

CBT
PAST QUESTIONS
ON
GNS 102

CBT PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON GNS 102

1. The concept used to show the time of an action relative to the time the sentence is used is
(a) An hypothesis (b) Concord (c) Tense (d) Pronominal **[C]**
2. The tense of a sentence is manifested on (a) Nominal element (b) Verbal structure (c) Adjectival element (d) Verbal element **[D]**
3. The correspondence between the form of the verb and the concept on time is referred to as (a) Momegraph (b) Syntactic structure (c) Tense (d) Linguistic concept **[C]**
4. He was playing with us when my father entered the room; The italicised portion of the sentence is an example of (a) Simple present tense (b) Past progressive tense (c) Past perfect tense (d) None of the above **[B]**
5. Scientific writings involving relating hypothesis usually make use of (a) Past progressive tense (b) Simple future tense (c) Present perfect tense (c) Present progressive tense **[B]**
6. The word 'Photograph' writing or drawing with night; The coted verb in the sentence is expressed in the (a) Simple present tense (b) Future tense (c) Present perfect progressive tense (d) A and B above **[A]**
7. The research is given direction by (a) Good hypothesis (b) Classification (c) Generalizing (d) Inductive reasoning **[A]**
8. One of the following assist in making generalizations (a) Hypothesis (b) Deductive reasoning (c) Classification (d) Comparison **[B]**
9. One of the following is not a definition of hypothesis (a) A preposition assumed for the sake of an argument (b) A supposition (c) A theory to prove or to be disproved (d) To fix the bound or limits of words **[D]**
10. All the following are types of definitions except (a) Logical or formal definition (b) Definition by description (c) Definition by example (d) Definition by analysis **[D]**
11. A major quality of definition by synonyms is (a) Brevity (b) Verbosity (c) Repetition (d) emphasis **[A]**
12. Each of the types of definitions attempts to shed light on the following except (a) Topic (b) Comprehension (c) Concept (d) Subject **[B]**
13. Comparative and metaphorical definition is characterised by (a) Antonym (b) Description (c) Simile (d) Conciseness **[C]**
14. One of the following depends on similarities and differences (a) Classification (b) Hypothesizing (c) Generalizing (d) Conclusion **[A]**

15. Inductive reasoning assists in (a) Forming a tentative opinion (b) Drawing conclusion (c) Making generalizations (d) Describing items **[B]**
16. One of the four communication skills is (a) Speaking (b) Reading (c) Writing (d) Listening **[C]**
17. An expressive skill central to academic performances is known as (a) Examination (b) Writing (c) Note taking (d) Reading **[B]**
18. In writing, both mental and muscular task and employed to express the following except (a) Ideas (b) Concept (c) Intention (d) Phenomena **[C]**
19. In a given text, it is essential that leads accurately to further ones (a) Initial point (b) Writing up (c) interactive act (d) Communication **[A]**
20. Two things are joined together in English language through (a) Communication (b) Connectives (c) Replacives (d) Communicatives **[B]**
21. In writing, connectives are synonymous with (a) Connectors (b) Defectors (c) Denotors (d) phrases **[A]**
22. 'And' connective is useful in (a) Presenting idea (b) Re-grouping (c) Numbering (d) Formalising **[A]**
23. Notably connective comes in handy in perfect re-statement of ideas (a) And (b) Or (c) But (d) none of the above **[A]**
24. For drawing contrast with ideas first presented, connective comes in handy (a) And (b) Or (c) But (d) None of the above **[C]**
25. Summation as an instance of the but connective is denoted by (a) Therefore (b) Rather (c) By the way (d) Besides **[A]**
26. Discourse reference is known as (a) Communication (b) Connective (c) Phoric (d) Referencing **[D]**
27. Phoric reference creates a link between (a) What is being said (b) What has been said before (c) A and b (d) None of the above **[B]**
28. Anaphoric reference refers (a) Forward (b) Backward (c) To discourse issues (d) To connectives **[B]**
29. Cataphoric reference refers (a) Forward (b) Backward (c) To communicative elements (d) To aspects **[A]**

30. Lexical items such as here, thus, as follows, the following refers to (a) Anaphoric reference (b) Cataphoric reference (c) Phoric reference (d) None of the above **[B]**
31. The statement 'this should interest you' is representative of (a) Cataphoric reference (b) Anaphoric reference (c) Demonstrative (d) Sunmation **[A]**
32. When words are reported within the paragraph, there is (a) Repetition (b) Substitution (c) Ellipsis (d) Basis **[A]**
33. Repetition facilitates (a) Coherence of thoughts (b) Substitution of ideas (c) Purposeful discourse (d) Monotony **[A]**
34. Words in substitution are (a) Repeated (b) Replaced (c) Removed (d) Omitted **[B]**
35. In ellipsis, words are (a) Omitted (b) Replaced (c) Repeated (d) Removed **[A]**
36. Punctuation marks such as cornma, semicolon, colon, are recognized as (a) Repitition (b) Connectives (c) Substitution (d) Ellipsis **[B]**
37. A highlights the information that an applicant for a job needs to supply for an employer (a) Personal detail (b) Curriculum vitae (c) Reference (d) Working experience **[B]**
38. The definition type which attempts to say concisely what something is by equaling it with what is similar to it is (a) Definition by synonyms (b) Definition by example (c) Definition by antonym (d) Definition by comparism **[A]**
39. The first step in project writing is (a) Looking for a vacuum (b) Looking for aim and objectives (c) Picking a topic (d) Hypothesis **[B]**
40. Stating the hypothetical term of a project initiative statement waiting conformation or rejection through research is known as (a) Statement of the problem (b) Background to the study (c) Hypothesis (d) Aim and objectives **[C]**
41. A critique of existing points in project writing sets the basis for its (a) Aim and objectives (b) Significance (c) Method or procedure (d) Analysis **[A]**
42. It is usually significant to locate the statement of the problem of a project in a (a) Vacuum (b) Statement (c) Method (d) Background **[A]**
43. Background to the study of a thesis reveals its (a) introduction (b) Hypothesis (c) Problems (d) Objective **[A]**
44. A good characteristic of an outline is (a) Brevity (b) Clarity (c) Accuracy (d) None of the above **[B]**

45. The coherence of an outline is imperative here for it to serve as a visual aid that represents the main text (a) Graphically (b) Tactically (c) Artistically (d) Sequentially **[A]**
46. Inductive reasoning assists a good deal in (a) Reasoning (b) Hypothesizing (c) Drawing conclusions (d) Classification **[C]**
47. A good tool in making generalization is (a) Classification (b) Logical definition (c) Deductive reasoning (d) Hypothesizing **[A]**
48. Making generalization is assisted by (a) Generalizing (b) Deductive reasoning (c) Definition (d) Hypothesizing **[B]**
49. Structure symmetry in our expression is (a) Drawing conclusion (b) Synonyms (c) Generalizing (d) Concord **[D]**
50. One of the following is a supposition, a preposition assumed for the sake of an argument (a) Generalizing (b) Classification (c) Hypothesis (d) Grammar **[C]**
51. To arrange or place into classes is a function of (a) Synonyms (b) Classification (c) Division (d) Definition **[B]**
52. Research is given a direction by (a) generalization (b) Good Hypothesis (c) Deductive reasoning (d) Synonyms **[B]**
53. One of the following set limits to idea? (a) Description (b) Classification (c) Definition (d) Hypothesis **[C]**
54. The following are different types of definition except (a) Logical definition (b) Definition by description (c) Metaphorical definition (d) Definition by classification **[D]**
55. One of the following types of definition attempts to say concisely what something is by equating it with what is similar to it. (a) Definition by example (b) Formal definition (c) Definition by synonyms (d) Metaphoric definition **[C]**
56. Which type of definition makes use of the characteristics of what is being described (a) Definition by description (b) Logical definition (d) Definition by synonyms **[A]**
57. The function of grammatical statement that depends on similarities and differences in scientific English is (a) Definition (b) Classification (c) Reasoning (d) Generalizing **[B]**
58. Classification is often guided by the following except (a) Interest of the classifier (b) Nature of the data at hand (c) Provisional explanation of anything (d) Specification of certain fields **[C]**

59. The plural form of hypothesis is (a) Hypothesies (b) Hypothessis (c) Hypothesess (d) Hypotheses **[D]**
60. Theory to prove or to be disproved by reference to facts is (a) Hypothesizing (b) Definition (c) Hypothesis (d) Generalizing **[C]**
61. Conclusion is usually drawn using (a) Hypothesizing (b) Deductive reasoning (c) Generalizing (d) Inductive Reasoning **[D]**
62. To outline means to..... (a) Define (b) List (c) Show structure (d) Delineate facts **[C]**
63. Outlining assists in..... (a) making good judgement (b) Organise thought flow (c) Being brief (d) Arriving at good conclusions **[B]**
64. A good outline must reflect (a) Grammaticality (b) Orderliners (c) All examples (d) Good conclusion **[B]**
65. Outlining is good for examination purpose because it's (a) Mnemonic potential (b) Stylistics features (c) Pedagogical importance (d) Linguistic applicability **[A]**
66. The central definition quality of outlining is (a) Brevity (b) Hypothetical quality (c) Elucidatory nature (d) Simplicity **[D]**
67. Indentation in outlining enhance (a) Graphic appeal (b) Logical appeal (c) Classificational appeal (d) Phonological appeal **[C]**
68. Outlining also can be useful in the teaching of (a) Morphology (b) Paragraphing (c) Lexis and structure (d) Punctuation **[B]**
69. The two clear structure of an outlined texts are? (a) Theme and pHEME (b) Major and sub-divisions (c) Introduction and body (d) The little and body of the text **[B]**
70. Most scientific definitions are (a) Narrative (b) Descriptive (c) Expository (d) Analytical **[B]**
71. Classification of items could at times be (a) Objective (b) Analytical (c) Subjective (d) Rhetorical **[C]**
72. The word definition is from the latin (a) Definite (b) Definer (c) Diviner (d) Definal **[B]**
73. Word formation means (a) An attempt to use word appropriately (b) An attempt to manufacture sentence (c) A process by which words are structured, made or produce (d) A process wherein words are appropriately used and produce **[C]**

74. Word formation assists students to (a) Read well (b) Understand content of a text (c) Confuse one's reader or listener (d) Use bombast **[B]**
75. Morpheme could be described as (a) Smallest meaningful unit of a language (b) Smallest meaningless unit of a language (c) Highest meaningless unit of a language (d) Highest meaningful unit of a language **[A]**
76. The word 'boy' is an example of a (a) Fixed morpheme (b) Poor morpheme (c) Complex morpheme (d) Free morpheme **[D]**
77. In the word 'affixes' the coted morpheme is (a) A free morpheme (b) A bound morpheme (c) A complex morpheme (d) A multi-structure morpheme **[B]**
78. Affixation involves (a) Combination of two free morphemes (b) Combination of two or more free morphemes (c) Combination of two bound morphemes (d) Prefixation and suffixation **[D]**
79. The coted morpheme in the word 'PRE'fixation is an example of (a) Suffix (b) Prefix (c) Prefixation (d) Suffixation **[B]**
80. The coted morpheme is the word kitchen'ETTE' is a typical example of (a) Suffix (b) Prefix (c) Prefixation (d) Suffixation **[A]**
81. Suffixation is a morpheme placed at (a) The beginning of a word (b) The middle of a word (c) The end of a word (d) Nowhere in a word **[C]**
82. The morpheme 'un-' in the word 'unadvisable' is (a) An inflexional morpheme (b) A noun forming morpheme (c) An adjective forming morpheme (d) A derivational morpheme **[D]**
83. The morpheme '-let'in the word 'leaflet' means (a) 'Big' (b) Small (c) Large (d) Non **[C]**
84. Affixation is derivational when it brings about (a) Change in the nominal word (b) Change in the word class alone (c) Change in the meaning of the morpheme **[C]**
85. The process of joining two or more free morpheme together is called (a) Affixation (b) Compounding (c) Clipping (d) Suffixation **[A]**
86. 'Sky-rocketting' is an example of (a) Clipping (b) Blending (c) Acronymy (d) Compounding **[D]**
87. 'Flu' is an example of (a) Clipping (b) Blending (c) Compounding (d) Affixation **[A]**
88. One of these is an example of blending (a) Smog (b) Piano (c) Serious (d) Flu **[A]**

89. 'LAUTECH' is an example of (a) Blending (b) Compounding (c) Acronymy (d) Clipping **[C]**
90. One of these is not an example of blending (a) Motel (b) Hotel (c) Smog (d) Transistore **[B]**
91. One of these is not an example of clipping (a) Flu (b) Fridge (c) Piano (d) Smog **[D]**
92. One of the following is not an example of Acronymy (a) AC (b) Sg (c) Lifo (d) Piano **[D]**
93. The word 'hydrocephalic' is formed via (a) Affixation (b) Coinnage (c) Abronymy (d) Summation **[A]**
94. The suffix in the word 'men' is (a) -n (b) -en (c) -s (d) -o **[C]**
95. The inflected morpheme in the word 'children' is (a) -s (b) -d (c) -en (d) -ren **[A]**
96. 'AIDS' is atypical example of (a) Idioms (b) Blending (c) Compounding (d) Neologism **[D]**
97. The word 'amplification' could be broken into (a) Ampli+ -ify+ -ation (b) Ample+ -ify+ -ation (c) Amplify+ -ation (d) Amplify + ation **[B]**
98. The word 'multinational' could be segmented thus? (a) Multi-+nation+-al (b) Mult +-ation+-al (c) Multination + -al (d) -multi+action+-al **[A]**
99. 'Reproductive' contains the morphemes (a) Re-+produc(e)+(+) -ve (b) Re+product-+-ve (c) Re-+production+-ive (d) Re+-produc(e)+-ive **[A]**
100. The word 'reproductive' has the structure? (a) Bound+free+bound (b) Free+bound+free (c) Free+free+bound (d) Bound+free+free **[A]**
101. 'Cy' in the word 'translucency' indicate (a) State, condition or quality (b) Name, effect and time (c) State, effect and time (d) Quality, name and condition **[A]**
102. The morpheme, '-ness' indicate (a) State or condition (b) Condition or quality (c) State, condition or quality (d) Process, state and condition **[C]**
103. English is not used to perform one of the following functions by scientists. (a) Classify (b) Define (c) Hypothetical (d) Generalise **[C]**
104. The word 'definition' originates from (a) Greek (b) Latin (c) German (d) Spanish **[B]**
105. Definition fixes the of words (a) Focus (b) Limits (c) Idea (d) Usage **[B]**
106. Definitions used to achieve rhetorical ends may be influenced by... (a) Intention (b) Government (c) Impression (d) Personality **[C]**

107. Definitions attempt to shed light on all but one of the following (a) Topic (b) Concept (c) Subject (d) Opinion **[D]**
108. Definition that is based on class consideration is (a) Logical (b) Descriptive (c) Comparative (d) Synonymous **[A]**
109. A lion is a wild cat is an example of (a) Definition by description (b) Formal definition (c) Definition by comparison (d) Definition by synonym **[B]**
110. Which definition has the tendency to go circular? (a) Logical (b) Descriptive (c) Comparative (d) Synonymous **[A]**
111. Which definition uses the characteristics of what is being defined? (a) Logical (b) Descriptive (c) Comparative (d) Synonymous **[B]**
112. The type of definition mostly used in the dictionary is (a) Logical (b) Descriptive (c) Comparative (d) Synonymous **[B]**
113. Which of the following illustrates descriptive definition? (a) A cleansing soap is a soap that cleanses (b) Biology is the science that deals with all forms of life (c) A man is a rational animal (d) An acid is a hater of the skin **[B]**
114. The type of definition characterized by brevity is (a) Definition by description (b) Formal definition (c) Definition by example (d) Definition by synonym **[B]**
115. In which of the following definitions are devices of comparison used? (a) Definition by description (b) Definition by examples (c) Metaphorical definition (d) Logical definition **[C]**
116. Classification is not guided by one of the following (a) Interest of the classifier (b) Nature of the data at hand (c) Specification of certain fields (d) Subjectivity of the classifier **[D]**
117. Hypotheses can be validated or invalidated by (a) Confirmation (b) Definition (c) Experimentation (d) Conclusion **[C]**
118. Research is given direction by (a) Definition (b) Classification (c) Hypothesis (d) Generalization **[C]**
119. What type of reasoning assists in drawing conclusion? (a) Deductive (b) Inductive (c) Syllogistic (d) Premised **[B]**
120. Making generalization is assisted by (a) Deductive reasoning (b) Inductive reasoning (c) Syllogistic reasoning (d) Premised reasoning **[A]**
121. A consideration for syllogism is the characteristic of (a) Deductive reasoning (b) Inductive reasoning (c) Syllogistic reasoning (d) Premised reasoning **[A]**

122. Syllogism refers to (a) Reasoning syllogistically (b) Reasoning inductively (c) Drawing conclusion (d) Making logical statement having premises and conclusion **[D]**
123. Which of the following does not fit into the same class with others? (a) Verbs (b) Nouns (c) Pronouns (d) Adjectives **[C]**
124. One of the following words belongs to a different disciplinary class? (a) Diagnose (b) Prescribe (c) Inject (d) Examine **[C]**
125. What type of definition is mostly used for scientific definitions of terms and concepts? (a) Definition by logic (b) Definition by example (c) Definition by description (d) Definition by comparison **[C]**
126. Classificational yardsticks include (a) Arranging and placing words into classes (b) Items and individuals (c) Similarities and differences of items (d) Group of items and categories of classification **[D]**
127. The words "conclusion and generalisation" are (a) Absolute synonyms (b) Complete synonyms (c) Hyponyms (d) Near synonyms **[D]**
128. What definitional approach is recommended for scientist? (a) Logical approach (b) Single-definition approach (c) Bi-definition approach (d) Eclectic approach **[D]**
129. The Formal definition was mostly used by logicians during the time of (a) Socrates (b) Bongo (c) Aristotle (d) Colby **[C]**
130. Most scientific definitions are largely influenced by (a) Description and characterization (b) Experiment and Observation (c) Apparatus and hypothesis (d) Comparism and observation **[B]**
131. The descriptive definition of thermal conductivity as the rate of passage of heat from face to face area per difference of temperature between faces when one is thick, is given by (a) Osuala (b) Odunjo J.F. (c) Sawe (d) Gorrel and Laid **[C]**
132. One of the following is not a diurnal usage of English language in modern times. (a) Academic discourse (b) Domestic interaction (c) Mercantile negotiation (d) Everytime interaction **[A]**
133. Which of the following is a definition by synonyms? (a) Verbs are words like go, come (b) To be proud is to be humble (c) To lie is to recline (d) Facecap is a good lecturer **[C]**
134. Connectives are not used to connect one of the following in English discourse. (a) Expressions (b) Ideas (c) Information (d) System **[D]**
135. Which of the following connectors is not used to signal movement from idea to idea (a) Besides (b) Now (c) With reference to (d) By the way **[A]**

136. Ideas are summed up using one of the following connectives. (a) Consequently (b) Above all (c) As a result (d) So **[B]**
137. "And connectives" are used for all but one of the following functions. (a) Movement from idea to idea (b) Drawing contrast with earlier idea (c) Presenting result of ideas (d) Summing up idea **[B]**
138. Which of the following connectives serves to restate ideas. (a) Instead (b) Conversely (c) Rather (d) Nevertheless **[C]**
139. Which of the following connectives is functionally odd? (a) Accordingly (b) Consequently (c) Finally (d) So **[C]**
140. Anaphoric reference points (a) Forward (b) Backward (c) Forward and Backward (d) None of the above **[B]**
141. Which of the following is not used for connecting functions? (a) Phoric reference (b) Substitution (c) Logical connectors (d) None of the above **[D]**
142. It was rainingI took a taxi. (a) Or (b) So (c) But (d) Because **[B]**
143. She quit her job.. she is looking for a new one now. (a) As well as (b) Whereas (c) So (d) Because **[C]**
144. He doesn't like her she is not honest. (a) Even if (b) Because (c) But (d) So **[B]**
145. They walked homethere were no more buses. (a) Therefore (b) Although (c) Because (d) Or **[C]**
146. It was coldI shut the window. (a) Unless (b) So (c) Because (d) Otherwise **[B]**
147. How many of you want to attend the seminar, I was saying? (a) As (b) Therefore (c) And (d) So **[A]**
148. He must be from a rich home he spends a lot of money on gifts for his girlfriend. (a) Because (b) Attend (c) So (d) Yet **[A]**
149. She punished the little girl put salt in his coffee. (a) When (b) Who (c) Even if (d) Therefore **[B]**
150. Joe is rich;.... his cousin Josephine is poor. (a) And (b) But (c) Nevertheless (d) Afterward **[B]**
151. The children didn't study, they failed the course. (a) That (b) And (c) So (d) Hence **[C]**

152. We live in the same building,....we hardly see each other. (a) Because (b) So (c) Therefore (d) But **[D]**
153. It was a windy and rainy night... I decided to go out. (a) But (b) So (c) Yet (d) Therefore **[C]**
154. These tools are oldstill good. (a) And (b) Because (c) But (d) Therefore **[C]**
155. The classes are quite difficultI'm doing well. (a) Therefore (b) Yet (c) But (d) Or **[B]**
156. They visited lots of castlespalaces in England. (a) Or (b) And (c) But (d) Whereas **[B]**
157. Leafy vegetables, cabbage and lettuce, are good sources of many vitamins. (a) Unless (b) For instance (c) Hence (d) As well as **[B]**
158. You need to work hard you can have better result. (a) When (b) So that (c) And (d) Or **[B]**
159. Babalola wants to buy some new T-Shirts,he needs to save money to buy some new books. (a) So that (b) And (c) But (d) Although **[C]**
160. Tola is selfish,...is rich. (a) when (b) But (c) So (d) Although **[D]**
161. She can speak French she can't write it. (a) So (b) However (c) But (d) Meanwhile **[C]**
162. He worked hard he passed all his examinations. (a) Because (b) However (c) Unless (d) So **[D]**
163. He went homehe was tired. (a) Unless (b) Because (c) So (d) Therefore **[B]**
164. She is working late next Fridayshe can't come to the party. (a) So (b) Therefore (c) Unless (d) Whereas **[B]**
165. We will not go for a walk,....it stops raining. (a) So (b) Unless (c) Until (d) Or **[B]**
166. I have to help my mother in her garden.....I can go to the cinema (a) Because (b) Unless (c) Yet (d) Therefore **[D]**
167. I will try to help her in the gardenI have got little time (a) So that (b) Because (c) But (d) However **[C]**
168. I like comediesmy friend prefers horror films (a) And (b) But (c) Therefore (d) Whereas **[B]**
169. She is always helpful and friendly to meI like her very much (a) But (b) So (c) Therefore (d) Unless **[B]**

170. You should learn moreyou might fail your exams (a) Unless (b) Because (c) So (d) Otherwise **[D]**
171. He must be very clever,.... he wouldn't have passed such a hard exam (a) However (b) Unless (c) Otherwise (d) So **[C]**
172. I am tired today.....I couldn't sleep last night (a) Therefore (b) But (c) Because (d) So **[C]**
173. The word viophobic is formed through (a) Compounding (b) Reduplication (c) Affixation (d) Suffixation **[C]**
174. The root morpheme in phi phobic is (a) Ophio (b) Phobic (c) phiophob (d) Phobia **[D]**
175. The headword of the expression full-blown panic episode is (a) Full (b) Panic (c) Episode (d) Full-blown **[C]**
176. The expression of a particular thing is a (a) Clause (b) Phrase (c) Sentence (d) Gerund **[B]**
177. One of the following is not a form of the main verb (a) Base (b) Ed (c) Es (d) Ing **[C]**
178. The bound morpheme in oviophobic can be matched with which of the following, considering word class? (a) Situation (b) Irrational (c) Spiders (d) Anxiety **[B]**
179. Which of the following is not a structurally classification of English sentence? (a) Simple (b) Declarative (c) Complex (d) Compound-complex **[B]**
180. The nominal structure of the sight of the thing feared is (a) MH (b) MHQ (c) HQ (d) H only **[B]**
181. One of the following is not a cohesive device. (a) Reference (b) Connection (c) Repetition (d) Substitution **[B]**
182. Which of the following is essential to the composition of words in English? (a) Languages (b) Morphemes (c) Units (d) Word formation **[B]**
183. The suffix in manageable is a/an (a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb **[C]**
184. Which of the following is not a word formation process? (a) Compounding (b) Affixational (c) Abbronymy (d) Neologism **[B]**
185. Which is the odd item in the following? (a) Dr. (b) A. O. (c) Rev. (d) Lt. **[B]**
186. Recent events strengthened her____to find out the truth about the stolen money. (a) Resolve (b) Decision (c) Interest (d) Zealousness **[A]**
187. I should call _____ your place on my way home. (a) At (b) In (c) For (d) Of **[A]**

188. Your idea is ____ variance with mine. (a) At (b) In (c) To (d) For **[A]**
189. The man lives ____ Canada (a) At (b) In (c) Inside (d) Around **[B]**
190. I schooled ____ Ife . (a) At (b) In (c) By (d) Inside **[A]**
191. Outlining addresses the following except (a) Writing a structured detailed statement (b) Presenting essential contents of a passage (c) Representation of organisation pattern of a text (d) Reproducing a text in an abridged version **[D]**
192. An outline can be described as (a) Comprehensive statement of facts and points of an original text (b) The description of a passage (c) Representation of the shortened form of a passage (d) Representation of significant events in a passage **[A]**
193. To write a good outline, it is good to (a) Read the passage (b) Know the title of the passage (c) Have a good understanding of the passage (d) Know the number of sentences in the passage **[C]**
194. Good outline is (a) Structured (b) Not structured (c) Written free styled (d) A sort of re-arrangement of the original text **[A]**
195. An outline ought to (a) Be brief (b) Be lengthy (c) Include details (d) Include examples and illustrations **[A]**
196. Clarity in outlining suggests (a) Use of simple words (b) Writer's own choice of words (c) Use of words freely (d) Ambiguous use of words **[A]**
197. In outlining, there is no need to observe (a) Clarity (b) Brevity (c) Detailed content (d) The topic **[C]**
198. Accuracy in outlining is desired because (a) It is good to be accurate (b) It is good to use the writer's words (c) It is a graphic representation of the main text (d) It reflects what the topic is about **[C]**
199. The coherence of an outline implies (a) Orderliness (b) The use of words (c) The significance of the outline (d) Co-relatedness of the topic to the outline **[A]**
200. Outlining shows the following except (a) A visual graphic representation of the original text (b) The structure of the original text (c) Sequential arrangement of ideas (d) Sequential arrangement of words **[D]**
201. A good outline enhances (a) Easy representation (b) Easy presentation (c) Easy recall (d) Easy link with the main text **[C]**
202. Arabic numerals is employed in outlining to (a) Show paragraphs (b) Represent actions (c) Indicate ideas (d) Make a brevity **[C]**

203. An outline is usually represented by (a) Divisions (b) Ranks (c) Sentences (d) Phrases **[A]**
204. Full stop is used in outline to (a) Indicate the end of a sentence (b) Indicate the end of an idea (c) To demarcate intentions (d) To show divisions **[D]**
205. An outline being mnemonic means (a) An outline is encoded (b) An outline could be decoded (c) An outline could help the memory (d) An outline could be stylistically organized **[C]**
206. Outline is significant since (a) It represents original text (b) It presents a writer's worldview (c) It enhances the organisation of our write ups (d) It deals with ideas **[C]**
207. An outline could be a (a) Sketch (b) Write-up (c) Passage (d) Thought **[A]**
208. Subdivisions in outlining enhances (a) graphical representation of ideas (b) Easy induction of ideas (c) Simple use of language (d) Easy marking **[A]**
209. A good outline reflects (a) The language of the original (b) The intention of the writer (c) The divisions (d) The topic of the original text **[C]**
210. The special graphic structure of an outline (a) Could not be mistaken anywhere it is seen (b) Make writers to be cantrons (c) Shows the storyline of a passage (d) Shows the writer's pattern of writing **[A]**
211. The name given to the variety of language distinguished according to use is (a) Cronym (b) Morpheme (c) Register (d) Affixation **[C]**
212. The general concept that is used to denote the time of an action relative to the time the sentence is uttered is called (a) Clipping (b) Abronym (c) Substitution (d) Tense **[D]**
213. What tense is used to describe an activity that is actually in progress at the moment of speaking? (a) Simple present tense (b) Present progressive tense (c) Past tense (d) Infinitival tense **[A]**
214. The tense form of a sentence is reflected on one of the following. (a) Adjective (b) Adverbial (c) Adjunct (d) Verb **[D]**
215. The tense form of the sentence "I have been reading my book" is (a) Nominal clause (b) Present perfect continuous tense (c) Simple future tense (d) Past tense **[B]**
216. The auxiliary verbs, "will" and "shall" are used to realize (a) Present progressive tense (b) Nominal tense (c) Regular verb (d) Future tense **[D]**
217. The inflexional ending '-ed' at the end of a lexical verb is used to denote (a) Past tense (b) Verb tense (c) Simple perfect tense (d) Tenselessness **[A]**

218. A habitual or repeated activity is expressed via (a) Present tense (b) Perfect progressive (c) Simple past tense (d) Future tense **[A]**
219. The grammatical concept that is connected with the auxiliary verbs, "Be" and "have" in sentences is called (a) Nominalization (b) Concord (c) Aspect (d) None of the above **[C]**
220. Everybody gone to welcome the president of America at the International Airport Abuja (a) Have (b) Has (c) Will have (d) Are **[B]**
221. The police ...arrested the NNPC pipeline vandals. (a) Has (b) Have (c) Have been (d) Has been **[B]**
222. We have received no message from the director since he ...to china (a) Had been gone (b) Had gone (c) Had been going (d) Went **[D]**
223. Martins oughta present to his sister by now. (a) To send (b) To have been sent (c) To be sending (d) To have sent **[D]**
224. Johnthat letter, but he had no time. (a) Should write (b) Should have written (c) May write (d) Should be writing **[B]**
225. Whenever Ito the beach, I like to swim. (a) Go (b) Went (c) Would go (d) Am going **[A]**
226. Each of uscarrying an umbrella yesterday. (a) Was (b) were (c) Have been (d) Has been **[A]**
227. If you had been paid today, I... you to lend me some money. (a) Will have asked (b) Had asked (c) Would have asked (d) Was asking **[D]**
228. Jenniferit last week if they had asked her to. (a) Would have done (b) Would do (c) Will do (d) Will have done **[A]**
229. There is nothing left for us to eat, the two girlsthe lot. (a) Eat (b) Have eaten (c) Have been eating (d) Had been eating **[B]**
230. Had I struck the man who insulted me, I by the police. (a) Shall have been arrested (b) Should be arrested (c) Should have been arrested (d) Shall be arrested **[C]**
231. Ito cotonou this week-end, but when I realized how far it was, I decided against it. (a) Am going to drive (b) Was going to drive (c) Had been driving (d) Am driving **[B]**
232. By the end of the year, I shall have learned French well enough to study in Dakar and perhaps Iconsidered for a scholarship. (a) Shall being (b) Would be (c) Have been (d) Shall be **[D]**

233. Next year, when I retire, Iin this office for ten years. (a) Have worked (b) Shall have been working (c) Have been working (d) Should have been working **[B]**
234. If it had rained heavily, my clothswet now. (a) Will have been (b) Would be (c) Can have been (d) Are **[B]**
235. The employers are planning a big party for Mr. Mensah whothe firm for twenty years next July. (a) Had been managing (b) Can have been managing (c) Had managed (d) Will have been managing **[D]**
236. He misbehaved because hetoo much beer. (a) Had drunk (b) Had been drunk (c) Had drunken (d) Had drunk **[D]**
237. You if your friend hadn't had any money. (a) Shall have paid (b) Would have to pay (c) Would have had to pay (d) Would pay **[C]**
238. If he was there at all, he late. (a) Should have come (b) Had to come (c) Ought to have come (d) Must have come **[D]**
239. Although he..... me before he left, I forgot all about it. (a) Has asked (b) Would have asked (c) Had asked (d) Has to ask **[C]**
240. As they are suffering from malaria, theydreadfully uncomfortable for the past few days. (a) Have been feeling (b) Had felt (c) Had been feeling (d) Would be feeling **[A]**
241. Next year when he retires, he twenty years in the service. (a) Will spend (b) Has spent (c) Will be spending (d) Will have spent **[D]**
242. By next year, we here for two years. (a) Have stayed (b) Will stay (c) Will have stayed (d) Would have been staying **[C]**
243. Iin Paris for ten years. Now, I am no longer there. (a) Lived (b) Have lived (c) Live (d) Was **[A]**
244. If I had seen you, Igiven you a lift home. (a) Might have (b) May have (c) Would have (d) Must have **[C]**
245. He ... come here last night but did not. (a) Must have (b) Would have (c) Might have (d) Should have **[B]**
246. Three people tried to interrupt the lecturer while he.... (a) Spoke (b) Was speaking (c) Had been speaking (d) Had spoken **[B]**
247. Let us go as soon as John_____ (a) Will come (b) Comes (c) Will have come (d) Is coming **[B]**

248. Sheto school late four times last week. (a) Has come (b) Had come (c) Was coming (d) Came **[D]**
249. The convict deniedany knowledge of the stolen money. (a) To have (b) Having (c) Of having (d) To having **[B]**
250. If I were to work hard, I....pass the forthcoming examination. (a) Should (b) Will (c) Shall (d) Would have **[B]**
251. By this time next year, James.....his degree course. (a) Should have completed (b) Could have completed (c) Will complete (d) Would complete **[A]**
252. If the school had been destroyed,.... (a) We would go home (b) We would have to go home (c) We would have had to go home (d) We should go home **[C]**
253. He....that letter, but he had no time. (a) Should write (b) Should have written (c) May write (d) Should be writing **[B]**
254. You could write a book; that your creative urge. (a) Had satisfied (b) Was satisfying (c) Would satisfy (d) Must have satisfied **[C]**
255. The little boy crossed the river without help. (a) Might not (b) couldn't have (c) Would not (d) Shall not have **[B]**
256. I was fool to agree with you. (a) Rather (b) Quite (c) Too (d) Enough **[D]**
257. The tenant owed several..... (a) Month rent (b) Month's rent (c) Months rent (d) Months' rent **[D]**
258. He has always been afraid to speak.... (a) In the public (b) In a public (c) Public (d) In public **[D]**
259. When established, the car assembly plant will be10,000 cars in a year. (a) Turning (b) Turning down (c) Turning out (d) Turning over **[C]**
260. That is exactlyI have always been afraid of. (a) As (b) What (c) Such (d) How **[B]**
261. Relating Scientific observations are usually achieved with the use of (a) Simple past tense (b) Simple present and present perfect tense (c) Future perfect and past tense (d) None of the above **[B]**
262. A simple word consists of (a) One morpheme (b) Simple morpheme (c) More than one morpheme (d) Complex morphemes **[B]**
263. Morphemes that can express independent meanings are called (a) Bound (b) Free (c) Independent (d) Dependable **[B]**

264. Which of the following prefixes means 'lacking in'? (a) Un- (b) A- (c) Mis- (d) Pseudo- **[B]**
265. Which of the following words has a derivational morpheme? (a) Defended (b) Asymmetry (c) Boys (d) Interests **[B]**
266. One of the following words has an adjectival suffix.(a) Kitchenette (b) Leaflet (c) Auctioner (d) Harmless **[D]**
267. Which of the following is not a word-formation process? (a) Affixation (b) Compounding (c) Acronym (d) Neologism **[C]**
268. Which word formation process is occasioned by change in social outlook? (a) Affixation (b) Clipping (c) Neologism (d) Blending **[C]**
269. Scientific project writing does not seek to find out one of the following (a) Lapses in knowledge (b) Misconceptions in knowledge (c) Omissions in area of knowledge (d) Frontiers of knowledge **[D]**
270. Deliberate omission of grammatical parts of a sentence is (a) Repetition (b) Omission (c) Ellipsis (d) Substitution **[C]**
271. When ellipsis is used in an expression, the message (a) Will not be understood (b) Will not be fully understood (c) Will still be understood (d) Will not be necessary **[C]**
272. An outline shows (a) Pattern and structure of a text (b) Essentials and representation of a text (c) Facts and points of an essay (d) Content and organizational pattern of a text **[D]**
273. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good outline? (a) Brevity (b) Clarity (c) Accuracy (d) Orderly **[D]**
274. Does an outline serve a mnemonic function? (a) Yes (b) No (c) Not really (d) Kind of **[A]**
275. What numerals are commonly used to indicate ideas in outlines? (a) Roman (b) Arabic (c) Grammatical (d) Latin **[B]**
276. Tense is used to refer to the correspondence between (a) The form of the verb and the concept of time (b) The marked verb and relative time (c) Past and present time (d) Tense and aspect **[A]**
277. Which form of main verb marks the plural present tense? (a) Base (b) S (c) Ed (d) En **[B]**
278. The simple present tense is realized by the use of (a) The gerundial form of a verb (b) The past form of a verb (c) The continuous form of a verb (d) The present form of a verb **[D]**
279. Aspect is concerned with (a) Subject (b) Predicate (c) Object (d) Adverbial **[B]**

280. Aspect is connected with (a) Auxilliary verbs (b) Main verbs (c) Auxiliaries BE and HAVE (d) Auxiliaries DO and BE [C]
281. Which of the following is not a variant of auxiliary BE? (a) Am (b) Are (c) Is (d) Has [D]
282. How many aspects does English have? (a) Three (b) Two (c) Four (d) Five [B]
283. Which aspect indicates verbal action as having been completed? (a) Completing aspect (b) Progressive aspect (c) Perfective aspect (d) Continuous aspect [C]
284. Which of the following is a present progressive tense? (a) God is everywhere (b) I have done it (c) He is reading his book (d) You will be travelling [C]
285. Wickedness is INHERENT in man. (a) Inherited (b) Innate (c) Injected (d) Initiated [B]
286. Many churches are no longer on membership CRUSADE. (a) Struggle (b) Spiritual war (c) Campaign (d) Jihad [C]
287. People should not LOITER here please. (a) Walk (b) Roam (c) Hop (d) Trot [B]
288. Satan is like a PREDATORY animal. (a) Preying (b) Plundering (c) Wicked (d) Corrosive. [A]
289. The chairman was MANDATED to sign the agreement on behalf of the board. (a) Empowered (b) Advised (c) Challenged (d) Compelled [D]
290. You got to TAKE the present situation as a divine wish. (a) Hold (b) Try (c) Accept (d) Shoot [C]
291. You need to RENOUNCE your membership of secret societies. (a) Disclaim (b) Declare (c) Desert (d) Desire [A]
292. Panadol may be administered to MITIGATE acute muscular pain. (a) Clear (b) Remove (c) Cure (d) Relieve [D]
293. The principal requested for a COMPETENT typist. (a) Competitive (b) Intelligent (c) Diligent (d) Proficient [D]
294. Not many pastors are KIND (a) Benevolent (b) Loving (c) Redemptive (d) Affectionate [B]
295. It is time you COMMANDED James to return the keys. (a) Directed (b) Sent (c) Informed (d) Made [A]
296. Temperate climates are SUITABLE for academic work. (a) Conditional (b) Complacent (c) Conducive (d) Perfect [C]
297. I ASSUME that you are a man of God. (a) Suppose (b) Imagine (c) Think (d) Believe [A]

298. Pastors usually draw REFERENCES from the Bible when preaching. (a) Allusion (b) Examples (c) Illustrations (d) Inferences **[A]**
299. Joseph interpreted the dream from a different PERSPECTIVE. (a) Eyes (b) Point of view (c) point (d) Angles **[B]**
300. Our mathematics teacher's method of teaching is very SYSTEMATIC (a) Orderly (b) Theoretical (c) Practical (d) Gradual **[A]**

SECTION B

Choose the option that is nearest in meaning to the one CAPITALISED in each of the sentences that follow.

301. It is such a BROAD road. (a) Big (b) Wide (c) Enormous (d) Lengthy **[B]**
302. Johnson often makes QUICK decisions (a) Instant (b) Fast (c) Spontaneous (d) Speed like **[B]**
303. The doctor wanted to TEST Joe. (a) Assess (b) Examine (c) Evaluate (d) Treat **[B]**
304. GIVE me the book. (a) Send (b) Hand (c) Stretch (d) Bring **[B]**
305. I need a PRETTY wife. (a) Beautiful (b) Good-looking (c) Good - to - look at (d) Well – shaped **[B]**
306. In fact, the show was a really PUTRID one. (a) Bad (b) Decaying (c) Fetish (d) Stupid **[D]**

SECTION C

Choose the option that is opposite in meaning to each of the capitalized ones in the following sentences.

307. The administrator wrote COPIOUS handing over notes for his successor. (a) Scanty (b) Detailed (c) Comprehensive (d) Little **[A]**
308. It is good to wait for the EMPYREAN voice before one takes any action. (a) Mortal (b) Hellish (c) Heaven - like (d) Godly **[B]**
309. In strictly AFFECTIVE situations, mothers may kneel down before their daughters unconsciously. (a) Emotionless (b) Emotional (c) Disaffective (d) Feeling soaked **[A]**
310. I SELDOM go to Sunday school. (a) Rarely (b) Often (c) Immediately (d) Lately **[B]**
311. The teacher told the students to MASTER all the points. (a) Know (b) Forget (c) Unmaster (d) Cram **[B]**

312. I am DISPLEASED with your progress at school. (a) enamoured (b) delighted (c) intoxicated (d) spell-bound [B]

313. The court has ACQUITTED him of the charges. (a) convinced (b) conquered (c) confounded (d) convicted [D]

From the words lettered A-D, choose the option that best completes each of the sentences that follow.

314. The President made a nation-wide on the eve of Christmas. (a) broadcast (b) prophecy (c) polemics (d) decree [A]

315. The government set up a Commission of Inquiry the award of contracts by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. (a) about (b) for (c) into (d) for [C]

316. I have to suspend my journey my admission letter arrive today. (a) should in case (b) perhaps (c) since (d) should [D]

317. As it was impossible to convey the corpse home, the body was and the ashy remains were flown home for burial. (a) incriminated (b) preserved (c) embalmed (d) cremated [D]

318. Bursary awards were re-introduced due consideration. (a) in view of (b) because of (c) owing to (d) after [D]

319. Tensions are not conducive a good working relationship. (a) for (b) to (c) after (d) against [B]

320. I am sure it is high-time wea new educational policy. (a) adopted (b) were adopting (c) had been adopting (d) might have adopted [A]

321. This lecture has given me a great into the problem of juvenile delinquency. (a) glimpse (b) knowledge (c) insight (d) opening [C]

322. Mary and Janet are sisters; the former is a teacher and the _____ is a seamstress. (a) later (b) other (c) prior (d) latter [D]

323. After the bloodless coup, a dusk-to-dawn curfew was throughout the country. (a) introduced (b) imposed (c) enforced (d) militarized [B]

324. The Manager says he doesn't want to employ beginners who wish to learn the job; he wants persons. (a) experimental (b) experienced (c) exposed (d) experienced [D]

325. These boys on their own could not have risen against their principal; I think they were (a) subordinated (b) supported (c) confused (d) suborned [D]

326. The President warned all citizens to be responsible and (a) legal (b) litigant (c) law-abiding (d) lawful **[C]**
327. I came to the University with a view my knowledge of things. (a) about increasing (b) to increasing (c) of increasing (d) by increasing **[B]**
328. The child was born before its natural time was due, and therefore it is child. (a) a preternatural (b) a pre-natal (c) an illegitimate (d) a premature **[D]**
329. The Senior Prefect, not all the prefects,..... to blame for the violent damages. (a) are (b) have (c) is (d) were **[C]**
330. The Lawyer argued, that like any human being, his client was liable mistake and should be pardoned. (a) for (b) against (c) from (d) to **[D]**
331. One has to do best for the betterment of the country. (a) his or her (b) their (c) his (d) one's **[D]**
332. In spite of his arrogance, he could answer of the five questions. (a) any (b) none (c) either (d) neither **[B]**
333. The general concept that is used to denote the time of an action relative to the time the sentence is uttered is called____. (a) acipping (b) abronym (c) Substitution (d) tense **[D]**
334. _____ is used to describe an activity that is actually in progress at the moment of speaking. (a) simple present tense (b) present progressive tense (c) past tense (d) infinitival tense **[A]**
335. The tense form of a sentence is reflected on one of the following. (a) adjective (b) adverbial (c) adjunct (d) verb **[D]**
336. The tense form of the sentence: "I have been reading my book" is(a) Nominal clause (b) present perfect continuous tense (c) simple future tense (d) past tense **[B]**
337. The auxiliary verbs, "will" and 'shall' are used to realise____ (a) present progressive tense (b) nominal tense (c) regular verb (d) future tense **[D]**
338. The inflexional ending '-ed' at the end of a lexical verb is used to denote. (a) past tense (b) verb tense (c) simple perfect tense (d) tenselessness **[A]**
339. A habitual or repeated activity is expressed via (a) present tense (b) perfect progressive (c) simple past tense (d) future tense **[A]**
340. The grammatical concept that is connected with the auxiliary verbs, "Be" and 'have' in sentences is called_____ (a) nominalization (b) concord (c) aspect(d) none of the above **[C]**

341. Everybody _____ gone to welcome the president of America at the International Airport Abuja (a) Have (b) has (c) will have (d) are **[B]**
342. The police _____ arrested the NNPC pipeline vandals. (a) has (b) have (c) have been (d) has been **[B]**
343. We have received no message from the director since he _____ to china (a) had been gone (b) had gone (c) had been going (d) went **[D]**
344. Martin ought _____ a present to his sister by now. (a) to send (b) to have been sent (c) to be sending (d) to have sent **[D]**
345. John _____ that letter, but he had no time. (a) should write (b) should have written (c) may write (d) should be writing **[B]**
346. Whenever I _____ to the beach, I like to swim. (a) go (b) went (c) would go (d) am going **[A]**
347. Each of us _____ carrying an umbrella yesterday. (a) was (b) were (c) have been (d) has been **[A]**
348. If you had been paid today, I _____ you to lend me some money. (a) will have asked (b) had asked (c) would have asked (d) was asking **[D]**
349. Jennifer _____ it last week if they had asked her to. (a) would have done (b) would do (c) will do (d) will have done **[A]**
350. There is nothing left for us to eat. The two girls _____ the lot. (a) eat (b) have eaten (c) have been eating (d) had been eating **[B]**
351. Had I struck the man who insulted me, I _____ by the police (a) shall have been arrested (b) should be arrested (c) should have been arrested (d) shall be arrested **[C]**
352. I _____ to cotonou this week-end, but when I realized how far it was, I decided against it. (a) am going to drive (b) was going to drive (c) had been driving (d) am driving **[B]**
353. By the end of the year, I shall have learned French well enough to study in Dakar and perhaps I _____ considered for a scholarship. (a) shall being (b) would be (c) have been (d) shall be **[D]**
354. Next year, when I retire, I _____ in this office for ten years. (a) have worked (b) shall have been working (c) have been working (d) should have been working **[B]**
355. If it had rained heavily, my cloths _____ wet now. (a) will have been (b) would be (c) can have been (d) are **[B]**

356. The employers are planning a big party for Mr. Mensah who _____ the firm for twenty years next July. (a) had been managing (b) can have been managing (c) had managed (d) will have been managing **[D]**
357. He misbehaved because he _____ too much beer. (a) had drunk (b) had been drunk (c) had drunken (d) had drunk **[D]**
358. You _____ if your friend hadn't had any money. (a) shall have paid (b) would have to pay (c) would have had to pay (d) would pay **[C]**
359. If he was there at all, he _____ late. (a) should have come (b) had to come (c) ought to have come (d) must have come **[D]**
360. Although he _____ me before he left, I forgot all about it. (a) has asked (b) would have asked (c) had asked (d) has to ask **[C]**
361. As they are suffering from malaria, they _____ dreadfully uncomfortable for the past few days. (a) have been feeling (b) had felt (c) had been feeling (d) would be feeling **[A]**
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363. By next year, we _____ here for two years. (a) have stayed (b) will stay (c) will have stayed (d) would have been staying **[C]**
364. The general concept that is used to denote the time of an action relative to the time the sentence is uttered is called _____. (a) clipping (b) acronym (c) Substitution (d) tense **[D]**
365. _____ is used to describe an activity that is actually in progress at the moment of speaking. (a) simple present tense (b) present progressive tense (c) past tense (d) infinitival tense **[A]**
366. The tense form of a sentence is reflected on one of the following. (a) adjective (b) adverbial (c) adjunct (d) verb **[D]**
367. The tense form of the sentence: "I have been reading my book" is (a) Nominal clause (b) present perfect continuous tense (c) simple future tense (d) past tense **[B]**
368. The auxiliary verbs, "will" and 'shall' are used to realize _____. (a) present progressive tense (b) nominal tense (c) regular verb (d) future tense **[D]**
369. The inflexional ending '-ed' at the end of a lexical verb is used to denote. (a) past tense (b) verb tense (c) simple perfect tense (d) tenselessness **[A]**
370. A habitual or repeated activity is expressed via (a) present tense (b) perfect progressive (c) simple past tense (d) future tense **[A]**

371. The grammatical concept that is connected with the auxiliary verbs, "Be" and 'have' in sentences is called_____ (a) nominalization (b) concord (c) aspect (d) none of the above
[C]
372. Everybody _____ gone to welcome the president of America at the International Airport Abuja (a) Have (b) has (c) will have (d) are
[B]
373. The police _____ arrested the NNPC pipeline vandals. (a) has (b) have (c) have been (d) has been
[B]
374. We have received no message from the director since he _____ to china (a) had been gone (b) had gone (c) had been going (d) went
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375. Martin ought _____ a present to his sister by now. (a) to send (b) to have been sent (c) to be sending (d) to have sent
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[B]
377. Whenever I _____ to the beach, I like to swim. (a) go (b) went (c) would go (d) am going
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378. Each of us _____ carrying an umbrella yesterday. (a) was (b) were (c) have been (d) has been
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381. There is nothing left for us to eat. The two girls _____ the lot. (a) eat (b) have eaten (c) have been eating (d) had been eating
[B]
382. Had I struck the man who insulted me, I _____ by the police (a) shall have been arrested (b) should be arrested (c) should have been arrested (d) shall be arrested
[C]
383. I _____ to cotonou this week-end, but when I realized how far it was, I decided against it. (a) am going to drive (b) was going to drive (c) had been driving (d) am driving
[B]
384. By the end of the year, I shall have learned French well enough to study in Dakar and perhaps I _____ considered for a scholarship. (a) shall being (b) would be (c) have been (d) shall be
[D]
385. Next year, when I retire, I _____ in this office for ten years. (a) have worked (b) shall have been working (c) have been working (d) should have been working
[B]

386. If it had rained heavily, my cloths _____ wet now. (a) will have been (b) would be (c) can have been (d) are **[B]**
387. The employers are planning a big party for Mr. Mensah who _____ the firm for twenty years next July. (a) had been managing (b) can have been managing (c) had managed (d) will have been managing **[D]**
388. He misbehaved because he _____ too much beer. (a) had drunk (b) had been drunk (c) had drunken (d) had drunk **[D]**
389. You _____ if your friend hadn't had any money. (a) shall have paid (b) would have to pay (c) would have had to pay (d) would pay **[C]**
390. If he was there at all, he _____ late. (a) should have come (b) had to come (c) ought to have come (d) must have come **[D]**
391. Although he _____ me before he left, I forgot all about it. (a) has asked (b) would have asked (c) had asked (d) has to ask **[C]**
392. As they are suffering from malaria, they _____ dreadfully uncomfortable for the past few days. (a) have been feeling (b) had felt (c) had been feeling (d) would be feeling **[A]**
393. Next year when he retires, he _____ twenty years in the service. (a) will spend (b) has spent (c) will be spending (d) will have spent **[D]**
394. By next year, we _____ here for two years. (a) have stayed (b) will stay (c) will have stayed (d) would have been staying **[C]**
395. I _____ in Paris for ten years. Now, I am no longer there. (a) lived (b) have lived (c) live (d) was **[A]**
396. If I had seen you, I _____ given you a lift home. (a) might have (b) may have (c) would have (d) must have **[C]**
397. He _____ come here last night but did not. (a) must have (b) would have (c) might have (d) should have **[B]**
398. Three people tried to interrupt the lecturer while he _____ (a) spoke (b) was speaking (c) had been speaking (d) had spoken **[B]**
399. Let us go as soon as John _____ (a) will come (b) comes (c) will have come (d) is coming **[B]**
400. She _____ to school late four times last week. (a) has come (b) had come (c) was coming (d) came **[D]**

401. The convict denied _____ any knowledge of the stolen money. (a) to have (b) having (c) of having (d) to having **[B]**
402. If I were to work hard, I _____ pass the forthcoming examination. (a) should (b) will (c) shall (d) would have **[B]**
403. By this time next year, Martin _____ his degree course. (a) should have completed (b) could have completed (c) will complete (d) would complete **[A]**
404. If the school had been destroyed, _____ (a) we would go home (b) we would have to go home (c) we would have had to go home (d) we should go home **[C]**
405. He _____ that letter, but he had no time. (a) should write (b) should have written (c) may write (d) should be writing **[B]**
406. You could write a book; that _____ your creative urge. (a) had satisfied (b) was satisfying (c) would satisfy (d) must have satisfied **[C]**
407. The little boy _____ crossed the river without help. (a) might not (b) couldn't have (c) would not (d) shall not have **[B]**
408. I _____ in Paris for ten years. Now, I am no longer there. (a) lived (b) have lived (c) live (d) was **[A]**
409. If I had seen you, I _____ given you a lift home. (a) might have (b) may have (c) would have (d) must have **[C]**
410. He _____ come here last night but did not. (a) must have (b) would have (c) might have (d) should have **[B]**
411. Three people tried to interrupt the lecturer while he _____ (a) spoke (b) was speaking (c) had been speaking (d) had spoken **[B]**
412. Let us go as soon as John _____ (a) will come (b) comes (c) will have come (d) is coming **[B]**
413. She _____ to school late four times last week. (a) has come (b) had come (c) was coming (d) came **[D]**
414. The convict denied _____ any knowledge of the stolen money. (a) to have (b) having (c) of having (d) to having **[B]**
415. If I were to work hard, I _____ pass the forthcoming examination. (a) should (b) will (c) shall (d) would have **[B]**

416. By this time next year, Martin _____ his degree course. (a) should have completed (b) could have completed (c) will complete (d) would complete **[A]**
417. If the school had been destroyed, _____ (a) we would go home (b) we would have to go home (c) we would have had to go home (d) we should go home **[C]**
418. He _____ that letter, but he had no time. (a) should write (b) should have written (c) may write (d) should be writing **[B]**
419. You could write a book; that _____ your creative urge. (a) had satisfied (b) was satisfying (c) would satisfy (d) must have satisfied **[C]**
420. The little boy _____ crossed the river without help. (a) might not (b) couldn't have (c) would not (d) shall not have **[B]**
421. Connectives are used in scientific report writing to achieve all of the following except (a) for transition from one idea to another (b) to summarise the writer's idea (c) for presenting result of ideas (d) for pointing to an earlier mentioned issues **[D]**
422. You will need to commit the formula memory. (a) To (b) By (c) On (d) In **[A]**
423. His journey life has been rough. (a) Around (b) Over (c) Across (d) Through **[D]**
424. The old woman has been ill many months now. (a) Before (b) For (c) Since (d) Through **[B]**
425. We came rail (a) On (b) With (c) By (d) In **[C]**
426. he is learned, he is fraudulent. (a) Since (b) Even (c) Although (d) When **[C]**
427. There is a serious conflict the two of them (a) Between (b) Amidst (c) Across (d) Among **[A]**
428. I am your junior does not mean you should order me about like a houseboy. (a) Even (b) That (c) If (d) Though **[B]**
429. Funminiya kept quiet all the (a) Period (b) Where (c) Whole (d) While **[D]**
430. rich has its own problems. (a) Period (b) Being (c) Whole (d) While **[B]**
431. stolen the goods, the thief ran away. (a) Having (b) On (c) After (d) Since **[A]**
432. The boy his father in everything. (a) Makes after (b) Makes for (c) Takes after (d) Takes for **[C]**
433. We have to for lost time. (a) Make up (b) Make with (c) Take up (d) Take with **[A]**

434. Time is really, so let's hurry up. (a) Moving through (b) Running out (c) Moving out (d) Running through **[B]**
435. We haven't confirmed signature this is. (a) What (b) Whose (c) Who's (d) Which **[B]**
436. The issue on I disagreed with him is very simple. (a) What (b) Whom (c) Which (d) Whose. **[C]**
437. that can happen is that he'll be suspended. (a) The worst (b) Worst (c) The worse (d) Worse **[A]**
438. Jide was absent for time. (a) Much (b) Most (c) The most (d) Most of the **[D]**
439. How did you arrive at wonderful idea? (a) That a (b) Such a (c) A such (d) That such **[B]**
440. The of all the states in the Federation are having a meeting at Abuja (a) Attorney-generals (b) Attorneys-generals (c) Attorneys-general (d) Attorney-general **[C]**
441. The local governments are authorized to pass (a) By -laws (b) Byes' laws (c) Bye's -laws (d) Bys-law **[A]**
442. Hammed's ideas are wrong. (a) Almost always (b) Almosts often (c) Always almost (d) Often almost **[C]**
443. John saw Mary yesterday,? (a) Doesn't she (b) Wasn't she (c) Was she (d) Didn't he **[D]**
444. The story he told me can't be true,? (a) Can be (b) Can it (c) Could he (d) Could it **[B]**
445. Yours is to command, is to obey. (a) Theirs' (b) Their's (c) Their (d) Theirs **[D]**
446. That book belongs to the lady. (a) Tall American black (b) American tall black (c) Tall black American (d) Black tall American **[C]**
447. The boys are for the match. (a) All fully set (b) Fully all set (c) Set all fully (d) Fully set all **[A]**
448. Ngozi is by far of the girls. (a) A most brilliant (b) The most brilliant (c) The more brilliant (d) More brilliant **[B]**
449. you wish to do, do it properly. (a) Whenever (b) However (c) Whoever (d) What-ever **[D]**
450. We have started operating the (a) National new education policy (b) New education policy (c) New national education policy (d) New national policy education **[C]**
451. The lady here tomorrow. (a) Arrive (b) Arriving (c) Arrives (d) Arrived **[C]**

452. It's high time you seeing her. (a) Stop (b) Stops (c) Will stop (d) Stopped **[D]**
453. Elaho enjoys soccer. (a) To play (b) Play (c) Playing (d) To be playing **[C]**
454. Miss Oluchi was a (a) Young rich lady (b) Rich young lady (c) Lady young rich (d) Young lady rich **[B]**
455. Did Jide come here as he promised? (a) No, he did (b) yes, he didn't (c) No, he didn't (d) Yes, he doesn't **[C]**
456. Sanyeri is a very good friend on I can rely (a) who (b) Whose (c) Which (d) Whom **[C]**
457. I ought the letter by now. (a) To be sent (b) To have being sent (c) To have sent (d) To have to send **[C]**
458. Toyin's fever was so acute that she an injection (a) Had to swallow (b) Had to have (c) Must have (d) Ought to have **[B]**
459. Bola: This is not my key. Ayo: Then is it? (a) Of which (b) Whose (c) Who's (d) Whom. **[B]**
460. There was no meat in the market Shade bought some fish. (a) So (b) Unless (c) Since (d) Whereas **[A]**
461. The police vehicles raced full speed with their sirens blaring. (a) On (b) With (c) At (d) In **[C]**
462. Tutu liked to read detective novels to take his mind his worries (a) Off (b) Away (c) out of (d) From **[A]**
463. I don't know what to do with these children. They are always fighting (a) Themselves (b) Myself (c) One another (d) Each of them **[C]**
464. Wale couldn't have said a thing like that, (a) Could he? (b) Did he? (c) Can he? (d) Would he? **[A]**
465. If she had known, she wouldn't have come, (a) Would she? (b) wasn't it? (c) Wouldn't it (d) Couldn't she? **[A]**
466. Salary cuts could be the of the worker's protest. (a) Course (b) curse (c) Cause (d) Coarse **[C]**
467. Neither John nor Mary felt happy the incident. (a) For (b) In (c) About (d) By **[C]**
468. Any parent would be pleased such impressive performance. (a) At (b) From (c) With (d) For **[C]**

469. Omotola wanted to show with her necklace. (a) Off (b) On (c) Over (d) Back **[A]**
470. The woman daughter he married, is his mother-in law (a) Whose (b) Which (c) Her (d) Whom **[A]**
471. He acts as if he a general manager. (a) Is been (b) Were (c) Has been (d) Is **[B]**
472. The National Essay Competition Came on 23rd of July 2013. (a) Out (b) In (c) By (d) Up **[D]**
473. Mrs. Olorode had her breakfast before her friend came in. (a) Has (b) Have (c) Had (d) Been had **[C]**
474. If the two boys been bitten by the snake, they should be taken to the hospital (a) Has (b) Had (c) Have (d) Is **[C]**
475. The man missed death during the collision. (a) Extensively (b) Always (c) Narrowly (d) Amply **[C]**
476. I started writting at 9.am, It is now 10(a)m. by 11 (a)m. I Writing for 2 hours. (a) Will be (b) Am (c) Will have been (d) Have been **[C]**
477. My to you, students, is to do good. (a) Advice (b) Advise (c) Adverse (d) Advance **[A]**
478. The car couldn't keep pace the motor cycle especially in congested areas. (a) Along (b) With (c) Down (d) On **[B]**
479. I want everybody to learn the last ten lines of the poem heart. (a) With (b) In (c) For (d) By **[D]**
480. They went talking after midnight despite the fact that they all had to get up early. (a) By (b) For (c) On (d) With **[C]**
481. There was a lot of tension in the area and it was felt that a dispute might flare any time (a) Up (b) Down (c) In (d) To **[A]**
482. People are always afraid to visit Mr. Ade because he is(a) An army (b) A soldier (c) An army man (d) A military. **[B]**
483. I want that spoon washed. I can still see on it (a) Oilness (b) Greases (c) Some oil (d) Greasiness **[C]**
484. Everybody has to do homework. (a) His (b) Them (c) Theirs (d) There **[A]**
485. Having worked all day it is about time we back home. (a) Go (b) Goes (c) Went (d) Gone **[D]**

486. At eighteen, Bose is to take good care of her sisters. (a) Enough old (b) Too old (c) Older enough (d) Old enough **[D]**
487. Bode is troublesome than I had imagined. (a) Much less (b) The least (c) More less (d) Very less **[A]**
488. This is not house in the street but it is certainly bigger than yours. (a) A big (b) The big (c) The biggest (d) The bigger **[C]**
489. I Find it comfortable to travel by air than by road. (a) Quite very much (b) Much more (c) Quite much (d) Very much **[B]**
490. sacrifice was it that people talked about it for years. (a) Much great (b) How great a (c) As great as (d) So great a **[D]**
491. The press must cater for the needs of the public (a) Readers (b) Readable (c) Reading (d) Reader **[C]**
492. I hate that habit (a) By nagging (b) By naggingly (c) TO nag (d) Having nagged **[A]**
493. After he had tried for some time, he realized that all his efforts were going to be (a) Festive (b) Futile (c) Fragrant (d) Fitful **[B]**
494. Mr. Ojongbola's two labourers work on days (a) Alternative (b) Optional (c) Alternate (d) Current **[C]**
495. If she takes her mother, you can be sure of her efficiency. (a) Up (b) On (c) With (d) After **[D]**
496. Please, look my answers for me. (a) Over (b) Across (c) After (d) On **[A]**
497. Ali said that going an operation is not a pleasant experience. (a) Through (b) Over (c) In (d) By **[A]**
498. If students will abide school rules and regulations, the tone of discipline will improve. (a) On (b) With (c) In (d) By **[D]**
499., inform her that I called. (a) When she comes back (b) After she phoned (c) As she was coming back (d) When she arrived. **[A]**
500. He knew (a) That they wanted (b) What they wanted (c) If they wanted (d) At where they wanted **[B]**
501. The house is the most beautiful in that area (a) After Femi built (b) In which Femi built (c) Whose Femi built (d) Which Femi built **[D]**

502., we shall go together. (a) If you had come early (b) If you came early (c) If you come early
(d) Although you come early **[A]**

503. He said he forgot (a) What you said (b) That you said (c) Why you said (d) When you said.
[A]

504. I don't like my Maths teacher; well, he doesn't like me (a) Too (b) Also (c) Quite (d) Either
[D]

505. Eze has not heard from his sister Ada since she to the United Kingdom. (a) Has gone (b)
Had gone (c) Had been going (d) Went **[D]**

506. Adex has special love children. So she is going to be a teacher. (a) In (b) With (c) Of (d) For
[D]