



Hillrange Secondary School
Centenary City, Enugu.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2018/2019

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TIME ALLOWED: 60 minutes

Attempt All questions

Clearly write your name on every page of this question paper.

SHADE neatly, the correct option from letter(s) A – E, in the objective sheet provided.

You may use this question paper for your rough work.

Submit this question paper with the objective sheet at end of the examination.

YOU ARE ADVISED TO WORK COMPLETELY ON YOUR OWN.

FULL NAME:

EXAM NO:

DATE:

COMPREHENSION

Passage 1: Read the passage below very carefully and answer the questions that follow by drawing a neat circle around the letter that contains the answer.

I did not begin attending school until my mother secured a job in a doctor's office. When she learnt that she would receive a salary of five hundred shillings a week, she announced that her sons were to go to school. I was happy. But I was very shy in front of a crowd, and my first day at the new school made me the laughing stock of the class.

I was sent to the blackboard to write my name. I knew my name, knew how to write it and spell it, because my mother had taught me how to read and write. But standing at the blackboard with the eyes of the many girls and boys at my back made me freeze inside and I was unable to write a single letter.

'Write your name,' the teacher called to me.

I lifted the white piece of chalk to the blackboard and, as I was about to write, my mind went blank, empty. I could not remember my name, not even the first letter. Somebody giggled and I wished the ground would open up and swallow me.

'Just forget us and write your name', the teacher urged.

A desire to write would flash through me, but my hand would refuse to move. The children began to laugh teasingly.

'Don't you know your name?' she asked.

I looked at her and could not answer. The teacher rose and walked to my side, smiling at me to give me confidence. She placed her hand tenderly upon my shoulder.

'What's your name?' she asked.

'Richard,' I whispered.

'Richard.'

'Richard Wright.'

'Spell it.'

I spelt my name ***in a wild rush of letters***, trying desperately to prove that I knew how to spell it.

'Spell it slowly so I can hear it,' she directed me.

I did.

'Now, can you write it?'

'Yes, madam.'

'Then write it.'

Again I turned to the blackboard and lifted my hand to write, and then I was blank again. I tried to collect my senses, but I could remember nothing. A sense of the girls and boys behind me filled me to the exclusion of everything else. I realised how hopelessly I was failing and I grew weak and leaned against the cold blackboard. The room burst into a loud and prolonged laughter. My muscles froze.

'You may go to your seat,' the teacher said.

I sat and cursed myself. Why did I appear so dumb when I was called upon to perform something in a crowd? I knew how to write as well as any pupil in the classroom, and no doubt I could read better than any of them, and I could talk fluently when I was sure of myself. Then why did strange faces make me freeze? I sat with my ears and neck burning, hearing the pupils whisper about me, hating myself, hating them. I sat still as stone and a storm of emotion surged through me.

(Adapted from ***Black Boy*** by Richard Wright)

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the writer's classmates burst into laughter?

- a. he was unable to do a simple task
- b. children usually enjoyed laughing at others
- c. the children could see he was getting weak
- d. he leaned against the cold blackboard
- e. they knew the blackboard was cold

2. Which of the following statements is untrue according to the passage?

- a. the first day in school was very difficult for the writer
- b. the writer was not used to doing things in front of others
- c. the writer was embarrassed that day
- d. the teacher was annoyed because the writer did not follow instructions
- e. the writer knew what he was asked to do and how to do it

3. *The children began to laugh teasingly* means they laughed

- a. loudly
- b. happily
- c. mockingly
- d. shamelessly
- e. metaphorically

4. Why did he hate both himself and the other children?

- a. he had forgotten his name
- b. the children were not ready to help him
- c. he could not write and they did not help him
- d. he was being bullied by the teacher and they only laughed
- e. he was frightened and they laughed at him

5. Which of these would be the best conclusion for the story?

- a. when we forget things we should run away
- b. we must never forget things
- c. when others laugh we should join them
- d. teachers are hardly friendly
- e. we must never allow others to terrify us

STRUCTURE

From options A – E, choose the one that **best** completes the sentence.

1. Bisi is than everybody in her class.
 - a. the tallest
 - b. tallest
 - c. the taller
 - d. taller
 - e. tall
2. If you came, you the samples they brought.
 - a. would not approve
 - b. will not approve
 - c. would not have approved
 - d. will not have approved
 - e. will have approved
3. Uche and Tunde locked inside the garage.
 - a. themselves
 - b. each other
 - c. one another
 - d. theirselves
 - e. theirself
4. Did he you the money or you stole it from him?
 - a. lends
 - b. borrow
 - c. lend
 - d. lent
 - e. borrows
5. You are not allowed to look into someone book.
 - a. else
 - b. elses
 - c. else's
 - d. elsses
 - e. elsess
6. We did not believe him, so we have decided to investigate
 - a. ourself
 - b. ourselves
 - c. ourselve
 - d. ourselfs
 - e. our own
7. That is the man I was telling you about.
 - a. whose
 - b. who
 - c. which
 - d. who's
 - e. whom
8. There goes the woman son gained admission into the university.
 - a. which
 - b. that
 - c. who's
 - d. whos
 - e. whose
9. The rain before you woke up.
 - a. will stop
 - b. has stopped
 - c. would stop
 - d. had stopped
 - e. has stop
10. The woman was fat that she couldn't go through the door.
 - a. too
 - b. rather
 - c. very
 - d. so
 - e. quite
11. Your father is a businessman; what does he deal?
 - a. with
 - b. on
 - c. in
 - d. by
 - e. for
12. The boy collected the book loan.
 - a. as
 - b. for
 - c. by

- d. on
- e. with

13. You swept the floor very well,

- a. haven't you
- b. have you
- c. didn't you
- d. do you
- e. did you

14. You have it,

- a. not so
- b. do you
- c. don't you
- d. haven't you
- e. have you

15. Everybody it; it's nothing new around here.

- a. does
- b. do
- c. have been
- d. have done
- e. are doing

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

From the alternatives A – E, choose one word which gives the meaning of each phrase or sentence below:

16. Someone who exhibits self-importance everywhere.

- a. humble
- b. pompous
- c. exhibitor
- d. artiste
- e. meek

17. A process of counting people to know the number in an area.

- a. addition
- b. counting
- c. project
- d. census
- e. sensitizing

18. A process of manipulating the electoral process.

- a. manipulation
- b. rigging
- c. cheating

- d. election
- e. campaign

19. A specialist in children's diseases and treatment.

- a. paediatrician
- b. gynaecologist
- c. surgeon
- d. dentist
- e. psychologist

20. For something to be very beautiful or carefully made.

- a. exorbitant
- b. exquisite
- c. nonchalant
- d. exacerbate
- e. ferocious

From options A – E, choose the one that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word or group of words underlined.

21. The people in the church were not very pleased with the pastor's sermon.

- a. audience
- b. crowd
- c. spectators
- d. congregation
- e. members

22. Very few affluent Nigerians care about the election next week.

- a. educated
- b. wealthy
- c. famous
- d. poor
- e. religious

23. The man appears very weak on his sick bed.

- a. slim
- b. energized
- c. feeble
- d. timid
- e. shocking

24. You can't just give up now, you might just succeed soon.

- a. die
- b. push up

- c. forget about
- d. fall
- e. stop trying

25. Many people have a lot of **regard** for the headmaster.

- a. fear
- b. obedience
- c. recognition
- d. reward
- e. respect

Below each of the following sentences are five interpretations lettered A – E. Choose the one that most correctly explains the meaning of the sentence.

26. Peter is a glutton. This means that Peter

- a. eats on vegetables
- b. eats only mutton
- c. eats too much
- d. doesn't like food
- e. neither likes food nor dislikes it

27. Either Emeka or Chukwuma will marry Susana. This means that ...

- a. Emeka will marry Susana
- b. Chukwuma will marry Susana
- c. if Chukwuma does not marry Susana, Emeka will not
- d. one of them will marry Susana
- e. if Emeka marries Susana, Chukwuma will

28. The boy is too young to learn how to drive. This means that the boy

- a. is a quick learner
- b. cannot learn to drive now
- c. is below thirteen years old
- d. learnt to drive when he was young
- e. may learn to drive in the future

29. The teacher bought the car before he joined the staff of our school. This means that he bought the car

- a. because our school wanted him to
- b. it was a condition for his being employed
- c. immediately he joined the staff of our school
- d. because he wanted to teach in our school
- e. then joined the staff of our school

30. Polytechnics and universities are both tertiary institutions but the former is known to be more technology inclined. This means that

- a. polytechnics deal more with technology
- b. universities deal more with technology
- c. both of them deal more with technology
- d. either of them is more technology inclined
- e. Neither of them is more technology inclined

SPEECH-WORK

From options A – E, Choose the one that contains the sound of the letters underlined in the word given. E.g.

Boy

- a. buy
- b. coin
- c. cane
- d. yoke
- e. two

The answer is B – 'coin' because oi has the same sound as oy in 'boy'.

31. **tow**

- a. cow
- b. now
- c. to
- d. hoe
- e. how

32. **win**

- a. two
- b. one
- c. only
- d. know
- e. write

33. **lose**

- a. seen
- b. price
- c. bats
- d. pizza
- e. please

34. **like**

- a. calm
- b. talk
- c. walk
- d. blink
- e. psalm

35. sure
a. bush
b. cheap
c. sinner
d. cure
e. sign

36. bye
a. key
b. storey
c. bit
d. stay
e. hide

37. said
a. paid
b. rain
c. reign
d. break
e. head

38. over
a. offer
b. laugh
c. off
d. fuss
e. of

39. cold
a. toe
b. hot
c. who
d. nun
e. dove

40. mark
a. bake
b. earth

- c. heart
d. breathe
e. breath

SPELLING

Choose from options A – E, the one that contains the correctly spelt word.

41. a. occasion
b. occassion
c. ocassion
d. ocaision
e. occation

42. a. continous
b. continious
c. contineous
d. continuous
e. continuos

43. a. assesment
b. assessment
c. asesment
d. accesment
e. accessment

44. a. priviledge
b. previledge
c. priveledge
d. privilege
e. preivilege

45. a. maintainance
b. mentainance
c. maintenance
d. mentenance
e. meantainance

COMPREHENSION (1)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

When a bee or an ant, moth or butterfly visits a flower for food, it **simultaneously** and without knowing it, performs another vital function as it carries pollen from one plant to another. The flowers these insects visit depend on them to ensure the continuity of their existence. However, it is not all flowers that the ant or bee or moth or beetle or butterfly visits. Only those flowers that are attractive, showy and flamboyant enjoy the visitation. Plants thus use their large, colourful and sweet smell to entice insects.

What about grass flower then? Does grass have flowers? Yes, it does. The flowers are graceful but not flamboyant and therefore, grass flowers do not interest the bee or ant or beetle or moth or butterfly. In this case pollen is carried by the wind. Most plants manufacture these minute grains called pollen which must be transferred to another flower of the same type before they can make seeds. A single flower can produce fifty million of them.

46. What is the main reason why a butterfly visits flowers? It

- a. enjoys the sweet smell of the flowers
- b. goes there to mate
- c. goes there to obtain food
- d. carries pollen from flowers
- e. is attracted by the bright flowers

47. What is one general name given to bees, beetles, butterflies and moths?

- a. animals
- b. insects
- c. pollinators
- d. pollen carriers
- e. pollen manufacturers

48. What other function does the bee or moth perform apart from the main one when it visits flowers? It

- a. carries pollen from one plant to another
- b. enjoys itself
- c. mates there
- d. produces pollen
- e. ensures the continuity of plants

49. Which type of flowers does the butterfly visit? It visits those that

- a. are grassy
- b. have pollen
- c. are flowery
- d. have grains
- e. are attractive, showy and flamboyant

50. Why does the bee not visit grass flowers? It is because they are

- a. grass
- b. graceful
- c. little flowers
- d. flamboyant
- e. not showy and flamboyant

51. How can seeds be made by flowers? Seeds can be made by

- a. the production of pollen
- b. the manufacture of grains
- c. transferring pollens from one flower to another of the same type
- d. the beautiful colours of the flowers
- e. the flamboyance of flowers

52. What is the effect of an ant, carrying pollen from one flower to another?

- a. it makes it possible to produce seeds
- b. much food is produced for it
- c. it makes it possible for a flower to produce 50million flowers
- d. it is kept busy
- e. the flowers become beautiful

53. The last sentence states: 'A single flower can produce fifty million of them'. Fifty million of what?

- a. flowers
- b. plants
- c. seeds
- d. pollen
- e. grass

54. According to the passage, an ant carries pollen from one plant to another

- a. unconsciously
- b. regularly
- c. knowingly
- d. as a vital function
- e. as a routine

55. Another word or phrase that can replace **simultaneously** as used in the passage is

- a. at regular interval
- b. at the same time
- c. different time
- d. another time
- e. jointly

COMPREHENSION (2)

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

All of us are familiar with money. All of us have bought one thing or the other with money. Day in day out, we still continue to depend on money, everybody continues to look for money. Indeed nobody can exist in the society without money as it is used to purchase man's basic needs. In modern times the money we spend takes the form of a piece of paper or metal as we know it today.

Before the advent of money, people exchanged goods through the system of *trade by barter*. In this system, goods that one produced which another person wanted were exchanged for goods which another person produced and which one wanted. This meant that if you produced a commodity and you needed another commodity you had to look for somebody who had the commodity you needed and who also needed the commodity you had. For example, if I had yam and I wanted meat I had to look for somebody who had meat and wanted yam so that we could exchange. Obviously, it was a highly inconvenient and tedious way of getting what one needed.

Later on in Nigerian history, cowries were used as money. A cowry is the white shell of a small sea creature. To make counting easy, cowries were strung together in twenties. Each bundle of twenty cowries was referred to as a head. People who had large sums of money had them in bags with each bag containing 20,000 cowries. This system of using cowries as a medium of exchange brought with it the problem of carrying cowries about. Rich people therefore had to employ able bodied men to carry money for them.

However, metal currency was introduced into Nigeria in the nineteenth century. Copper penny and silver coins were being used simultaneously. Gradually, metal currency replaced cowries for the simple reason that it was more convenient to carry about. For the people in the coastal areas in and around Lagos, the possession of currency became a symbol of being civilised.

QUESTIONS

56. Why is money very important in society?

- a. it is used to acquire man's needs
- b. one can oppress others with it
- c. it differentiates the rich from the poor
- d. it is scarce to come by
- e. it is loved by every person

57. What was the challenge people faced in the system they were using before money came to be used?

- a. people exchanged goods with goods
- b. you look for who has what you need
- c. you must have what someone needs
- d. it is difficult to get what one needs
- e. they couldn't buy anything

58. One difficulty in the use of the cowry is that

- a. you cannot carry it about
- b. it is very heavy

- c. rich people were uncomfortable with it
- d. bags of it are difficult to carry about
- e. it easily attracts robbers

59. What did the possession of metal currency signify for some people?

- a. a sign of being civilised
- b. a symbol of culture
- c. a religious symbol
- d. a sign of having a great taste
- e. a symbol of being superior

60. A good title for the passage is

- a. Origin of Money
- b. Types of Money
- c. Use of Money in Lagos
- d. Origin of Money in Nigeria
- e. Spending Money

WRITING

Shade **A** if the statement is TRUE and **C** if FALSE.

61. The word 'I' is always capitalised.
62. The speech marks, (" "), are used to show that words are missing.
63. An informal letter has two addresses: the writer's and the receiver's.

64. Only the full-stop is used to end sentences.
65. A story should have a title.

VERBAL APTITUDE

Choose from the letters A – E the one that can end the first word and begin the second.

Example:

boo()ate

- a. m
- b. l
- c. e
- d. c
- e. g

The Correct answer is m which is option 'a'.

66. tra()ject

- a. in
- b. ce
- c. pe
- d. od
- e. ke

67. qua()am

- a. r
- b. y

- c. re
- d. ry
- e. n

68. stap()ather

- a. er
- b. le
- c. el
- d. ok
- e. al

69. wisd()it

- a. om
- b. em
- c. am
- d. ee
- e. er

70. staf()oreign

- a. e
- b. a
- c. f
- d. ed
- e. e

In 71 – 75, the words are written in codes. Study each word and its code carefully and work out how the code is written. Examples:

SUCCESS is written SSUSCEC

ABILITY is written AYBTIIL

ANXIOUS is written ASNUXOI

71. The word COMFORT would be written as

- a. CEMOROT
- b. COTMRFO
- c. CMOFRTO
- d. CTORMOF
- e. CROTMOFE

72. The word FASHION would be written as

- a. FANOHIS
- b. FHNAOSI
- c. FNAOSIH

- d. FONASIH
- e. FSHNAOI

73. The word APPLAUD would be written as

- a. ADPUPAL
- b. APALPUD
- c. APDUAPL
- d. APUDPAL
- e. AUDPLAP

74. The word EXPLAIN would be written as

- a. ENLIPAX

- b. ENXIPAL
- c. EPALXIN
- d. EXINLAP
- e. EXINPAL

75. The word PROVIDE would be written as

- a. PERDOIV
- b. PEVRODI
- c. POREDIV
- d. PREDIVO
- e. PRODIVE

In 76 – 80, choose the word that cannot be formed by an arrangement of some or all of the letters printed in capital letters. DO NOT use any letter more often than it appears in the word printed in capitals.

Example: READ

- a. ear
- b. dear
- c. dare
- d. reap
- e. red

The answer is **d** because 'reap' cannot be formed from the letters given.

76. CELEBRATE

- a. ate
- b. bear

- c. era
- d. brake
- e. crate

77. PEASANT

- a. ant
- b. eat
- c. sat
- d. tea
- e. pass

78. CORRECTION

- a. coat
- b. coin
- c. iron
- d. core
- e. tore

79. TEMPORARY

- a. party
- b. port
- c. roar
- d. term
- e. temple

80. EXACERBATE

- a. bate
- b. exact
- c. axe
- d. brace
- e. break