

ANSWERS TO ENGLISH, 2006

1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. B
13. D
14. D
15. A

It is called adverbial clause of time.

One month = Four weeks
Four times seven = twenty eight

Uterus (plural – uteri) – the female organ is which off springs are developed until birth.
Synonym: womb.

Membrane – the thin fibrous tissue that covers or lines animal organs.

16. A
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. B
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. C

An **alcoholic** is a person addicted to drinking alcohol.

Teetotaler, teetotaler – a person who abstains from alcoholic drinks completely.

Parsimonic: (from the word parsimony) – extremely frugal.

Synonyms are: mean, stingy, miserly, tight-fisted, measly, niggardly etc.

Antonyms: generous, liberal, charitable, open-handed, munificent, big-hearted, etc

Judicious: – careful and sensible

Lackadaisical – showing lack of energy or interest.

Enthusiastic (antonym) – filled with interest (enthusiasm).

26. **D**
Clue: Use **number concord**. The rule states that a singular subject takes a singular verb, and vice versa. The rich man is a singular subject, so it needs a singular verb, dispenses. (Note that dispense is a **plural verb**!).
27. **B**
Reposed: In this context, to place trust, faith or confidence in someone.
28. **C**
'Resigned to fate' – accept her situation, lot or present condition.
29. **C**
 Words like: clergy, police, cattle, vermin etc, are called **unmarked plural**.
 They are nouns that appear singular, but are plural in meaning. This means that they are grammatically singular but notionally plural.
 Examples:
 The police have apprehended the notorious gang
 The cattle are grazing in the field.
30. **B**
31. **B**
 This question is based on **'Many a' Concord**
 Where **'many a'** is used, it should be immediately followed by a **singular noun** and a **singular verb**. e.g.
 (a) Many a + boy (not: boys) + is (not: are) here.
 (b) Many a + student (not: students) + speaks (not : speak) bad English.
 The real meanings of statements (a) and (b) are **"many students", "many boys"**
32. **C**
 This question is based on the **"Accompaniment Concord"**
 When any of: "as well as", "no less than", "together with", "in association with",
 "alongside", "with", "including", "in collaboration with", "like", "as much as" etc, is used, the subject of the clause would be the noun or pronoun that comes before the **marker of accompaniment**. E.g.
 Toyin, as well as her sisters pretty
 Answer = **is**.
 This is because **Toyin** is the noun that comes before as well as and it is therefore the subject. 'Toyin' is singular, so **'is'** is chosen.
33. **B**
'Look' here means to have an appearance befitting his age.
34. **B**
'Fortify' means to strengthen a place against attack.
35. **C**
"Was going to tell" – past progressive.
36. **B**
Celestial – empyreal, empyrean, angelic, divine, god-like, seraphic, supernal, supernatural, heavenly.
37. **D**
Indigent – destitute, distressed, insolvent, moneyless, necessitous, penniless, pinched, poor, reduced, needy.
38. **B**
Seldom – infrequently, occasionally, rarely.
39. **C**
Ephemeral – brief, diurnal, evanescent, fleeting, flitting, fugacious, fugitive, momentary, occasional, short-lived, transitory, transient.
40. **B**
Eclectic – not following one style or set of ideas but choosing from or using a wide variety.
 E.g. "She has a very eclectic taste in literature".