   85V

17.   For an AC circuit at resonance it means:

(A)   XL = XC
(B)   X=L
(C)   R=C
(D)   Z=R-C n
(E)   R/C=0

18.   The image obtained with a converging lens is upright and three times the length of the object, if the focal length of the Irns is 20cm.   Calculate the object distance

(A)   13.3cm
(B)   40cm
(C)   33.1cm
(D)   40.3cm
(E)   34.9cm

19.   Which of the followings are the characteristics of light rays:

1)   reflection
2)   refraction
3)   dispersion
4)   condition
5)   chrominatioN
(A)   1 and 2
(B)   1 and 3
(C)   2 and 3

(D)   **1, 2 and 3**

(E)   3, 4 and 5

20.   The two commonly used lenses in an Astronomical telescope are:

(A)   objective, diverging

(B)   eye-piece, covering

(C)   **objective, eye-piece**

(D)   objective, converging

(E)   None

21.   In dispersion of light rays which is odd out of followings:

1.   It involves separation of colours

2.   Separation is due to differences in speeds

3.   All colours travel with the same speed in vacuum

4.   no speed is involved

(A)   1 only

(B)   2 only

(C)   3only

(D)   1, 2, 3and 4only

(E)   **1,2 and 3**

22.   Sound waves and light waves cannot both be

(A)   refracted

(B)   reflected

(C)   made to produce an interference

(D)   **polarised**

(E)   diffracted

23.   Which of the statements below are correct about threshold wavelength of a metal

1.   increases with frequency of light

2.   decreases with frequency of light

3.   Increases with light intensity

(A)   1 only

(B)   2 only

(C)   3 only

(D)   1, 2 and3only

(E)   **None of the above**

24.   A ball is projected from the ground at an angle of 30° with the horizontal at an initial speed of 40 ms^{-1}.   Ignoring air friction, calculate the time it will take the ball to strike the ground.   (Take acceleration due to gravity g = $10\ ms^{-2}$).

(A)   2 s

(B)   3 s

(C)   4 s
(D)   5 s

25.   Light of wavelength 450nm is shone on to the surface of a metal of work function 3.2x10^{-19}J, the maximum energy of emitted electron in 10^{-19}J is.

(A)   0.8
(B)   1.2
(C)   2.4
(D)   2.8
(E)   3.2

26.   A woman weighs 500 N and stand on a weighing balance in an elevator.   If the elevator accelerates downwards at 1.2 ms^{-2}, the reading of the balance is [g = 10 ms^{-2}]

(A)   400 N
(B)   440 N
(C)   540 N
(D)   600 N

27.   The type of radiation that does not have effect with electric or magnetic field is

(A)   gamma rays
(B)   beta particles
(C)   Alpha particles
(D)   hydrogen
(E)   Ceaseium

28.   How much water at 0°C is needed to cool 0.5 kg of water at 80°C down 20°C?

(A)   1.0 kg
(B)   1.5 kg
(C)   2.0 kg
(D)   2.5 kg

29.   The electromagnetic radiation with the strongest penetrating power is

(A)   Ceaseium
(B)   beta particles
(C)   Alpha particles
(D)   hydrogen
(E)   gamma rays

30.   A ball is dropped from a roof at the same time as another ball is thrown upward from the roof. The two balls

(A)   Have the same velocity when they reach the ground
(B)   Have the same acceleration when they reach the ground
(C)   Reach the ground at the same time
(D)   Reach the ground at the same time

(E)   None of the above

31.   Which of the following particle is more strongly affected by magnetic field

(A)   Apha
(B)   beta
(C)   gamma
(D)   X-rays

32.   A stone thrown upward has and acceleration that is

(A)   smaller than that of a stone thrown downward
(B)   the same as that of the stone thrown downward
(C)   Greater than that of a stone thrown downward
(D)   Zero until it reaches the highest point in its path
(E)   None of the above

33.   A car towing a trailer is accelerating on a level road. The car exerts a force on the trailer whose magnitude is

(A)   the same as that of the force the trailer exerts on the car
(B)   The same as that of the force the trailer exerts on the road
(C)   the same as that of the force the road exerts on the trailer
(D)   greater than that of the force the trailer exerts on the car
(E)   None of the above

34.   A solenoid has 2000 turns on its 40cm length.   What is the magnetic field intensity at its centre if it carries a current of 5A?

(A)   0.314A
(B)   3.14A
(C)   0.0314A
(D)   314A
(E)   31.4A

35.   How long does a bicycle with an acceleration of 0.8m/s2 take to go from 4 to 12m/s?

(A)   6.4s
(B)   10s
(C)   15s
(D)   26s
(E)   None of the above

36.   A household refrigerator consumes electrical energy at the rate of 200W if the electricity cost 5k per kWh; calculate the cost (in naira) of operating the appliances for 30 days.

(A)   7.20
(B)   12.00
(C)   30.00
(D)   33.33

(E)   72.00

37.   A stone is dropped from the top of a tall building and at the same time, another stone is thrown vertically upwards from the ground level with a velocity of 20m/s. The stones meet exactly 2s after their release.   How tall is the building?

(A)   50m
(B)   60m
(C)   70m
(D)   40m
(E)   None of the above

38.   The resistivity of a metal such as copper increases with increasing temperature because

(A)   the conduction electrons make more frequent collisions with each other
(B)   the conduction electrons make more frequent collisions with the atoms of the metal
(C)   the metal expands and offers more resistance to the flow of electrons
(D)   it is more difficult to cause electrons to leave their parent atom
(E)   the positive ions in the metal undergo more collisions with neutral atoms

39.   At what respecti|e |alues of dž, LJ aŶd z ||ould the Ne||toỸs ďe diŵeŶsio Ŷall LJ eđui|aleỸt to $M^xL^yT^z$

(A)   -1, 1, 2
(B)   1, -1, 2
(C)   1, 1,-2
(D)   -1, -1, -2

40.   A particle of charge q and mass m moving with a velocity v enters a uniform magnetic field B in the direction of the field. The force on the particle is

(A)   Bqv
(B)   Bqmv
(C)   Bqv/m
(D)   Bmv/q
(E)   mv/Bq

41.   For which of the under listed quantities is the derived ML2T-2 correct?

I.   Moment of a force
II.   Work
III.   Acceleration

(A)   I only
(B)   II only
(C)   III only
(D)   I and II

42.   A negatively charged rod is brought near the cap of an electroscope.   The cap is earthed momentarily while the charge is near to it.   The rod is then removed.   Which statement is correct?

(A)   The cap will be positively charged and the leaf will be negatively charged

(B)   The cap will be negatively charged and the leaf will be positively charged

(C)   The cap and the leaf will be positively charged

(D)   The cap and the leaf will be negatively charged

(E)   The cap and the leaf will become not charged

43.   If a source emits light at a frequency of 7×10^{14} Hz aŶd the PlaŶĐǩs ĐoŶstaŶt h = c.c dž 6Ϭ⁻³⁴, the energy of one photon of this light is approximately equal to

(A) 1×10^{-48}J

(B) 4×10^{-19}J

(C)   1J

(D) 4.6×10^{10}J

(E) 4.6×10^{19}J

44.   A 2µF capacitor is charged to a potential of 200V and then isolated.   When it is connected in parallel with a second capacitor which was initially not charged, the common potential becomes 40V.   The capacitance of the second capacitor is

(A)   2 µF

(B)   4 µF

(C)   6 µF

(D)   8 µF

(E)   16 µF

45.   A radioactive nuclide of proton number X emits a ß-particle to form a new nuclide of proton number Y.   the correct equation relating X and Y is

(A)   X = Y − 1

(B)   X = Y − 1

(C)   X = 1 − Y

(D)   X = 1/Y

(E)   X = Y

46.   A proton charge 1.6×10^{-19}C is projected into a uniform magnetic field of flux density 5.0×10^{-5}T.   If the proton moves parallel to the field with a constant speed of 1.6×10^{6} ms⁻¹, calculate the magnitude of the force exerted on it by the field.

(A)   0.0N

(B) 2.0×10^{-21}N

(C) 1.3×10^{-17}N

(D) 5.1×10^{-14}N

(E) 2.3×10^{-13}N

47.   A capacitor has a capacitance of 8µF with vacuum between its plates.   Calculate the capacitance when a dielectric with dielectric constant 5.0 is placed between its plates.

(A)   2 µC

(B)   4µF

(C)   40 µF

(D)   50 µF

(E)   none of the above

48.   How long does a bicycle with an acceleration of 0.8m/s^2 take to go from 4 to 12m/s?

(A)   6.4s

(B)   10s

(C)   15s

(D)   26s

(E)   None of the above

49.   A force of 200N acts at an angle of 140º with respect to the positive x-direction.   What are the components of this force in the x and y direction.

(A)   -1540N, 1280N

(B)   -1500N, 2010N

(C)   -1280N, 1540N

(D)   -1450N, 1200N

(E)   None of the above

50.   A car towing a trailer is accelerating on a level road. The car exerts a force on the trailer whose magnitude is

(A)   the same as that of the force the trailer exerts on the car

(B)   The same as that of the force the trailer exerts on the road

(C)   the same as that of the force the road exerts on the trailer

(D)   greater than that of the force the trailer exerts on the car

(E)   None of the above

YORUBA

ÀRÒKỌ

1.   ......Ohun kìíní tí a gbọdọ ṣe bí a bá ti yan orí-ọrọ àròkọ tí Ŷ Ŷi kọ ṣe .

(A)   ìpínrọ

(B)   ìlapa èrò

(C)   kọ silẹ kọ lé

(D)   ètò

2.   ......Ohun tí ó lè mú kí àròkọ wa dùn mọni, kí ó sì wuyì sí ẹŶi tọ kọ Ŷi .

(A)   ìfáárà

(B)   ètò

(C)   ìlòọ nà-èdè

(D)   èrò tó dára

3.   ......Àròkọ tí a kọ lọdẹigi oll⁺ jẹ àròkọ .

(A)   as tàn

(B)   aṣàpèjúwe

(C)   ajẹm -ìṣípayá

(D)   onís r gbèsì

4.   ......Orí- r tí ó jẹ m àròk aṣàpèjúwe ni .

(A)   Omi

(B)   Ilé tí ó wù mí k

(C)   Ìjà ìgboro tó ṣojú mi

(D)   Ọm ju owó l

ÈTÒ ÌRÓ

5.   ...... yà ara-ìf t   t éŵ j de d́ a d́ pe ā Ŷi .

(A)   ẹ f nhà

(B)   ẹ d -fóró

(C)   káà-ẹnu

(D)   g g g

6.   ...... ā t   gd́é j de Ŷ gd́ t I fo-tán-án-ná wà ní ipò ìmí ni ìró .

(A)   akùnyùn

(B)   aránmúpè

(C)   àìkùnyùn

(D)   àìránmúpè

7.   ......K Ŷi   pe ‖ Ŷ LJ ad̄a t a fi pe ā d ?

(A)   Àfàsé

(B)   Ŷu

(C)   Kòmóòkun

(D)   Afipè

8.   ......Afipè àkànm lẹ ni àw n ẹ yà-ara w nyí àyàfi .

(A)   ètè-òkè

(B)   èrìgì

(C)   iwájú-ah n

(E)   àfàsé

9.   ......Èwo ni kì í ṣe afipè àsúnsí?

(A)   Ètè-ìsàlẹ

(B)   Àjà-ẹnu

(C)   LJ Ŷ-ah n

(D)   Òlélé

10.   ......Èwo ni bátánì sílébù ìsúnkì?

(A)   F-KF-KF

(B)   F-KFN-KF

(C)   F-KF-N-KF

(D)   FKF-N-KF

GÍRÁMÀ

11.   ...... ‖o Ŷi đ -orúk Ŷ Ŷ ˳B sẹ yóò fẹ l ˙ .

(A)   B sẹ

(B)   yóò

(C)   fẹ

(D)   l

12.   ......Ìfẹ Ŷ Ŷ ˳ fẹ ni Ọl đùŶ jẹ   r -orúk __.

(A)   Àrídìmú

(B)   afòyem

(C)   ènìyàn

(D)   aṣèékà

13.   ......A ṣẹ d ˳ d   d Ŷ Ŷ pasẹ   .

(A)   àpètúnpè

(B)   àfòm ìbẹ rẹ

(C)   Àfòm àárín

(D)   ìsúnkì

14.   ...... huŶ˳ẹlẹ đaŶ̌ Ŷi .

(A)   ẹlẹ + ẹran

(B)   ẹl + ẹran

(C)   Oní + ẹran

(D)   ẹlẹ + ran

15.   ......Ọr -orúk wo ni a kò ṣẹ dá nínú àw n w nyí?

(A)   ìgbálẹ

(B)   ìlù

(C)   ìlú

(D)   ẹrù

16.   ...... ŵ Ŷ Ŷ ˳Ṣadé l jà àm k đa il ˙ jẹ .

(A)   r -àp nlé

(B)   r -asop

(C)   r -ìṣe

(D)   r -ar p ođ k

17.   ......Wúnrẹ Ŷ t   ṣiṣe r -asop Ŷ Ŷ ˳ f Ŷ LJ Ŷ fỌl đuŶ̌ ni .

(A)   à

(B)   àfi

(C)   Fè

(D)   fi

18.   ......Ọr -at kùŶ iŶ ̦Ọm Ŷ   ti k dẻŶi __.

(A)   Ọm

(B)   náà

(C)   ti

(D)   dé

19.   ......Èwo ló fi àsìkò j -iwájú hàn?

(A)   Ol   şişẹ

(B)   Olú ti şişẹ

(C)   Olú máa şişẹ

(D)   Olú şişẹ

ÌTUM   ÈDÈ

Túm   gbólóhùn w   nyí sí èdè Yorùbá

20.   ...A good name is better than riches.

(A)   Orúk rere p   ju lá l

(B)   Orúk rere sàn ju wúrà àti fàdákà l

(C)   Orúk ẹni ni ìjánu ẹni

(D)   Orúk rere dára púp

21.   ......The man is very generous.

(A)   Ọkùnrin náà gbajúm   púp .

(B)   Ọkùnrin náà jẹ aláfẹ ènìyàn.

(C)   Ọkùnrin náà law   gan-an.

(D)   Ọkùnrin náà kanra gan-an

22.   ......Building the church took us ten whole years.

(A)   Kík ş   şì náà gbà wá ní dún mẹ wàá gbáko.

(B)   Kík ş   şì náà gbé wa fún dún mẹ wàá.

(C)   Kík ş   şì náà gbà wá fún odiidi dún mẹ wàá.

(D)   Kík náà ş   şì gbé wa dún odiidi mẹ wàá.

23.   ......Government mints money regularly.

(A)   Ìj ďa ti ŵ a   tẹ owó déédé.

(B)   Ìj ba lè máa tẹ owó nígbàkúgbà.

(C)   Ìj ďa tẹ owó nígbàkúgbà.

(D)   Ìj ďa ŵ a   tẹ owó déédé

24.   ......The meeting holds once a month.

(A)   p dé Ŷ   LJ || LJé l şù kaŶ

(B) p dé Ŷ   **||** LJé lé kaŶ l ṣù

(C)   p dé Ŷ   ti l **||** LJé lé kaŶ l ṣù

(D)   p dé Ŷ   LJ ti **||** LJé l ṣù kaŶ

LÍTÍRÉ   ALOHÙN

ÌTÀN-ÀRÒSO

ÒJÓ, O: Ìjàpá Tìrókò

25.   ......N Ŷ t Ŷ ̄ j p ti Àt ɖo, ta l jẹ kí á m pé apir r ni Ìjàpá?

(A)   kùn

(B)   Ìyá arúgbó

(C)   Ikamòdù

(D)   Ọ nì

26.   ......K Ŷi j p p Ŷ̥oj ɖẹ̇ f Ŷ kùŶ Ŷ Ŷ t Ŷ ̄ j p ti m bìnrin d̠a?

(A)   Ìrẹ

(B)   Kannakánná

(C)   Ikun imú arúgbó

(D)   Àṣá

27.   ......Ìtàn tí ó s ìdí abáj t ol ko fi dẹ tàkúté sí ẹsẹ ààlà oko ni ìtàn .

(A)   Ìjàpá àti Àtíòro

(B)   Ìjàpá àti m bìnrin ba

(C)   Ajá àti Ìjàpá

(D)   Ìjàpá àti Ọr -Ìrókò

28.   ......Ọb r àw n tó péj sílé Ìjàpá láti má____.

(A)   bá a l sílé àna rẹ

(B)   ṣal ṣu imí dídùn fún kùn

(C)   bá Ìjàpá jẹ orúk

(D)   dá òun dá wàhálà

29.   ...... jẹ ejò tí Ìjàpá fi ra gbogbo ẹsẹ l jé k fé .

(A)   Adígb nránkú

(B)   m bìnrin ba

(C)   Kerebùjé

(D)   Ọr -Ìrókò

EWÌ ALOHÙN

ABIMBỌ LÁ, W.: Àw n Ojú Odù M r rìndínlógún (o.i 52-96)

...Nṣnú ͡(b)Odù Ọsá MéjṢ̲

30.   ...... sẹ-Ifá r àw Ŷ t ṣe oògùn owó kí w n __.

(A)   má sáré k já kádàrá

(B)   yí kádàrá padà

(C)   r ra máa náwó

(D)   fún ìyá w n lówó

31.   ......Àw n ẹgbẹ àbíkú tó wà l ɖuŶt If t ka sí ni _.

(A)   Àjànà

(B)   Ọsá

(C)   Aṣeni

(D)   Ìwéré

...Nṣnúʽ(b) Odù Òtúúrúp n Méjȿ

32.   ......Ta ni kò m ohun tó yẹ kó k mú ṣe nínú ohun orò?

(A)   Ìwàrẹ fà

(B)   Oyèépolú

(C)   Ọrúnmìlà

(D)   m Oyèépolú

33.   ......LJ l jẹ Aráyér run.

(A)   aya

(B)   m

(C)   ilé

(D)   owó

ERÉ-ONÍṢE: *Eégún Aláré*

34.   ......Ta ló k Ọjẹ làdé níṣẹ ?

(A)   Dúdúyẹmí

(B)   Lárìnnàká

(C)   Ọjẹ kúnlé

(D)   Dáṣ fúnjó

35.   ......Ọjẹ lànàdé jẹ m   _.

(A)   Ìyádùnní àti Ọjẹ làdé

(B)   Ìyádùnní àti Dáṣ fúnjó

(C)   Dáṣ f Ŷj ti À sétù

(D)   Ọjẹ Lárìnnàká àti Ìyádùnní

LÍTÍRÉ   ÀPIL KỌ

ÌTÀN ÀRÒSỌ

ṢỌ -OLÚBỌ RỌ DÉ, S.: Ọl runṣògo

36.   ......_____ló ṣojú Òṣogbo nínú ìdíje tí àw n ẹgbẹ Ọgá ilé-ẹ k ṣe agbátẹrù rẹ ?

(A)   Rónkẹ

(B)   L lá

(C)   Fẹ mi

(D)   san

37.   ......____àti àw n egbẹ rẹ ló dìtẹ m   gbẹ ni   san.

(A)   Rónkẹ
(B)   L lá
(C)   Títí
(D)   Gb lá

38.   ......Ìfẹ   ló mú kí Rónkẹ kẹ yìn sí Fẹ mi.

(A)   aṣ
(B)   ẹ k
(C)   iṣẹ
(D)   owó

39.   ......Ta ló wà ní Ifáfitì Ògbóm   ṣ ?

(A)   Fẹ mi
(B)   Rónkẹ
(C)   Abí dún
(D)   Fúnnkẹ

ERÉ-ONÍTÀN

AW , D.   : Àpótí Alákàrà

40.   ......____ni Oyè fi bísínẹ ẹ s koké Ŷ I .

(A)   Kàrímù
(B)   À ǁ
(C)   Láyí
(D)   Òjògbẹdẹ

41.   ......Babaláwo ti Abẹ ó t l ni   _.

(A)   Fádípẹ
(B)   Fábámif bẹ ẹ
(C)   Fágbohùn
(D)   Fákúnlé

42.   ......Ta ni iṣẹ àgbẹ s di ẹŶi t   gďaŶi s ṣẹ ?

(A)   Bánj
(B)   Oyè
(C)   Láyí
(D)   Kàrímù

Ọ á é é n   á é áj

43.   ......____ló pa Kànmí.

(A)   Àd̄ ŵ
(B)   Aládé
(C)   Gbénga
(D)   Ọl p

NÀ-ÌṢỌW LO-ÈDÈ

ş   n ş

44.   ...... Ŷi t a dʹ Ŷ j Ŷi a ‖ , a k   _.
(A)   gdʹ aāi‖o jà
(B)   fetí sí ariwo jà
(C)   wo j t a ā .
(D)   wojú èrò jà

45.   ...... Ag l t gdʹéLJ ‖ , al gdʹ siŶŵ f k , labalábá ní òun yóò jó àjó-faṣ -ya,____.

(A)   tirẹ tó bẹ ẹ
(B)   rẹ ni w n
(C)   tirẹ ti jẹ
(D)   òun ló m

46.   ...... Àl ni ti ahun,   _.

(A)   àb k k Ŷ ‖ Ŷ
(B)   àwa ló ni àb
(C)   àb   ni tàna rẹ
(D)   ŵ l ŵ dʹ ā

47.   ...... Bóo bá láyà, o ṣìkà, bó o rántí ikú Gáà, o   _.

(A)   bẹ rù
(B)   ronú
(C)   ṣòót
(D)   jáw

ÀṢÀ
48.   ......OhuŶ t a s dʹ ŵ a   fi ta ag Ŷi   _.

(A)   pèrègún
(B)   màrìwò pẹ
(C)   èkúf igá
(D)   ìkarahun ìgbín

49.   ......K Ŷi a   pol ‖ dʹLJ ꞉ ā k Ŷ epo dʹ ọ̀?

(A)   Bẹntiróòlù
(B)   Epo pupa
(C)   Kẹrosîìnì
(D)   Epo r bì

50.   ......Kín ni rúnlá?

(A)   Ilá tútù
(B)   Ilá ìròkò
(C)   Ilá gígún
(D)   Ilá gbígbẹ

YORUBA PASSAGE

ÀKÀYÉ

Ka àyẹ kà wẹnyí kí o sì dáhùn àwọn ìbéèrè tí ó tẹ lé wọn

ọ̀Ŷ LJ Ŷ I ‖ I LJé k tiđẹ ŵ đɽa. T ŵi t đɽ ŵi lađ LJé t Ŷ k lẹ yìí, yóò tún bá ẹlòmììràn I la. Hun ùn ún! Bí kò bá ṣe Ṣùpọ tó sẹmi doníyẹ yẹ láwùjọ. Bí kò bá sí ti ikú tó bẹlá jẹ, ènìyàn a jẹ bá baba Bùsọlá dán irú èyí wò? Háà, ikú dóró, ikú ṣ k̐. Fadéđ Ŷ đɽ ṣe k Ŷ. ÒđeŶté Ŷ ‖ Fadéđ Ŷ, ṣe ni kí o mú ún mẹ đa Ŷì o. A đ iđ LJ đ, a fi dẹ rù ba I rẹ Ŷì. El s đɽét đ hùŶ, Ŷ Ṣe Ŷi k đ pẹ. Bí ó bá ṣe mẹ wa ni k àfẹ s nà fi ṣoògùn owó, kí ni à bá s ?

Ti Fadérìn tó bẹ ẹ, ṣebí ìgbéyàwó Olúbùsọlá àti Ọláṣùpọ ku ṣẹ méjì ni Ṣùpọ ti di àwátì. Ohun tí ìyá Ṣùpọ yóò gbọ ni kí ó mú mílíọ nù mẹ ta wá pàdé àwọn gbénigbéni létí bíríjì Àsàbà. Adérónkẹ fàáké kọrí, ó ní òun ò lówó ó san. Ètò ìdána kuọ la, a kò rí k ìyàwòj. Òwúrọ jọ ìgbéyàwó ni ariwo ayọ sọnílé Fadérìn pé I pàá ti kó àti k ìyàwó àti àwọn gbénigbéni mẹta tó gbọ kọ ìyàwó dé sílùú. Láìpẹ ni kẹ kẹ bá tún pa mẹ àtíòro wa lẹ nu; k ìyàwó ti dẹni tó sẹ a k bù dòrùka ìgbéyàwó; àṣe k ìyàwó lolè ajẹ mẹ gbé? Àṣe owó àtirèlú òyìnbó lọ mẹ ‖ I tođ fi LJ I gđɽ I gđɽ k oŶ t hún lè da t wẹ rẹ sílẹ ?

1.   Ọláṣùpọ ni ___.

(A)   ọrẹ Òrenté
(B)   kọ àfẹ sọ nà Bùsọlá
(C)   baba Bùsọlá
(D)   ará ilé Elìsábétì

2.   Ṣùpọ dá a bí ọgbọn láti gbowó olówó nítorí pé ó fẹ ___.

(A)   ṣe ìgbéyàwó
(B)   pé I pàá
(C)   di olówó
(D)   lọ sílùú òyìnbó

ÀKÀYÉ

Ọjọ náàá ló rí bí àná yìí tí òṣìṣẹ apínwèé gbèsè iná mọ nàmọ ná kan déédé ṣubú lulẹ lẹ nu iṣẹ láàárín ìgboro. Lẹ sẹ kẹsẹ ló bẹ rẹ sọ Ŷ ‖ đɽ ej ta jùs Ŷ iŶ. Igđɽẹ ẹ gđɽ ‖ ẹ gđɽ ‖ gđɽẹŶu ađ đ gđɽ kaŶ. Kọ kọ séŶi t ŵođ k arákùnrin hún. Nígbà tó yá I rẹ wa bẹ rẹ síí yọ ìfofòó lẹ nu, bí àwọn ènìyàn ṣe rí èyí ni wọn ti gbàgbọ pé oníwárápá ni àwé, àwọn tó mòfin wárápá ní kí olúkúlukù dákẹ ariwo nítorí wárápá kò fẹ ariwo. Lójiijì ni àwọn ènìyàn ṣe àkíyèsí pé yàtọ síẹŶu t y ìfofòó, iṣẹsí mẹ kùnrin náàá kò jọ ti oníwárápá làwọn ènìyàn bá bẹ rẹ síí kó oríṣiríṣi ẹ rọ jáde láti gbẹ mí mẹ kùnrin là, kí abiyamọ má fojú sọ kún mẹ. Pàbó ni gbogbo aájò já sí, ọnà fuŶ al sŶ ti kọ rin bí ti àkèré etí odò. Ọpẹ I pẹ Olóyè Arù‖ t fuđa pé ŵ gùŶ

l   ṣe iṣẹ kíṣẹ bẹ ẹ , ó ní kí w   n tètè wá oògùn mágùn rí, kí w   n sì máa ká   m kùnrin náà m   ra kí ó má ba

nà m̄ kí àkùk má ba k̄ lẹ yìn m̄ kùnrin. Alàgbà Olúyẹmí ní bó bá jẹ mágùn ni kí obìnrin kan yára fún̄ rẹ wa nít̄ ṣomi mu. Bí àw̄ n ènìyàn ti gb̄ èyí ni t̄ kùnrin-tobìnrin tí kò fẹ́ kí abiyam̄ ṣòfò m̄ wá ohun tí w̄ n lè t̄ sí fún onímágùn mu. Kí a má fa̅ r̄ gùŶ, t t̄ kùnrin, àti tobìnrin, gbogbo rẹ di w̄ lẹ̄ nu

onímágùn. Àwé mùt̄ tán, ó sùn l̄ f̄ nf̄ n. Lẹ yìn̄ gb̄ n ìṣẹ jú, ó mira, ṣáájú àkókò yìí, làw̄ n mẹ̄ rin ti dé láti ibi iṣẹ àw̄ n òṣìṣẹ iná m̄ nàm̄ ná, àw̄ n ló jẹ́ kí a m̄ pé Káȳ dé lorúk̄ rẹ wa. Ayé bá fi igbe Káy dé bẹnu. Ìdáhùn Káȳ dé̄ hún, bí tẹni t̄ nà rẹ jìn ló rí. Nígbà tó yá, w̄ n gbé e jókòó, ẹdé d̄ ‖ pe ẹdé d̄ d̄ Ŷ Ŷ ṣẹ̄, t m̄ dé-tàgbà fẹ m̄ ibi tí Káȳ dé ti lùgbàdì mágùn.

3. Ta ló lu mágùn?

(A) Ọpẹ

(B) Túnb̄ sún

(C) Káȳ dé

(D) Dàp̄

4. Irúfẹ̄ àrùn wo ni àw̄ n ènìyàn k̄ léd̄ pé̄ ‖J Káȳ dé lẹ nu?

(A) Gbárayílẹ̄

(B) Ibà

(C) Wárápá

(D) Mágùn

ÀKÀYÉ

Ìhà tí àw̄ n akẹ̄ òde-òní k̄ sí ẹ̄ k̄ k̄ ni lóminú. Ọp̄ akẹ̄ ti s̄ àpò ìkówèésí w̄ n di àpò ìkáṣ̄ sí. Bí w̄ n bá yẹ gẹ̄ rẹ kúrò níwájú òbí, w̄ n a yí aṣ̄ ilé-ẹ̄ k̄ padà sí aṣ̄ ìmúròde. Bí m̄ kùnrin bá gbalé sinimá l̄ , m̄ bìnrin a gbalé

̄ rẹ kùnrin l̄ . Bí w̄ n bá dénú yàrá ìdánwò, w̄ n a s̄ ara w̄ n di àgùf̄ n níbi w̄ Ŷ gdé̄ ‖oṣẹ oníṣẹ, w̄ n a s̄ ara w̄ n di ẹyẹ ìbakà níbí w̄ Ŷ gdé̄ ẹdé d̄ d hùŶ s̄ dé d̄ l̄ w̄ ẹlẹgbẹ w̄ n. Bí w̄ Ŷ tī ṣí iwé tí w̄ n k̄ w̄ lé ni w̄ Ŷ ‖o èyí tí w̄ n k̄ sí itan. W̄ n kó É, É j̄ láìrí ilé-ẹ̄ k̄ gíga w̄ . K̄ Ŷī f̄ Ŷ ẹni tó gba É, É ní WÀ̄ Kì tó gba ḡ rùn-ún máàkì nínú ìdánwò-àṣew̄ -Fásìtì (UME)? ̄ lòmìíràn tún l̄ ṣedánwò ní ibùdó ìyanu Miracle Center, ó gbā dúnrún máàkì ṣùgb̄ n ogún ló gbà nínú ìdánwò ti Yunifásítì tí ó fẹ l̄ gan-an. Ṣé ká s̄ pé p̄ l̄ w̄ Ŷ l̄ ṣe iṣẹkíṣẹ ni? ̄ yin akẹ̄ ilẹ̄ yìí, ẹ pàw̄ dà, ẹ jáw̄ Ŷ Ŷ̄ p̄ Ŷ t̄ ‖J̄ , ẹ tètè dá omi ilá kaná, àbùjá kan kò sí fún àṣeyege nínú ẹ̄ k̄ fún ẹni tí kò fojú sí ẹ̄ k̄ .

5. Àp̄ n tí kò y ˙Ŷ Ŷ̄ ‖J k̄ ‖J t̄ ŵ s̄ .

(A) ̄ wíw̄ oríṣiríṣi aṣ̄

(B) ̄ wíwo sinimá

(C) jíjí ìwé wò

(D) gbígbé àpò iwé

6. Kí ló ṣokùnfà màgòmágó nínú ìdánwò?

(A) Àìka òbí sí

(B) À d̄ ‖é Ŷ lé̄ k̄

(C) Àìgbáradì fún ìdánwò

(D)   Àìka ìbéèrè dáadáa