

This is a Free Ebook. Don't pay anybody to get it.

Post JAMB Past Questions And Answers Ebook.

COMPILED BY: www.myschoolgist.com.ng

Follow us on:

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/myschoolgist>

Twitter: <http://www.twitter.com/myschoolgist>

Introduction

So you've done the United Tertiary Matriculation Examinations (UTME) and your result was released. Congratulations! Because not everyone who sits for the exam has their results released. Some of the results seized will be later released, so be hopeful.

Next hurdle to scale is the Post UTME, sometimes called Post JAMB. Some Universities and Polytechnics prefer to call it Universities Matriculation Screening Test. This is a one-day exam set by your school of choice, for admission of candidates into their institutions.

Different Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education set their Post JAMB questions differently. But a common subject among most of them is the General Paper or General Knowledge subject.

This is why this free ebook covers information, past questions and answers on General Paper, from different institutions. If you follow the instructions in this book, and familiarize yourself with the information contained here, you are sure to perform excellently in this year's Post JAMB exam.

Guidelines for Taking Post- JAMB Examination

Every student desires for his/her Post-JAMB examination to be the first and the last.

If you have ever written Post-JAMB more than once, you will be tempted to believe that those who got it right the first time were lucky. But luck has little to do with passing your Post-JAMB.

There are instructions given to you before taking the exam - do not make noise, tick or shade the right answer, stop at the right time, etc. These are to ensure the examination goes smoothly, but you can follow the guidelines listed below to increase your chances of success in your Post-JAMB exam

Post-JAMB Exam Guidelines

1. Arrive early to your Post-JAMB exam center. Make sure you locate your exam center before the day of the exam so you don't spend time looking for the center on the morning of the exam.
2. Take along only those things that are necessary. If you know you don't need your phone for the exam, don't go along with it. There have been cases of mobile phones being seized or stolen from the owners at the exam venue.
3. Take extra stationery along - pencils, erasers, Calculator etc.
4. Dress comfortably and smart.
5. Do not make any noise when in the exam hall. If you constitute yourself as a nuisance, you may incur the wrath of your invigilator, and this would not be good for you as it can lead to your result being seized.
6. Do not waste too much time on a particular question, you can skip it and later come back to it after you've answered the recognizable ones.

Goodluck!

Contents

ENGLISH PASSAGE.....	2
ENGLISH OBJECTIVE	8
CURRENT AFFAIRS.....	20
BIOLOGY.....	28
CHEMISTRY.....	34
COMMERCE.....	40
ECONOMICS	48
RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CRK & IRK)	55
----- CRK -----	55
----- IRK -----	60
GEOLOGY.....	65
GOVERNMENT.....	73
HISTORY	80
LITERATURE.....	87
MATHEMATICS.....	94
PHYSICS	102
YORUBA.....	111
YORUBA PASSAGE.....	119

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 are talking about the white man's road', said a voice above the others.

'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 Lepidoptera order. Lepidoptera means "scale wings", from the Greek words "lepidō" which means "scale" and "ptera" which means "wings".

Lepidoptera is one of the largest and most diverse 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 unique 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 distinguished 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 swollen 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 demeaning 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 for worship; the library for the printed word; today, it is to the museum one goes to see evidence of man's material outfit. For, no other institution or place so readily comes to mind as museums do when evidence of material culture is sought. Herein lies the importance of museums as cultural institutions and an agency for transmitting culture.

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 show 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 lapping kitty treats off the floor. The mischievous beast had jumped onto the countertop and knocked the bag of food onto the floor. "Bad kitty!" I scolded, pushing her away from the mess of chow. But the sweet face, that little sandpaper tongue licking her chops somehow softened me.

The word "nefarious" as used in the first sentence in the passage means

- (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 currency ... 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 surrender their loot to the customs officials.

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

12. The discussion became animated.

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

13. Rich citizens are often niggardly in their ways

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

14. The musician's popularity is beginning to decline.

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

15. Olu promised to look out for 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 go back on my word.

- (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 took his audience down memory lane 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. faaeces

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

19. pot

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

20. leopard

- (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 day.

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
- (D) 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 our relentless campaigns, we might ... victory in the race for the National Assembly
- (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 cancelled 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 accidentally.

- (A) coining across
- (B) falling into
- (C) knocking up
- (D) running into

56. Can you give a good explanation for your behaviour?

- (A) account for
- (B) call for
- (C) clear up
- (D) give up.

57. Be careful! We are approaching the crossroads.

- (A) look up
- (B) watch out
- (C) look out
- (D) look in.

58. Thousands of students are candidates for the examination but only very few pass.

- (A) come into
- (B) go into
- (C) enter for
- (D) turn up for.

59. He went through fire 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 my homework, I am permitted 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... withdrawing and keeping quiet.

- (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 Governor has ... to the people on many occasions.

- (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. baby

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

73. time

- (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 State

(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 Okorochoa
- (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 Odumegwu Ojukwu on

- (A)** May 30, 1967
- (B) June 15, 1966
- (C) April 6, 1968
- (D) January 10, 1965
- (E) April 21, 1969

22. Obanta's Statue is located in

- (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. Liberia's former Interim President was

(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 Minister 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 these 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 root 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)** Malpighian 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) **NaHSO₄**
(B) Na₂SO₄
(C) CH₃CO₂Na
(D) Na₂S
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 250cm³ standard flask. 25cm³ of this solution required 40.00cm³ of 0.01M HCl for neutralization. What is the percentage by weight of K₂CO₃ in the mixture? (K = 39, O = 16, C = 12)

- (A)** 92
- (B) 89
- (C) 72
- (D) 82

6. 0.499g of CuSO₄.XH₂O 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 ZnSO₄. 7H₂O 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) H₂S
- (B)** Ag₂S
- (C) PbS
- (D) HNO₃

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) 224cm³
(B) 168cm³
(C) 112cm³
(D) 100cm³
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: XCl₄, XCl₃, XCl₂. 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) CHCl₃
(B) CHI₃
(C) CCl₄
(D) CHF₃

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) $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{32}$
 - (D)** $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{48}$
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)** Tollen'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 +1 in
- (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? ($\text{Cu} = 64$, $\text{IF} = 96500\text{C}$)
- (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 said 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) CO₂**
 - (B) H₂S
 - (C) NO
 - (D) NH₃
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) magnesium ribbon
(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) amorphous oxide of a metal
(B) amorphous 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) encourages individuals to work towards achieving the organisation's objectives**
 - (C) reduces friction among the organisation's objectives
 - (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) customers' 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 firm's turnover is ₦15,000 and the cost of goods sold is ₦10,000, what is the percentage 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) foreigners' domination is avoided

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. Commerce makes it possible for man to live in 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. "Economics is a science which studies human behaviour as relationship between ends and scarce means, which have alternative uses". 'Ends' here 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 consumer's 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 nation's 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

38. What is the mean score of the students' marks?

- (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 consumer's taste, habit and income are consistent
- (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. “Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar’s, and to God the things that are God’s”
What was the Caesar’s thing in question?
(A) taxation
(B) money
(C) donation
(D) contribution
(E) offering
2. “Go and tell that fox, Behold, I cast out devils....” The fox being referred to here 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, wash in the pool of Siloam" The interpretation of Siloam 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) Jephthah
- (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 Orah 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 you 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 second dream because

- (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, 'Here am I, send me'

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-'Imran
(C) an-Nisa'
(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 initial suggestion to compile the Qu'ran was raised by
- (A) 'Abu Bakr
 - (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 because of the people's move towards
- (A) rebellion
 - (B) extremism
 - (C) syncretism**
 - (D) intolerance
 - (E) fundamentalism
10. The command given to Prophet Muhammad in the first revelation of the Qu'ran tells us about _____
- (A) education**
 - (B) prosperity
 - (C) worship
 - (D) prayer
 - (E) Allah
11. "Seek knowledge, even unto China" means _____

- (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 first place of Muslims' migration was ____

- (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-ba'in refers to _____ divorce
- (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 and 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) Earth's curved horizon

(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) Hydrotone

(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 fused
- (C) more separated than fused
- (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 Ejahoro
 - (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) coup d'état**
 - (D) strikes
41. Authority means
- (A) an automatic right to be obeyed
 - (B) legitimate right to be 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. An institution which seeks to redress people's grievances 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 Alaaḡin of Oyo was elected or chosen by a group known as
- (A) Tributary Chiefs
 - (B) Baale
 - (C) Oḡboni
 - (D)** Oyo Mesi
10. In the Oyo empire, the Alaaḡin 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'Ivoire
 - (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 British
- (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 Ghaji's reign ended in Kanem Borno 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. Berlin 'African' conference took place between

(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) playwright

(B) playwrite

(C) playwright

(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. "Wisdom cries out in the open places" is an example 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 boy showed his love to his father by killing the man” is an example of ___.
- (A) metaphor
 - (B) paradox
 - (C) irony
 - (D) allusion

Use the following passage to answer question below

We have led the ‘mules’ to the green pastures near the brook with a view 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 encouragement that will sensitize “the mules” towards a spontaneous wish to write. This, I believe, has been addressed in this brief lecture.

16. The passage is ___ in nature.
- (A) descriptive
 - (B) explanatory
 - (C) declarative
 - (D) conversational
17. The ‘mules’ in this passage are ___.
- (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 hour's now 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 cell", in the extract illustrates 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 protagonist of Kobina Sekyi's *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* Jack Worthing's real surname 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. The expression "emaciated bones" in "Myopia" is an example of ___.

- (A) poetic license
- (B) transferred epithet**
- (C) innuendo
- (D) ellipsis

37. The expression "boulevards of misery" in "Myopia" exemplifies the use of ___.

- (A) irony
- (B) assonance
- (C) metaphor**
- (D) personification

38. The title of the poem "Myopia" connotes ___.

- (A) lack of focus**
- (B) wickedness

- (C) eye defect
- (D) poverty

39. Lenrie Peter's "The Fence" has the refrain ___.

- (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" portrays ___.

- (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 Petrarchan 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 $(243)^{\frac{2}{3}} * (0.09)^{-1} * 125^{-\frac{2}{3}}$
- (A) 4
(B) $\frac{3}{4}$
(C) 3
(D) $\frac{4}{3}$
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 sum of the first 20 terms of the progression 3, 6, 12, ... 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the profit and Adamu received $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 took $\frac{1}{4}$ of the garri and the second $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder. What fraction of the bag of garri did the third student take?

- (A) 3/16**
- (B) 2/9
- (C) $\frac{3}{5}$
- (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) $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$

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 $-14 \leq 4 - 3x \leq 31$
- (A) $-6 \leq x \leq 9$
(B) $-9 \leq x \leq 6$
(C) $5 \leq x \leq 8$
(D) $6 \leq x \leq 12$
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. Find the sum to infinity of the following series $3 + 2 + 4/3 + 8/9 + 16/27 + \dots$
- (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) $3/5$
(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 $y = 5\cos(-6x)$, dx/dy is

- (A) **$30\sin(-6x)$**
- (B) $5\sin(-6x)$
- (C) $-30\sin(-6x)$
- (D) $-30\cos(-6x)$

24. Find the variance of the numbers $k, k + 1, k + 2$

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (B) 3
- (C) **$\frac{2}{3}$**
- (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 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ respectively. What are the chances of P and Q only occurring?

- (A) **$\frac{1}{4}$**
- (B) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{2}{9}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

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°
- (B) 126°**
- (C) 45°
- (D) 100°

31. Simplify $3\frac{1}{3} - 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{2}{5}$

- (A) $3\frac{1}{10}$
- (B) $3\frac{9}{10}$**
- (C) $3\frac{2}{5}$
- (D) $33\frac{1}{5}$

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° . He then walks 4km on a bearing of 113° to Q. What is the bearing of Q from P?
- (A) 67.4°
(B) 23°
(C) 90.4°
(D) 113°
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) $\frac{7}{30}$
(B) $2\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $3\frac{1}{10}$
(D) $3\frac{13}{30}$
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 labourer's daily wage 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 30° 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 leaves 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. In Coloumb's law, the force between two point charges is proportional to

- 1) the square of the distance between them
- 2) product of charges
- 3) permittivity of the medium

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1 only
- (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 $12\mu\text{C}$ and $8\mu\text{C}$ are 10cm apart, find the work done in bringing them 4cm closer that is they are 6cm. Take $1/4\pi\epsilon\epsilon_0 = 9 \times 10^9 \text{ Mf}^{-1}$

- (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. eclipse 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) $X_L = X_C$**
(B) $X=L$
(C) $R=C$
(D) $Z=R-C$
(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 lens 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) 3 only

(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

(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 and 3 only

(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 $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$).

(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 $3.2 \times 10^{-19} \text{J}$, 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 [$g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$]

- (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) Alpha

(B) beta

(C) gamma

(D) X-rays

32. A stone thrown upward has an 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/s^2 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 respective values of x, y and z would the Newton's be dimensionally equivalent 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 ML^2T^{-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 and the Planck's constant $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$, 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 $2\mu\text{F}$ 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) $2 \mu\text{F}$
- (B) $4 \mu\text{F}$
- (C) $6 \mu\text{F}$
- (D) $8 \mu\text{F}$**
- (E) $16 \mu\text{F}$

45. A radioactive nuclide of proton number X emits a β -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 $1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}$ is projected into a uniform magnetic field of flux density $5.0 \times 10^{-5}\text{T}$. If the proton moves parallel to the field with a constant speed of $1.6 \times 10^6 \text{ms}^{-1}$, calculate the magnitude of the force exerted on it by the field.

- (A) 0.0N**
- (B) $2.0 \times 10^{-21}\text{N}$
- (C) $1.3 \times 10^{-17}\text{N}$
- (D) $5.1 \times 10^{-14}\text{N}$
- (E) $2.3 \times 10^{-13}\text{N}$

47. A capacitor has a capacitance of $8\mu\text{F}$ with vacuum between its plates. Calculate the capacitance when a dielectric with dielectric constant 5.0 is placed between its plates.

- (A) $2 \mu\text{C}$
- (B) $4\mu\text{F}$
- (C) $40 \mu\text{F}$**

- (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 140° 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 kíńí tí a gbòdò ẹ́e bí a bá tí yan orí-òrò àròkọ tán ni kí á ẹ́e ___.

- (A) ìpínrò
- (B) ìlapa èrò**
- (C) àkọsilẹ̀ àkọlé
- (D) ètò

2.Ohun tí ó lè mú kí àròkọ wa dùn mọni, kí ó sì wuyì sí ẹnì tó n kà á ni ___.

- (A) ifáára
- (B) ètò
- (C) ìlò ọ̀nà-èdè**
- (D) èrò tó dára

3.Àròkọ tí a kọ lórí 'ìgi owó' jẹ àròkọ ___.

- (A) asòtàn
- (B) aṣàpèjúwe
- (C)** ajẹmọ-ìṣípáyá
- (D) onísòrògbèsì

4.Orí-òrò tí ó jẹ mọ àròkọ aṣàpèjúwe ni ___.

- (A) Omi
- (B)** Ilé tí ó wù mí kọ
- (C) Ìjà ìgboro tó sojú mi
- (D) Ọmọ ju owó lọ

ÈTÒ ÌRÓ

5.Èyà ara-ìfọ tí ó n tú èémí jáde bí a bá n pe ìró ni ___.

- (A) èfọnhà
- (B)** èdò-fóró
- (C) kàà-enu
- (D) gògòhò

6.Ìró tí à n gbé jáde nígbà tí àláfó-tán-án-ná wà ní ipò ìmí ni ìró ___.

- (A) akùnyùn
- (B) aránmúpè
- (C)** àikùnyùn
- (D) àìránmúpè

7.Kí ni à n pe àwọn èyà-ara tí a fi n pe ìró èdè?

- (A) Àfàsé
- (B) Ẹnu
- (C) Kòmódòkun
- (D)** Afipè

8.Afipè àkànmọlẹ ni àwọn èyà-ara wọnyí àyàfi ___.

- (A) ètè-òkè
- (B) èrìgì
- (C)** iwájú-ahọn
- (E) àfàsé

9.Èwo ni kì í ṣe afipè àsúnsí?

- (A) Ètè-ìsàlẹ
- (B)** Àjà-enu
- (C) Ẹyìn-ahọn
- (D) Òlélé

10.Èwo ni bátánì sílẹ̀bù ìsúnkì?

- (A)** F-KF-KF

- (B) F-KFN-KF
- (C) F-KF-N-KF
- (D) FKF-N-KF

GÍRÁMÀ

11.Èwo ni ọ̀rọ̀-orúkọ nínú 'Bọ̀sẹ̀ yóò fẹ̀ lọ' ___.

- (A)** Bọ̀sẹ̀
- (B) yóò
- (C) fẹ̀
- (D) lọ

12.Ìfẹ̀ nínú 'Ìfẹ̀ ni Ọ̀lọ̀rùn' jẹ̀ ọ̀rọ̀-orúkọ ___.

- (A) Àrídímú
- (B)** afòyemọ̀
- (C) èniyàn
- (D) aṣẹ́ékà

13.A ṣẹ̀dá 'ọ̀dọ̀dún' nípasẹ̀ ___.

- (A)** àpètúnpẹ̀
- (B) àfòmọ̀ ìbẹ̀rẹ̀
- (C) Àfòmọ̀ àárín
- (D) ìsúnkì

14.Ìhun 'ẹ̀lẹ̀ran' ni ___.

- (A) ẹ̀lẹ̀ + ẹ̀ran
- (B) ẹ̀l + ẹ̀ran
- (C)** Oní + ẹ̀ran
- (D) ẹ̀lẹ̀ + ran

15.Ọ̀rọ̀-orúkọ wo ni a kò ṣẹ̀dá nínú àwọn wọ̀nyí?

- (A) ìgbálẹ̀
- (B) ìlù
- (C)** ìlú
- (D) ẹ̀rù

16.àmọ̀ nínú 'Ṣadé lọ ọ̀jà àmọ̀ kò ra ilá' jẹ̀ ___.

- (A) ọ̀rọ̀-àpọ̀nlé
- (B)** ọ̀rọ̀-asopò
- (C) ọ̀rọ̀-ìṣe
- (D) ọ̀rọ̀-arópò-orúkọ

17.Wúnrèn tí ó ní ṣiṣẹ̀ ọ̀rọ̀-asopò nínú 'àfèniyàn àfỌ̀lọ̀run' ni ___.

- (A) à
- (B)** àfi

- (C) Fè
- (D) fi

18.Ọrò-atókùn inú 'Ọmọ náà ti Èkó dé' ni ___.

- (A) Ọmọ
- (B) náà
- (C)** ti
- (D) dé

19.Èwo ló fi àsìkò ọjọ-iwájú hàn?

- (A) Olú n ọ̀sẹ̀
- (B) Olú ti ọ̀sẹ̀
- (C)** Olú máa ọ̀sẹ̀
- (D) Olú ọ̀sẹ̀

ÌTUMỌ ÈDÈ

Túmọ gbólóhùn wọ̀nyí sí èdè Yorùbá

20. ...A good name is better than riches.

- (A) Orúkọ rere pọ̀ ju ọ̀lá lọ
- (B)** Orúkọ rere sà̀n ju wúra àti fàdákà lọ
- (C) Orúkọ ẹ̀ni ni ijànu ẹ̀ni
- (D) Orúkọ rere dára púpọ̀

21.The man is very generous.

- (A) Ọ̀kúnrin náà gbajúmọ̀ púpọ̀.
- (B) Ọ̀kúnrin náà jẹ̀ aláfẹ̀ ènìyàn.
- (C)** Ọ̀kúnrin náà lawọ̀ gan-an.
- (D) Ọ̀kúnrin náà kanra gan-an

22.Building the church took us ten whole years.

- (A)** Kíkọ̀ ọ̀dọ̀sì náà gbà wá ní ọ̀dún mẹ̀wàá gbáko.
- (B) Kíkọ̀ ọ̀dọ̀sì náà gbé wa fún ọ̀dún mẹ̀wàá.
- (C) Kíkọ̀ ọ̀dọ̀sì náà gbà wá fún odiidi ọ̀dún mẹ̀wàá.
- (D) Kíkọ̀ náà ọ̀dọ̀sì gbé wa ọ̀dún odiidi mẹ̀wàá.

23.Government mints money regularly.

- (A) Ìjọba ti máa n tẹ̀ owó déédé.
- (B) Ìjọba lè máa tẹ̀ owó nígbàkúgbà.
- (C) Ìjọba n tẹ̀ owó nígbàkúgbà.
- (D)** Ìjọba máa n tẹ̀ owó déédé

24.The meeting holds once a month.

- (A) Ìpàdẹ̀ náà yòò wáyé lóshù kan

- (B) Ìpàdé nàà n wáyé lẹ̀ẹ̀kan lóşù
- (C) Ìpàdé nàà ti lè wáyé lẹ̀ẹ̀kan lóşù
- (D) Ìpàdé nàà yòò ti wáyé lóşù kan

LÍTÍRÉŞÒ ALOHÙN

ÌTÀN-ÀRÒŞO

ÒJÓ, O: Ìjàpá Tìrókò

25.Nínú ìtàn “Ìjàpá àti Àtìòro”, ta ló jẹ́ kí á mọ̀ pé apirọ̀rọ̀ ni Ìjàpá?
- (A) Èkùn
 - (B) Ìyá arúgbó
 - (C) Ikamòdù
 - (D) Ọ̀nì
26.Kí ni Ìjàpá pè ní ‘ojú rẹ̀’ fún Èkùn nínú ìtàn “Ìjàpá àti omọ̀bìnrin ọ̀ba”?
- (A) Ìrẹ̀
 - (B) Kannakánná
 - (C) Ikun imú arúgbó
 - (D) Àşá
27.Ìtàn tí ó sọ̀ ìdí abájọ̀ tí olóko fi n dẹ̀ tàkúté sí ẹ̀şẹ̀ ààlà oko ni ìtàn ____.
- (A) Ìjàpá àti Àtìòro
 - (B) Ìjàpá àti omọ̀bìnrin ọ̀ba
 - (C) Ajá àti Ìjàpá
 - (D) Ìjàpá àti Ọ̀rọ̀-Ìrókò
28.Ọ̀bọ̀ rọ̀ àwọn tó péjọ̀ sílé Ìjàpá láti má ____.
- (A) bá a lọ̀ sílé àna rẹ̀
 - (B) şaláişu imí dídùn fún Èkùn
 - (C) bá Ìjàpá jẹ́ orúkọ̀
 - (D) dá òun dá wàhàlà
29.Èjẹ̀ ejò tí Ìjàpá fi ra gbogbo ẹ̀şẹ̀ ló jẹ́ kí ó fẹ́ ____.
- (A) Adígbónránkú
 - (B) omọ̀bìnrin ọ̀ba
 - (C) Kerebùjé
 - (D) Ọ̀rọ̀-Ìrókò

EWÌ ALOHÙN

ABIMBÓLÁ, W.: Àwọn Ojú Odù Méré̀rèrìndínlógún (o.i 52-96)

...Nínú “(b)Odù Ọ̀sá Méjì”

30.Èşẹ̀-Ifá rọ̀ àwọn tó n şe oògùn owó kí wọn ____.
- (A) má sáré kojá kádàrá
 - (B) yí kádàrá padà

- (C) rọra máa nájó
- (D) fún iyá wọn lójó

31.Àwọn egbé àbíkú tó wà lórún tí Ifá n tọka sí ni___.

- (A) Àjànà
- (B) Ọsá
- (C)** Aşeni
- (D) Ìwéré

...Nínú “(b) Odù Ọtúúrúpọn Méjì”

32.Ta ni kò mọ ohun tó yẹ kó kọ mú şe nínú ohun orò?

- (A) Ìwàrẹfà
- (B)** Oyèépolú
- (C) Ọrúnmilà
- (D) omọ Oyèépolú

33.Ìyà ___ ló n jẹ Aráyérọrun.

- (A) aya
- (B) omọ
- (C)** ilé
- (D) owó

ERÉ-ONÍŞE: *Eégún Alaré*

34.Ta ló kọ Ọjẹládé níşé?

- (A) Dúdúyemí
- (B) Lárinnàkà
- (C) Ọjékúnlé
- (D)** Dáşọfúnjó

35.Ọjẹlànádé jẹ omọ ___.

- (A) Ìyádùnní àti Ọjẹládé
- (B) Ìyádùnní àti Dáşọfúnjó
- (C) Dáşọfúnjó àti Ànşétù
- (D)** Ọjẹ Lárinnàkà àti Ìyádùnní

LÍTÍRÉŞỌ ÀPILÈKỌ

ÌTÀN ÀRÒŞỌ

ÈŞỌ-OLÚBÓRÒDÉ, S.: Ọlórúnşògo

36.___ ló şojú Ọşogbo nínú ìdíje tí àwọn egbé Ọgá ilé-ẹkọ şe agbáterù rẹ?

- (A) Rónké
- (B) Lọlá
- (C)** Fẹmi

(D) Èsan

37.__ àti àwọn egbé rẹ ló dìtẹ̀ mọ̀ ògbèni Èsan.

(A) Rónké

(B) Lọ́lá

(C) Títí

(D) Gbólá

38.Ìfẹ̀ __ ló mú kí Rónké kẹ̀yìn sí Fẹ̀mi.

(A) aṣo

(B) èkó

(C) iṣé

(D) owó

39.Ta ló wà ní Ifáfiti Ògbómòṣọ?

(A) Fẹ̀mi

(B) Rónké

(C) Abíódún

(D) Fúnńké

ERÉ-ONÍTÀN

AWÉ, D. : Àpótí Alákàrà

40.__ ni Oyè fi bísínẹ̀sì kokèèni lẹ̀.

(A) Kàrímù

(B) Àńwòó

(C) Láyí

(D) Òjògbẹ̀dẹ̀

41.Babaláwo ti Abẹ̀ó tọ̀ lọ̀ ni ____.

(A) Fádípẹ̀

(B) Fábámifòbẹ̀ẹ̀

(C) Fágbohùn

(D) Fákúnlé

42.Ta ni iṣé àgbẹ̀ sọ̀ di ẹnì tó ní gbani síṣẹ̀?

(A) Bánjọ

(B) Oyè

(C) Láyí

(D) Kàrímù

Oládélé Şàngótóyè: Adákẹ̀dájọ̀

43.__ ló pa Kànmí.

- (A) Àrèmú
- (B) Aládé
- (C) Gbénga
- (D) Ọlópàá

ỌNÀ-ÌṢỌWỌLO-ÈDÈ

Parí òwe wònyí:

44. Èni tí a bá n ná ọjà ni a n wò, a kì í ____.
- (A) gbọ ariwo ọjà
 - (B) fetí sí ariwo ọjà
 - (C) wo ọjà tí a n rà.
 - (D) wojú èrò ọjà
45. Agílíntí n gbéyàwó, aláńgbá n sinmọ fọkọ, labalábá ní òun yóò jó àjó-faṣọ-ya, ____.
- (A) tirè tó bẹ̀ẹ̀
 - (B) ọ̀rẹ̀ ni wọ̀n
 - (C) tirè ti jẹ̀
 - (D) òun ló mò
46. Àlọ ni ti ahun, ____.
- (A) àbọ̀ kò kàn wọ̀n
 - (B) àwa ló ni àbọ̀
 - (C) àbọ̀ ni tàna rẹ̀
 - (D) ọ̀mọ̀ ló màbọ̀ rẹ̀
47. Bóo bá láyà, o ọ̀kà, bó o rántí ikú Gáà, o ____.
- (A) bẹ̀rù
 - (B) ronú
 - (C) ọ̀dótó
 - (D) jáwọ̀

ÀṢÀ

48.Ohun tí a sàbà máa n fi ta agà ni ____.
- (A) pèrègún
 - (B) màrìwò ọ̀pẹ̀
 - (C) èkúfọ̀ igá
 - (D) ìkarahun ìgbín
49.Kí ni a n polówó báyí: ‘àrọ̀kún epo èèbó o’?
- (A) Bẹ̀ntiróòlù
 - (B) Epo pupa
 - (C) Kẹ̀rosífini
 - (D) Epo rọ̀bì
50.Kín ni ọ̀rúnlá?

- (A) Ilá tútù
(B) Ilá ìròkò
(C) Ilá gígún
(D) Ilá gbígbe

YORUBA PASSAGE

ÀKÀYÉ

Ka àyọkà wònyí kí o sì dáhùn àwọn ibèèrè tí ó tẹlẹ wọn

Èniyàn ò lè wà láyè kí tirè má bá a. Tèmi tó bá mi laráyé n tòn kálẹ̀ yí, yòò tún bá ẹ̀lòmìrán lọ́la. Hun ùn ún! Bí kò bá ẹ̀ Sùpò tó sọ mi doníyèyè láwùjọ. Bí kò bá sí ti ikú tó bọ́lá jẹ, èniyàn a jẹ́ bá baba Bùsólá dán irú èyí wò? Háà, ikú dóró, ikú ẹ̀kà'. Fadérin bú sẹ́kún. Òrenté ní 'wò ó Fadérin, ẹ̀ ni kí o mú ún mọ́ra ni o. A ò rí irú èyí rí, a fi n dẹ̀rù ba ọ̀lórò ní'. Elisábètì dáhùn, ó ní, 'Se ni ká dúpẹ̀. Bí ó bá ẹ̀ ọmọ wa ni ọkọ àfẹ́sọ̀nà fi sọ̀dùn owó, kí ni à bá sọ?'

Ti Fadérin tó bẹ̀, ẹ̀bí ìgbéyàwó Olúbùsólá àti Ọ̀lášùpò ku ọ̀sẹ̀ méjì ni Sùpò ti di àwàtì. Ohun tí iyá Sùpò yóò gbọ́ ni kí ó mú mílìdò̀nù mẹ̀ta wá pàdẹ̀ àwọn gbénìgbéni létí bírìjì Àsàbà. Adérónkẹ̀ fàáké kọ́rì, ó ní òun ò lówó ó san. Ètò idána ku ọ̀la, a kò rí ọkọ iyàwó. Òwúrò ọjọ̀ ìgbéyàwó ni ariwo ayọ̀ sọ nílé Fadérin pé ọ̀lọpàá ti kó àti ọkọ iyàwó àti àwọn gbénìgbéni mẹ̀ta tó gbọ́kọ iyàwó dé sílúú. Láìpẹ̀ ni kẹ́kẹ̀ bá tún pa mọ̀ àtìdòro wa lẹ̀nu; ọkọ iyàwó ti dẹ̀ni tó sọ aríkòbù dòrùka ìgbéyàwó; àṣẹ̀ ọkọ iyàwó lolè ajómogbẹ̀? Àṣẹ̀ owó àtìrẹ̀lú òyìnbó lómọ̀ n wá ló torí fi iyá lẹ̀gbòlẹ̀gbò kí onítòhún lè da tọ̀wọ̀ rẹ̀ sílẹ̀?

1. Ọ̀lášùpò ni ___.

- (A) ọ̀rẹ̀ Òrenté
(B) ọkọ àfẹ́sọ̀nà Bùsólá
(C) baba Bùsólá
(D) ará ilé Elisábètì

2. Sùpò dá a bí ọ̀gbọ̀n láti gbowó olówó nítorí pé ó fẹ̀ ___.

- (A) ẹ̀ ìgbéyàwó
(B) pé ọ̀lọpàá
(C) di olówó
(D) lẹ̀ sílúú òyìnbó

ÀKÀYÉ

Ọjọ̀ nàà ló rí bí ànà yí tí ọ̀sìṣẹ̀ apínwèé gbèsè iná mọ̀nà mọ̀nà kan déédé ẹ̀bù lùlẹ̀ lẹ̀nu iṣẹ̀ láàárín ìgboro. Lésẹ̀kẹ̀sẹ̀ ló bẹ̀rẹ̀ sí í nà wàà bí ẹ̀jò tí a jù sínú iná. Igbe 'ẹ̀ gbà wá', 'ẹ̀ gbà wá' gbẹ̀nu ará àdúgbò kan. Kò kúkú sẹ̀ni tó morúkọ arákùnrin ọ̀hún. Nígba tó yá lẹ̀rẹ̀ wa bẹ̀rẹ̀ sí í yọ̀ ifofòdò lẹ̀nu, bí àwọn èniyàn ẹ̀ rí èyí ni wọn ti gbàgbọ̀ pé oníwárápá ni àwé, àwọn tó mọ̀fin wárápá ní kí olúkúlúkù dákẹ̀ ariwo nítorí wárápá kò fẹ̀ ariwo. Lójiiji ni àwọn èniyàn ẹ̀ àkíyèsí pé yàtò sí ẹ̀nu tó n yọ̀ ifofòdò, iṣesí ọ̀mọkùnrin nàà kò jọ̀ ti oníwárápá làwọn èniyàn bá bẹ̀rẹ̀ sí í kó oríṣíríṣi ẹ̀rò jáde láti gbẹ̀mí ọ̀mọkùnrin là, kí abiyamọ̀ má fojú sọkún ọ̀mọ̀. Pàbò ni gbogbo aájò já sí, ọ̀nà ọ̀fun aláìsàn ti n kọ̀rin bí ti àkèrè etí odò. Ọ̀pẹ̀lọ̀pẹ̀ Olóyè Arùwà tó fura pé mágùn ló n ẹ̀ iṣẹ̀kíṣẹ̀ bẹ̀, ó ní kí wọn tètè wá oògùn mágùn rí, kí wọn sì máa ká ọ̀mọkùnrin nàà mọ́ra kí ó má ba

nà mọ kí àkùkọ má ba kọ lẹyìn ọmọkùnrin. Alàgbà Olúyemí ní bó bá jẹ mágùn ni kí obìnrin kan yára fún ọrẹ wa nítò ọmọ mu. Bí àwọn èniyàn ti gbọ èyí ni tọkùnrin-tobìnrin tí kò fẹ kí abiyamọ ọfò ọmọ wá ohun tí wọn lè tọ sí fún onímágùn mu. Kí a má fa ọrẹ gùn, àtìtò ọkùnrin, àti tobìnrin, gbogbo rẹ di wòò lẹnu onímágùn. Àwé mùtò tán, ó sùn lọ fonfon. Lẹyìn ọgbòn iṣẹjú, ó mira, ọájú àkókò yí, làwọn mērin ti dé láti ibi iṣẹ àwọn ọ̀sìṣẹ iná mọ̀nà mọ̀nà, àwọn ló jẹ kí a mọ pé Káyòdé lorúkọ ọrẹ wa. Ayé bá fi igbe Káyòdé benu. Ìdáhùn Káyòdé ọ̀hún, bí tẹni tọ̀nà rẹ jìn ló rí. Nígba tó yá, wọn gbé e jókòò, ibèèrè wá ní pe ibèèrè rán nìṣẹ, tọmọdé-tàgbà fẹ mọ ibi tí Káyòdé ti lùgbàdì mágùn.

3. Ta ló lu mágùn?

- (A) Ọpẹ
- (B) Túnbòsún
- (C) **Káyòdé**
- (D) Dàpọ

4. Irúfẹ àrùn wo ni àwọn èniyàn kọ lérò pé ó ní yọ Káyòdé lẹnu?

- (A) Gbárayílẹ
- (B) Ibà
- (C) **Wárápá**
- (D) Mágùn

ÀKÀYÉ

Ìhà tí àwọn akẹkọ̀ ọ̀de-òní kọ sí ẹ̀kọ̀ kọ ni lóminú. Ọ̀pọ̀ akẹkọ̀ ti sọ àpò ikówèésí wọn di àpò ikáṣọsí. Bí wọn bá yẹ gèrẹ kúrò níwájú ọ̀bí, wọn a yí aṣọ ilé-ẹ̀kọ̀ padà sí aṣọ ìmúròde. Bí ọmọkùnrin bá gbalé sinimá lọ, ọmọbìnrin a gbalé ọ̀rẹ̀kùnrin lọ. Bí wọn bá dénu yàrá ìdánwò, wọn a sọ ara wọn di àgùfọn níbi wọn gbé ní woṣẹ onìṣẹ, wọn a sọ ara wọn di ẹyẹ ìbakà níbi wọn gbé ní bèèrè ìdáhùn sí ibèèrè lówọ ẹ̀lẹgbẹ wọn. Bí wọn ti ní ọ̀sì iwé tí wọn kọ wolé ni wọn ní wo èyí tí wọn kọ sí itan. Wọn kó É, É jọ láírí ilé-ẹ̀kọ̀ gíga wò. Kí ni ànṣàni ẹni tó gba É, É ní WÀẸẸ̀KÌ tó gba ọ̀górùn-ún máàkì nínú ìdánwò-àṣewọ-Fásitì (UME)? Ẹlòmìrán tún lọ ṣedánwò ní ibùdó iyanu Miracle Center, ó gba ọ̀dúnrún máàkì ọ̀gbọ̀n ogún ló gbà nínú ìdánwò ti Yunifásitì tí ó fẹ lọ gan-an. Ọ̀ ká sọ pé ọ̀pọ̀ wọn ló ní ọ̀sẹ̀ iṣẹkìṣẹ̀ ni? Ẹyin akẹkọ̀ ilẹ̀ yí, ẹ̀ pàwòdà, ẹ̀ jáwọ̀ nínú àpọ̀n tí kò yò, ẹ̀ tètè dá omi ilá kaná, àbùjá kan kò sí fún àṣeyẹge nínú ẹ̀kọ̀ fún ẹni tí kò fojú sí ẹ̀kọ̀.

5. Àpọ̀n tí kò yò' nínú àyọkà yí tùmọ̀ sí ____.

- (A) wíwọ oríṣíríṣi aṣọ
- (B) wíwo sinimá
- (C) **jíjì iwé wò**
- (D) gbígbé àpò iwé

6. Kí ló ọ̀kùnfa màgòmágo nínú ìdánwò?

- (A) Àika ọ̀bí sí
- (B) Àiràwé nílẹ̀ ẹ̀kọ̀
- (C) **Àìgbàradì fún ìdánwò**
- (D) Àika ibèèrè dáadáa