

HILLRANGE SECONDARY SCHOOL, ENUGU
2023/24 ENTRANCE EXAMINATION INTO JS1

Name.....

Examination Number:

Instruction: Circle only the letter that contains the correct answer.

SECTION A

Comprehension - Passage I

Carefully read the passage and answer the questions that follow it.

It has been observed that most cult boys and girls in secondary schools prefer nick names to their real names. They answer names such as: Kokos, Snake, Blade, Principal, Slash, Baddest, Nigger, Bukana, Iron Lady, Queen, Thatcher etc.

Obviously, these names appear to make such students more popular and present them as the tough ones in their schools. It is difficult to identify students like that by their original names and that is why they become ready targets when there is any inter-cult war. Students are therefore advised to review the nick names they answer. Names are powerful and have great influence on those who bear them. Parents must expect danger whenever their children start answering negative nicknames in place of their original names. Parents must then stop them and compel a change of attitude.

1. According to the passage, most cultists

- A. reject nicknames
- B. answer their original names
- C. prefer negative nick names
- D. prefer good nicknames
- E. die young.

2. Cultist are often identified by

- A. their classes in the school.
- B. how their parents care for them.
- C. their popularity.
- D. the names they bear.
- E. the clothes they wear.

3. The passage advises students to

- A. quit answering bad names.
- B. quit answering good names.

C. prefer changing names.

- D. enjoy answering names.
- E. answer secret code-names.

4. The passage advises parents to

- A. use their children's nickname.
- B. react softly against children's nicknames.
- C. rise strongly against children's bad names.
- D. foresee danger.
- E. flog their children.

5. One can conclude from the passage that

- A. answering any name is dangerous.
- B. preferring any name is risky.
- C. negative nicknames attract victimization.
- D. nicknames are pleasing to parents.
- E. all students have nicknames.

Passage II

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

A Swiss scientist was reported to be suffering from Ebola Virus Disease. This was the first case reported 15 years ago. In April 1995, a medical worker died in a hospital and so did the nurse who cared for him. Now the population of Kiewit, a town in Zaire, Africa, is threatened with the killer disease ... the Ebola virus.

The Ebola Virus and its related strains were first seen in 1976 in Sudan. In that year, 280 people died in a village near the Ebola River from which the virus got its name. The Ebola Virus is one of the most mysterious and

deadliest killers. It kills 90% of the victims who are infected. It is spread through direct contact with infected blood and other body fluids. Symptoms of the disease are fever, headache, vomiting and weakness. Death finally occurs in the second week when blood pours out from the victim's eyes, ears and nose.

There is still no vaccine for the virus but the symptoms can be kept under control. Fortunately, it is not easily transmitted but contact with blood and contaminated needles can spread the infection at an alarming rate. In the mean time, health officials are struggling to *confine* the virus to Kiewit and its surrounding areas. Spot checks and road blocks are carried out on roads leading into Zaire's capital. However these attempts have proved to be unsuccessful as soldiers can be bribed easily. Air and Sea Ports around the world like the United States, Thailand, Egypt, Nigeria and United Arab Emirates have also taken steps to tighten the screening of the Ebola Virus.

At this moment, the Ebola virus is stable with no new cases reported. According to the World Health Organization, the deadly Ebola virus does not pose a serious international risk. Since the virus is confined to Kiewit, chances of it spreading beyond the area are unlikely, as the virus is spread through contact with body fluid and not through casual contact or by air.

6. The Ebola virus originated from

- A. Congo River
- B. Kiewit
- C. Zaire
- D. Sudan
- E. Beijing

7. The Ebola virus is mysterious because

- A. of its unknown carrier.
- B. it comes and goes quickly.
- C. it does not kill the infected.
- D. nobody knows how long the symptom persists.
- E. the cure is known.

8. A person infected with the Ebola virus will not be able to survive...

- A. first week
- B. second week
- C. third week
- D. fourth week.
- E. fifth week.

9. When symptoms can be kept under control, it means that

- A. they are self limiting
- B. they can be dealt with
- C. they can spread quickly
- D. they can be transmitted at a controlled rate.
- E. the illness is cured.

10. What do you think will happen if soldiers are successfully bribed?

- A. The virus will remain at place of origin.
- B. These soldiers will be infected with the virus.
- C. Carriers of the virus will bring the virus out of the place of origin.
- D. Infected animals will spread the virus to other animals through air.

E. The soldiers will become carriers.

SECTION B - WRITING

11. The personal pronoun, "I" is always written in in the middle of sentences.

- A. quotation marks
- B. two commas
- C. full-stop
- D. small letters
- E. capital letter

12. The essay type that recounts a fictional or experienced event of the past is

- A. narrative
- B. expository
- C. descriptive
- D. analytical
- E. Argumentative

13. The very first paragraph of an essay that guides the reader to the major contents of the essay is referred to as the paragraph.

- A. introductory
- B. virtual
- C. concluding
- D. summary
- E. control

14. The term for the general idea discussed in a given essay is

- A. summary.
- B. sentence.
- C. paragraph.
- D. subject matter.
- E. conflict.

SECTION C
VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

15. The were consoled by the legacy of a good name left by their late father.

- A. deceased
- B. diseased
- C. bereaved
- D. confused
- E. criers

16. Noni scored a which, in simple terms, means three goals on his debut.

- A. lone goal
- B. beauty
- C. brace
- D. hat trick
- E. long range effort.

17. The footballer was for an infringement against an opponent.

- A. reprimanded
- B. slapped
- C. attacked
- D. booked
- E. chastised

18. The striker scored a just before the final whistle to win the game.

- A. heading
- B. header
- C. nodder
- D. dribble
- E. goal kick

19. Scott wants to be a practicing medical doctor and has thus made up his mind to study

- A. drugs
- B. doctoring
- C. medicine
- D. law
- E. medicology

20. The disease is..... and has put the human population at risk of extinction.

- A. terrible
- B. contagious
- C. wonderful
- D. mysterious
- E. tricky

21. It was during the New Yam that Chima was able to meet with the traditional ruler of his community.

- A. culture
- B. carnival
- C. picnic
- D. festival
- E. jamboree

22. Ude's Mom sells..... and this could be the reason he never lacks any writing materials.

- A. stationary
- B. stationery
- C. writing artifacts
- D. jotters
- E. utensils

23. Mrs Morgan was paid by the drunk driver that ran into her parked car.

- A. ransom
- B. levy
- C. tax
- D. damages
- E. consolation

24. The governor-elect will be..... on the 29th of May.

- A. elected
- B. ordained
- C. inducted
- D. sworn-in
- E. Inaugurated

Choose the options that are most nearly similar in meaning to the underlined words and can replace them in the sentences.

25. The prodigal boy had spent the money that was supposed to last him the whole term.

- A. silly
- B. wasteful
- C. astute
- D. shrewd
- E. unserious

26. The boys in Chime's new school are hostile.

- A. annoying
- B. unfriendly
- C. tricky
- D. funny
- E. cunning

27. The principal is always punctual to the assembly and we must learn from him.

- A. in time
- B. late
- C. smart
- D. well-dressed
- E. hopeful

SECTION D: SPELLING

Select the options that are correctly spelt.

28.

- A. Febuary
- B. Febuarry
- C. February
- D. Februarry
- E. Fabuary

29

- A. Privilege
- B. Priviledge
- C. Previlege
- D. Prevelage
- E. Privilledge

30.

- A. Seperate
- B. Seprate
- C. Separate
- D. Seperrate
- E. Sepprate

31.

- A. Wenesday
- B. Wennesday
- C. Wednesday
- D. Wednesday
- E. Wenezday

32.

- A. Truely
- B. Trully
- C. Truly
- D. Trueley
- E. Truely

SECTION E: STRUCTURE

Choose the options that correctly fit into the gaps.

33. The man gave the book to

- A. Chime and me
- B. Chime and i

C. Chime and I

D. i and chime

E. I and Chime

34. The two boys relate well in that class out of respect for

- A. themself
- B. themselves
- C. each other
- D. theirselves
- E. ourself

35. Carol Nigeria every other year.

- A. visiting
- B. might has
- C. has being
- D. is been
- E. visits

36. I am yet to understand how important to our growth.

- A. its
- B. it's
- C. is
- D. what
- E. which's

37. There are many in that little town.

- A. cattles
- B. informations
- C. schools
- D. advices
- E. news

38. She says she might to see us tomorrow.

- A. comes
- B. coming
- C. came
- D. come
- E. been coming

39. She worked the sun all day.

- A. on
- B. for
- C. by
- D. in
- E. Inside

40. *She was sweeping the hall.* In passive voice should be

- A. The hall is swept.
- B. The hall is being swept by her.

- C. The hall was being swept by her.
- D. The hall is swept by her.
- E. It's her job to sweep the hall

41. *He bursts the balloons.* In passive voice should be

- A. The balloons are burst by him.
- B. He bursted the balloons.
- C. The balloons were bursted by him.
- D. He is guilty.
- E. He had bursted the balloons.

42. *He spoke good English.* In passive voice it should be

- A. He speaks English good.
- B. Good English he speaks.
- C. Good English was spoken by him.
- D. He is speaking hood English.
- E. Good English must be spoken.

SECTION F: SPEECH-WORK

Select the options that have the sounds contained at the underlined parts of the given words.

43. Rocket

- A. fame
- B. Bake
- C. sit
- D. cry
- E. toy

44. Firm

- A. girl
- B. plait
- C. try
- D. love
- E. mend

45. Brother

- A. pink
- B. pressure
- C. same
- D. perm
- E. car

46. Pool

- A. zoo
- B. cook
- C. fisher
- D. yeast
- E. Favour

47. loath

- A. free

- B. dream
- C. no
- D. fear
- E. sure

48. Health

- A. bathe
- B. three
- C. tree
- D. day
- E. bandit

49. Measure

- A. pressure
- B. mention
- C. vision
- D. unit
- E. shame

50. Hunger

- A. charity
- B. honesty
- C. success
- D. honour
- E. honey

51. Pneumonia

- A. poke
- B. solemn
- C. pity
- D. palm
- E. nine

52. Often

- A. tame
- B. dodge
- C. same
- D. fame
- E. dame

SECTION G: LITERARY PRINCIPLES AND APPRECIATION

53. The figure of speech used when 'as' or 'like' is used to compare two or more entities is

- A. personification.
- B. simile.
- C. metaphor.
- D. pun.
- E. rhetorical question.

54. "The legs of the table wobbled for a few second, heaved before it gave in to the weight crushing down on it." The figure of speech used in the above expression is

- A. litotes.
- B. contrast.
- C. personification.
- D. comparison.
- E. flaw.

55. "Sing me a song to send my soul to sleep"

The sound device used in the above excerpt is

- A. rhyme.
- B. pun.
- C. tongue twist.
- D. alliteration.
- E. onomatopoeia.

56. "Mr Chime said that Udoji's beards was a badly burnt bush" exemplifies the use of

- A. simile.
- B. personification.
- C. metaphor.
- D. couplet.
- E. synecdoche.

57. "Chidozie said his pen was dead and could not write." This exemplifies the use of

- A. personification.
- B. simile.
- C. antithesis.
- D. rhyme.

E. blank verse.

58. "All good people in Nigeria were in attendance during the graduation ceremony." This exemplifies the use of

- A. metaphor.
- B. hyperbole.
- C. simile.
- D. euphemism.
- E. litotes.

59. The principal heaved a sigh, looked Ude in the eyes and said, "Sorry you couldn't make the cut". This principal's utterance exemplifies the use of

- A. rhyme.
- B. metaphor.
- C. euphemism.
- D. sarcasm.
- E. hyperbole.

60. *Bid me to weep, and I will weep
While I have eyes to see
And having none, yet I will keep
A heart to weep for thee*

Robert Herrick

The similarity in the ending sounds of the alternating lines of the above poem illustrates

- A. end rhyme.
- B. mood.
- C. love song.
- D. seriousness.
- E. assonance.