

Federal Government Scholarship Past Questions



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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP 2017 PAST QUESTIONS

1. Growth does not overwhelm order and order does not deny growth. It can be inferred from this statement that
 - a. The relationship between growth and order is foreign.
 - b. Growth and order coexist in so far as one leads to the other.
 - c. It is probable for order to exist without growth and not vice versa.
 - d. Growth and order are mutually exclusive.
2. For this question and the next, four sentences are given, Select the option that has been written according to the requirement of standard English.
 - a. We'll need to do a series of tests before we do anything else.
 - b. We'll need to do series of test before we do anything else.
 - c. We'll need to do the series of test before we do anything else
 - d. We'll need to do series of tests before we do anything else
3. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct in English language.
 - a. The book is their's but it's very old.
 - b. The book is theirs but its very old.
 - c. The book is theirs' but its' very old.
 - d. The book is theirs but it's very old.
4. For this question and the next, choose the option that best interprets the given sentence. **The teacher is the one who has the last word.**
 - a. He is the one that will give the closing remarks.
 - b. He is the one that will make the final decision.
 - c. He is the one that will argue for the others.
 - d. He will be the first to leave at the end.
5. "I cannot for the life of me see why he married her."
 - a. I cannot tell when he married her.
 - b. I cannot interfere with their married life.
 - c. I cannot understand why he married her.
 - d. I cannot for any reason allow her to marry him.

In each of questions 6 and 7, choose the option that best completes the gap(s).

6. You should be _____ about the new machine and also _____ not to spoil it.
 - a. cautious/careful
 - b. Careful/cautious
 - c. Careful/careful
 - d. caring/careful
7. Our health teacher always says that it is important to _____ thoroughly in order for proper _____ to occur.
 - a. rankle/temerity
 - b. mitigate/digestion
 - c. digest/transmutation

d. masticate/digestion

In each of questions 8 and 9, choose the option that represents the given phrase or clause.

8. A small group of people who are involved in secret plans to get political power.
- Coup
 - Cabal
 - Stalwort
 - Dissident
9. The job of writing a dictionary.
- Lexicography
 - Cartography
 - Bibliographer
 - Philology

In each of questions 10 and 11. choose the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word.

10. Sule is known for his misogynism
- Hatred for mankind
 - Love for gymnastics
 - Hatred for women
 - love of women.
11. Our teacher has an effervescent behaviour.
- Antagonistic
 - Complacent
 - Enthusiastic
 - Unwanted

In each of the questions 12 and 13, choose the option **opposite in meaning** to the underlines word or phrase.

12. He enjoys the hurly-burly of political debates.
- Confusion
 - Tranquility
 - Turbulence
 - Joy
13. She started off being quite matey with everyone.
- Amiable
 - Unfriendly
 - Harsh
 - Pleasant
14. Which of the following words below is correctly spelt.
- Kwashiorkor
 - Kwashiorkor

- c. Kwarshiorkor
 - d. Kwasheokor
15. Which of the following is correctly spelt?
- a. Lymphocyte
 - b. Lymphocyete
 - c. Lymphocyte
 - d. Lymphosyte
16. The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is fifty (50) years. What is the age of the youngest child?
- a. Three years
 - b. Four years
 - c. Five years
 - d. Seven years
17. Seun, Tayo and Dayo are to share N120 in the ratio 4:3:2 respectively. What is the sum of the shares of Seun and Dayo?
- a. N93.33
 - b. N80.00
 - c. N66.67
 - d. N40.00
18. The headquarters of the WAEC international is in?
- a. The Gambia
 - b. Nigeria
 - c. Ghana
 - d. Sierra Leone
19. The Nigeria National Anthem was adopted in?
- a. 1976
 - b. 1977
 - c. 1978
 - d. 1979
20. In a computer system, using Windows Operating System, a file deleted in a computer can be restored from the
- a. Shortcuts
 - b. Recycle Bin
 - c. Programs
 - d. Control Panel
21. USB is an acronym for
- a. Universal Serial Bus
 - b. Universal System Backbone
 - c. Universal Software Business
 - d. Universal Study Bundle
22. A digital computer operates on binary digits of
- a. 0 and 10

- b. 1 and 10
 - c. 10 and 20
 - d. 0 and 1
23. The Arithmetic and Logical Unit is in what section of the computer
- a. CPU
 - b. UPS
 - c. Monitor
 - d. Scanner
24. Which of the following can be used as a primary storage device?
- a. Digital Versatile disk
 - b. Magnetic drum
 - c. PROM
 - d. RAM
25. What is the full meaning of HTML?
- A. Hyper Technology Mark-Up Logarithm
 - B. Hyper Text Materials Logistics
 - C. Hyper Text Mark-Up Language
 - D. Higher Transfer Protocol Language
26. What is the nearest in meaning to vacuous?
- a. Unintelligent
 - b. Brave
 - c. Angry
 - d. Stubborn
27. Which of the following is a programming Language
- a. Ms-Word
 - b. English
 - c. Fortran
 - d. French
28. The average ages of three persons is 27 years. Their ages are in the proportion of 1:3:5. What is the age in years of the youngest one among them
- a. 11
 - b. 9
 - c. 7
 - d. 6
29. An aeroplane covers a certain distance at a speed of 240 kmph in 5 hours. To cover the same distance in 1 hours, it must travel at a speed of:
- a. 300
 - b. 360
 - c. 700
 - d. 720
30. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 3, 4, 5, and 6?
- a. 30
 - b. 48
 - c. 75

d. 120

31. Marathon is to race as hibernation is to

- a. Winter
- b. Bear
- c. Dream
- d. Sleep

32. Who founded the first political party in Nigeria?

- a. Obasanjo Olusegun
- b. Osama Mark
- c. Are Onakoni
- d. Herbert Macaulay

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND NOTES**MATHEMATICS – POSSIBLE QUESTIONS****PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

1. If 12% of x is equal to 6% of y, then 18% of x will be equal to how much percent of y?
 - a. 7%
 - b. 9%
 - c. 11%
 - d. None of the above
2. If a number is 20% more than the other, how much percent is the second number less than the first?
 - a. $12\frac{1}{3}\%$
 - b. $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
 - c. $16\frac{1}{3}\%$
 - d. None of these
3. If A's income is 25% less than that of B, then how much percent is B's income more than that of A?
 - a. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
 - b. $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
 - c. $11\frac{2}{3}\%$
 - d. None of the above
4. If the given two numbers are respectively 7% and 28% of a third number, then what percentage is the first of the second?
 - a. 20%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 18%
 - d. None of the above
5. Two numbers are respectively 60% and 20% more than a third number, Second number expressed as a percentage of first is
 - a. 75%
 - b. 90%
 - c. 80%
 - d. None of the above
6. Two numbers are less than a third number by thirty percent and thirty seven percent respectively. How much percent is the second less than the first?
 - a. 15%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 20%
 - d. None of the above
7. Two numbers are respectively twenty percent and ten percent more than a third number. How much percent is the first number more than the second?

- a. $9\frac{1}{11}$
- b. $7\frac{1}{11}\%$
- c. $11\frac{1}{11}\%$
- d. None of the above

ABBREVIATIONS IN ICT AND COMPUTER SCIENCE – POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PC => Personal computer
HDD => Hard disk drive
PCI => Peripheral component interconnect
GUI => Graphic user interface
VGA => Visual graphic adaptor
ASCII => American standard code for information interchange
EBCDIC => Extended binary coded decimal interchange code
CPU => Central processing unit
ALU => Arithmetic and logic unit
ROM => Read only memory
RAM => Random access memory
PROM => Programmable read only memory
EPROM => Erasable programmable read only memory
EEPROM/EAPROM => Electrical erasable/alterable programmable read only memory
ICT => Information communication technology
VDU => Visual display unit
CD => Compact disk
DVD => Digital versatile disc
OS => Operating system
LAN => Local area network
WAN => Wide area network
MAN => Metropolitan area network
USB => Universal serial board
UNIVAC => Universal automatic computer
BIOS => Basic input and output system
AGP => Accelerated graphic port
IDE => Integrated drive electronics
ATX => Advanced technology extended
MHZ => Megahertz
GHZ => Gigahertz
RW => Re-writeable
SIMMs => Single in-line memory module
DIMMs => Dual in-line memory module
ENIAC => Electronic number integrator & calculator
EDSAC => Electronic dialog storage automatic computer
IC => Integrated circuit
DIR => Directory
DOC => Document
PDA => Personal digital assistance
MOS => Metaoxide semi conductor
SDT => Serial data transmission

PDT => Parallel data transmission
GIGO => Gabbage in gabbage out
LSIC => Large scale integrated circuit
MAC => Media access control
CMD => Command
CMOS => Complimentary metaoxide semi conductor
PAN => Personal area network
CAN => Campus area network
SQL => Structured query language
DBMS => Database management system
ISP => Internet service provider
SIM => Subscriber identification module
FORTRAN => Formular translator
URL => Universal resource locator
COBOL => Common basic oriented language
BASIC => Beginner all purpose symbolic instruction code
CSS => Cascading style sheet
XXS => Cross site scripting
HTML => Hypertext markup language
RFI => Remote file inclusion
DDOS => Distribution denial of service
SEO => Search engine optimisation
PHP => PHP Hypertext preprocessor
WWW => World wide web
TCP => Transmission control protocol
IP => Internet protocol
VPN => Virtual private network
HTTP => Hypertext transfer protocol
CCNA => Cisco certified network associate
XML => Extensible mark-up language
CISCO => computer information system company
CEH => Certified ethical hacking
CCNP => Cisco certified network proffessionals
USSD => Unstructured supplementary service data.

NIGERIA'S CURRENT AFFAIRS – POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

#1. Who formed the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: **Herbert Macaulay**

#2. What was the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: **Nigerian National Democratic party (NNDP)**

#3. Who is the current president of Nigeria?

Answer: **Muhammadu Buhari**

#4. Who is the current vice president of Nigeria?

Answer: **Yemi Osibajo**

#5. What does the eagle in the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: **Strength**

#6. What do the two horses on the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: **Dignity**

#7. What was the black shield in the Nigerian coat of arm stand for?

Answer: **Nigerian's fertile soil**

#8. What does the white colour in Nigerian flag stand for?

Answer: **Peace**

#9. What does the green colour in Nigerian flag represent?

Answer: **Forests and abundant natural wealth of Nigeria**

#10. Nigeria is divided into how many geopolitical zones?

Answer: **Six (6) geopolitical zones**

#11. What was the first capital city in Nigeria?

Answer: **Calabar**

#12. What is the capital of Nigeria Now?

Answer: **Abuja**

#13. Who is the current Nigerian Deputy Senate president?

Answer: **Senator Ike Ekweremadu**

#14. What is the name of Nigerian senior national team in football?

Answer: **Super Eagles**

#15. When did Nigerian Golden eaglets win the world under-17 FIFA world cup
Answer: **1985, 1993, 2007, 2013**

#16. Who was the first female vice chancellor in Nigerian university?
Answer: **Grace Alele Williams**

#17. Who gave Nigeria her name:
Answer: **Flora Shaw**

#18. Who designed the Nigerian flag?
Answer: **Michael Taiwo Akinkunmi**

#19. Who was the first man to buy a car in Nigeria?
Answer: **Bob Jensen**

#20. Who was the first woman to buy a car in Nigeria?
Answer: **Funmilayo Ransome Kuti**

#21. Who was the first woman to drive a car in Nigeria?
Answer: **Funmilayo Ransome Kuti**

#22. What is the first TV station in Nigeria?
Answer: **Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting Corporation (WNTV) in 1959**

#23. When was Nigeria formed?
Answer: **1914**

#24. Where was crude oil first discovered in Nigeria?
Answer: **Oloibiri Oilfield, located in Oloibiri in Ogbia LGA of Bayelsa State**

#25. Who was the first Nigerian to become a Noble Laureate?
Answer: **Wole Soyinka**

#26. Who is the Nigerian current speaker of house of Assembly?
Answer: **Yakubu Dogara**

#27. What is the premier university in Nigeria?
Answer: **University of Ibadan**

#28. Who is the minister for education in Nigeria?
Answer: **Adamu Adamu**

#29. Who is the current chief justice of Nigeria?
Answer: **Walter Onnoghen.**

#30. When did Nigeria have her independent?

Answer: **1st October 1960**

#31. When Nigeria did become a republic?

Answer: **1st October 1963**

#32. When was the first military coup carried out in Nigeria?

Answer: **1966**

#33. How many local Government do we have in Nigeria?

Answer: **774**

#34. Who is the first Nigerian president?

Answer: **Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe**

#35. Who was Nigerian first executive president?

Answer: **Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shagari**

#36. Who was the Nigerian first prime minister?

Answer: **Abubakar Tafawa Balewa**

#37. What is the largest continent in the world?

Answer: **ASIA with population of 3,641,000,000 while Australia & Oceania is the smallest continent**

#38. What are the five Oceans in the world?

Answer: **Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean**

#39. What is the full meaning of UNICEF?

Answer: **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

#40. Who is the current Senate President in Nigeria?

Answer: **Senator Bukola Saraki**

#41. Which country's flag is called the Union Jack?

Answer: **Great Britain**

#42. When did Nigeria became a Republic?

Answer: **1963**

#43. What is centenary?

Answer: **100 years**

#44. What is Nigeria?

Answer: **Nigeria officially the Federal Republic of Nigeria, is a federal constitutional**

republic comprising 36 states and its Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Nigeria is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north.

#45. Who won the 2015 Nigerian presidential general election?

Answer: **General Muhammadu Buhari**

NIGERIA CURRENT AFFAIRS CONTINUED.....

1. Who formed the first political party in Nigeria?

- A Obasanjo
- B Osama
- C Obi
- D Herbert Macaulay

2. What was the first political party in Nigeria?

- A APC
- B PDP
- C NNDP
- D AD

3. Who is the current president of Nigeria?

- A. Obasanjo
- B. Saraki
- C. Buhari
- D. Jonathan

4. Who is the current vice president of Nigeria?

- A. Osinbanja
- B. Atiku
- C. Peter obi
- D. Namadi sambo

#5. What does the eagle in the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

- A peace
- B Terror
- C. Agriculture
- D. Strength

Answer: Strength

6. Representative democracy is best characteristic by
 - (A) free elections and proper registers of voters
 - (B) a politically educated electorate
 - (C) rule by the interest group
 - (D) proper constituencies and a real choice of candidates

7. While political parties aim at forming a government pressure groups aim at
 - (A) causing social unrest
 - (B) influencing governmental decisions
 - (C) controlling nation's economy
 - (D) getting workers to unite

8. When the electorate vote for representatives who in turn vote on their behalf we say it is
 - (A) an indirect election
 - (B) an unfair election
 - (C) a disputed election
 - (D) a rigged election

9. An election which is conducted to fill a vacant seat in a legislature is called a
 - (A) by election
 - (B) general election
 - (C) referendum
 - (D) plebiscite

10. Which of these countries does NOT operate a federal constitution
 - (A) USA
 - (B) Nigeria
 - (C) Canada
 - (D) France

11. The major advantage of the secret ballot is that
 - (A) it is faster than other systems
 - (B) nobody can be prevented from voting
 - (C) it ensures the anonymity of each voter
 - (D) losers can ask for another secret voter

12. In a one party state
 - (A) there are no free citizens
 - (B) the communist party is the only legal party
 - (C) the ruling party is the only legal party
 - (D) elections to be legislature are held at the party's conferences

13. A cabinet system of government is practiced in
 - (A) Britain and Canada

 - (B) the soviet union

 - (C) all European Countries including Britain

 - (D) the United State of America

14. A proclamation by the head of state ending a session of parliament is called
(A) a dissolution (B) an adjournment (C) a prorogation (D) a devolution
15. The constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria
(A) promotes unity of diversity
(B) allows for the dominance of the minority ethnic groups
(C) concentrates governmental power at on one level of government
(D) ensures the dominance of one political party.
16. The transfer of authority to local government council is known as
(A) delegation (B) fusion (C) fragmentation
(D) devolution
17. The principle of anonymity of civil servants means that they
(A) are not the servant of a particular government(B) are trained for the duties they perform(C)
are credited or
blamed
for any thing they do (D) have a career
18. The six registered political parties in Nigeria in 1982 were
(A) UPN, NPN, PPA, PPP, NPP, and NAP
(B) UPN, GNPP, NAP, PRP, NPP, NPN,
(C) NPN, UPN, NPP, PRP, PPP NNDP,
(D) NPC, GNPP, PRP, UPN, NPP and PPA
19. Which of the following is NOT a pressure group in Nigeria
(A) farmers (B) the Nigerian union of teachers (NUT)(C) Nigeria medical associate (NMA) (D)
academic staff union of university (ASUU)
20. The N.C.N.C sent a delegation to London in 1947 to protest against the
(A) burns constitution
(B) Richards constitution
(C) Littleton constitution
(D) Macpherson constitution
21. A popular principle of colonial administration in British west Africa was
(A) association
(B) indirect rule

(C) paternalism

(D) assimilation

22. The first governor-general of colonial Nigeria was

(A) sir, Hugh Clifford (B) sir James Robertson (C) lord Lugard (D) sir Ralph Moore.

23. The first military government in Nigeria was headed by

(A) General Yakubu Gowon, (B) General Agunyi Ironsi

(C) General M. Mohammed (D) General O. Obasanjo.

24. The first general election in Nigeria was held in

(A) 1933 (B) 1952 (C) 1955 (D) 1959

25. The supreme organ of the U.N O is the

(A) general assembly (B) secretary general (C) world court (D) world bank

ANSWERS

1D 2C 3C 4A 5D 6A 7B 8A 9A 10D

11C 12C 13A 14A 15A 16A 17C 18B 19A 20B

21B 22C 23B 24D 25A

NIGERIA CURRENT AFFAIRS CONTINUED.....

1. Traditional rulers were restricted to ceremonial roles by the local government reforms of
a. 1966 b. 1976 c. 1984 d. 1987

2. A parliamentary system, which ensures that members are in the house to vote on major issues

a. Party leaders

b. Speaker of the House

c. Clerk of the House

d. Whip

3. A system in which no single person serves as the chief executive is known as a.

Republican b. Revolutionary

c. Collegial d. Parliamentary

4. A social system in which power is derived from control over land is called
a. Oligarchy b. Feudalism
c. Socialism d. Welfarism

5. Rule of Law— refers to situation in which
a. Lawyers are the rulers
b. Laws are supreme
c. The judiciary is independent
d. Parliament makes laws

6. An important principle of the civil service is
a. Authoritarianism b. Anonymity
c. Nepotism d. Partisanship

7. Which of these constitution recognized local go
vernment as the third tier of government
a. The 1946 Constitution
b. The 1960 constitution
c. The 1963 constitution
d. the 1979 constitution

8. A condition for judicial independence is the app
ointment of judges by the
a. Civil service commission
b. Judicial service Commission
c. Low Review Commission
d. The 1979 constitution

9. The minorities Commission appointed in Nigeria in 1957 recommend that
a. More states should be created in the federation
b. No more states should created before independence
c. Nigeria should revert to a unitary structure
d. the legislature should Legislate for the minority areas
e the minorities should constitute one state

10. The second military coup in Nigeria took place on
a January 15, 1966 b. October 1, 1966
c. July 29, 1966 d. July 29, 1975
e. February 13, 1976

11. One of these was in existence before the outbreak of the second world war

- a. The OAU
- b. The League of Nations
- c. The UNO
- d. The Commonwealth of Nations
- e. ECOWAS

12. An important advantage of creating more constitution in a federal state is to

- a. Enhance the Peoples participation
- b. Enable ambitious Politicians gain political power
- c. Make the states gain more power from the federal government
- d. Curb the excess of the federal government

13. Under the Presidential system

- a. The party with the majority of seat forms the Executive
- b. There is the principle of collective responsibility
- c. The president may come from any of the parties
- d. The states take instruction from the federal government

14. Public opinion is important because it

- a. Tells government what action it must take
- b. Lets government know what the people want
- c. Allows Police to manage crisis
- d. Mothers the minorities in resource lean areas
- e. Guarantees peoples freedom and rights

15. Bicameral legislature exists

- a. Where two cameras are used to monitor court proceedings
- b. To prevent the concentration of power on legislative house
- c. To provide jobs for more politicians
- d. To ensure that just laws are passed

16. Africans were first elected to the legislative

- council in British West Africa in
- a. Ghana
 - b. Sierra Leone
 - c. The Gambia
 - d. Nigeria

17. One of the functions of the Ministry of external affairs is the

- a. Deportation of illegal aliens
- b. Issuance of Passports
- c. Defence of the Country's Borders

d. Promotion of national interests

18. The leader of the Northern Peoples congress was

- a. Yakubu Maitama Sule
- b. AbubakarTafawa Balewa
- c. Aminu Kano
- d. Ahmadu Bello

19. The idea of democracy started with the

- a. Romans b. Pensions d. Egyptians

20. In the Marxist theory, those who live by selling their labour are called

- a. Bourgeoisie b. Proletariats c. Feudal lords d. Slaves

21. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable means of achieving democracy?

- a. Referendum b. Recall
- c. Initiative d. Riots

22 The branch of government responsible for implementing laws is the

- a. Executives b. Legislature d. Police

23. In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in a. The community b. Public officials

- c. Judges d. The head of State e. The Legislature

24. Universal Adult Suffrage means all

- a. Adult citizens can vote
- b. Citizens vote
- c. Qualified citizens can vote
- d. Literate citizens can vote
- e. Adult males can vote

25. A bill that applies to the whole population and is intended to promote the general welfare is called

- a. A private bill

- b. A decree
- c. An Appropriation bill
- d. A public deal
- e. An edict

ANSWER KEY

- 1. B 6.B 11.B 16.A 21D
- 2. D 7.D 12.A 17. D 22.A
- 3. D 8.B 13.C 18. D 23.A
- 4. B 9.A 14.B 19. C 24.C
- 5. B 10. C 15.B 20. B 25C

GOVERNMENT TWO

NIGERIA CURRENT AFFAIRS CONTINUED...

(1) A human community that is usually cohesive and homogeneous is

- (A) nation (B) kinship (C) clan (D) nation

(2) Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian society ?

- (A) british (B) portuguese (C) french (D) german

(3) Under the 1963 republican constitution, the president exercised ?

- (A) judicial power (B) executive power (C) nominal power (D) concurrent powers

(4) The principal of federal character was first enunciated in the (A) 1989 constitution (B) 1963 constitution (C) 1999 constitution (D) 1979 constitution

(5) Between 1960 and 1966 Nigeria was governed under the (A) presidential system (B) Westminster system (C) confederal system (D) unitary system

(6) One major factor that differentiates the presidential from the parliamentary system is (A) separation of power (B) judicial independence (C) passage of bills (D) party system

(7) A major feature of the policy of deregulation in Nigeria is the

- (A) enthrone of market forces mechanism
- (B) increasing dominance of the economy by the state
- (C) proliferation of public cooperations
- (D) phenomenal increase in direct foreign investment

(8) Bicameral legislature exists: (A) where members are allowed to cover the proceedings of legislature (B) to prevent the concentration of power in one legislature house (C) to provide jobs for more politicians (D) to ensure that just laws are passed

(9) A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is

- (A) membership (B) the objective (C) the voting pattern (D) the ideology.

(10) Equality before the law is a component of

- (A) separation of powers (B) checks and balances (C) the rule of law (D) constitutional law

(11) A law passed by the legislature and assented to by the executive is (A) an act (B) a presidential proclamation (C) a decree (D) a legislative order

(12) The principles of checks and balances empower the judiciary to (A) invalidate the actions of other arms (B) administer the criminal justice system (C) abrogate the law (D) apply the law

(13) In a parliamentary system, the term shadow cabinet is often used to refer to

(A) back benchers in the house

(B). Deputy prime minister and assistant ministers

(C) rebellious members of the ruling party

D) portfolio designates. Of the party in opposition.

(14) The fundamental assumption on which the idea of the rule of law is based is

(A). Supremacy at the constitution (B)rationality of human being (C) quality of human being (D) love for social justice.

(15) Association whose main interest is to influence public policies without attempting to capture state power are (A) communal group (b) trade union (c) political parties (D) pressure group

(16) Multilateralism in Nigeria foreign policy entails (A) africa being the centre piece of nigeria foreign policy (B) Non-aligned posture in international affairs (C) quest for a permanent membership (D) membership of international organisation.

(17) The set of policies on the basis of which countries interact with one another is called (A) diplomacy (B) foreign policy (C) National policy (D) international relations

(18) After the defeat of germany in world war 1, her former colonies were administered under the league of nations as (A) occupy territory (B) trust territories. (C)crown colonies (D) protectorates

(19) The Nigeria – cameroon crisis over Bakassi peninsula occurred owing to the interpretation of th

e treaty of 1913 and the
(A) resolution of OAU (B) Maroua accord (C) decision of the ECOWAS (D) decision of the international court justice

(20) The first Nigeria leader to become chairman of organization of African Unity was: (A) Tafawa Balewa (B) Murtala Muhammed (C) Yakubu Gowon (D) Aguiyi Ironsi

ANSWERS

1D 2B 3C 4D 5B 6A 7A 8D 9B 10C 11A 12A 13D 14C 15D
16D 17B 18B 19B 20C

CURRENT AFFAIRS CONTINUED...

1. The military coup of July 25, 1975 which toppled General Yakubu Gowon from power took place when he was attending which important event?

- a. OAU Summit in Kampala
- b. UN General Assembly in New York
- c. Assembly of Heads of States of ECOWAS in Monrovia
- d. The Olympic Games

2. Which of the following political parties did not participate in the 1979 General Elections in Nigeria?

- a. Unity Party of Nigeria
- b. National Party of Nigeria
- c. Social Democratic Party

3. Alhaji Shehu Shagari was sworn in as President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1979 by

- a. Justice Fatai Williams
- b. Justice Adetokunbo Ademola
- c. Justice Salihu Modibbo Alfa Belgore
- d. Justice Isa Mohammed

4. The British took over Nigeria through

- a. Negotiation (b) Bargaining
- c. War (d) The Sea

5. Which of the following courts served as the highest judicial organ for Nigeria up till 1963?

- a. Supreme court
- b. Federal Court of Appeal
- c. Appellate court
- d. The privy council

6. What was the primary purpose of the Sir Henry Willinks Commission of Inquiry?
- a. To approve the independence of Nigeria
 - b. To allay the fears of minorities in Nigeria
 - c. To amalgamate Northern and Southern Nigeria.
 - d. To make Lagos a British colony

7. Into how many local government areas is Nigeria officially delineated?
- a. 654 (b) 650 (c) 820 (d) 774

8. Laws made by State government are known as
- a. Edicts (b) Bye law (c) Acts
 - (d) Decrease

9. The centenary anniversary of the amalgamation of Northern and southern Nigeria was celebrated in
- a. 2060 (b) 2063 (c) 2014 (d) 2007

10. Which of these men introduced indirect rule in Nigeria?
- a. Mungo Park
 - b. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
 - c. Lord Lugard
 - d. Sir James Robertson

11. Politics is an act for
- a. Man to govern himself
 - b. Man to create government
 - c. States to control its destiny
 - d. Man to determine others

12. A major issue that distinguishes pressure groups from political parties is
- a. Membership (b) objective (c) voting patterns (d) ideology

13. A nation consists of people with

- a. Common history
- b. Common ancestry
- c. A shared set of values
- d. A,B, and C above

14. A totalitarian state is based on

- a. Multi-party system
- b. Total protection of civic rights
- c. The totality of the state processes
- d. Coercion as the instrument of government

15. A political concept that defines the beliefs, attitudes and values of a society is called

- a. Political socialization
- b. Political culture
- c. Political transformation
- d. Referendum

16. The agent of political socialization generally regarded as the most important is
Family (b) Peer group (c) school d. Churches and Mosques

17. A political ideology that defines a system of societal organization in which the state control the commanding heights of the economy is called (a)totalitarianism
(b)communalism (c) socialism (d) communism

18. In which of the following countries is governmental powers most fused?

- a. Nigeria
- b. United states of America
- c. France
- d. Canada

19. The benefits of separation of powers include the following except

- (a) Checks and balances
- (b) Interference
- (c) Rule of law applies
- (d) Less corruption

20. Which of the following best describes French colonial policy in Africa? (a) policy of association (b) policy of casus belli (c) policy of hostility (d) policy assimilation

21. The electorate is generally understood to refer to: (a) elected members of the national assembly (b) elected members of the state houses of assembly (c) candidates who can contest elections (d) those citizens qualified to vote at elections

22. In a parliamentary system of government, the function of the head of state and the head of government are vested in (a) the inner cabinet (b) an individual (c) two different individuals (d) the ministerial council

23. In a modern democracy, the ultimate source of sovereignty is the (a) legislature and executive (b) judiciary (c) ruling political party (d) people

ANSWER

1A 2C 3B 4D 5D 6B 7D 8A 9C 10C 11A 12B 13D 14D 15C 16B 17A 18C 19B 20A 21D 22D 23C 24D

NIGERIA CURRENT AFFAIRS - NOTES

The coat of arms of Nigeria has a black shield with two white stripes that come together, like the letter 'Y'.

This 'Y' SYMBOL represents the two main rivers flowing through Nigeria: which are the two popular rivers known as:
River Niger and River Benue.

The black shield represents Nigeria's good earth.
While the two horses on each side of the coat of arms represent dignity.

The eagle represents strength, while the green and white bands on the top of the shield represent the rich agricultural land of the country.

While the yellow flower at the base of the Coat of arms are Costus spectabilis, which is Nigeria's national flower.

The flag of Nigeria was designed in 1959 and first officially hoisted on 1st October 1960.(which is Nigeria National Independent Day)

The green bands represent the forests and abundant natural wealth of Nigeria while the White band stands for peace.

However, what you should know is that, the designer of the flag was a student from IBADAN, Micheal Taiwo Akinkunmi.

THE HISTORY AND PAST LEADERS IN NIGERIA.

Nigeria is a country which has the highest population in Africa continent. Which is proved by the 21st to 25th March, 2006 population census.

Nigeria's population was estimated to be about 140,000,000 people.(One hundred and forty Million)

Nigeria, which is officially known as The Federal Republic of Nigeria, stands as a boarder, Benin Republic on the west, Cameroon on the east, Gulf of Guinea on the south, Niger to the north.

Currently, Nigeria is made up of 36 STATES and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).
With 109 senatorial districts,
360 federal constituencies,
990 state constituencies,
774 local governments,
8810 wards.

This are the names of Nigeria former colonial masters.

They are,

Sir Frederick Lord Lugard,
who ruled from 1900 to 1919.

Sir Hugh Clifford,
Who ruled from 1919 to 1925.

Sir Creamer Thompson,
who ruled from 1925 to 1931.

Sir Donald Cameroon,
who ruled from 1931 to 1935.

Sir Bernard Bourdilion.
who ruled from 1935 to 1943.

Sir Anthony Richard.
Who ruled from 1943to 1948.

Sir John McPherson.
Who ruled from 1948 to 1958.

Sir James Robertson.
Who ruled from 1958 to 1960.

The Nigeria first indigenous Governor General and also the first Ceremonial President is:
Dr Nnamdi Azikwe.

The first prime minister in Nigeria is:
Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

The first military head of state in Nigeria is:
General Aguiyi Ironsi.

The first executive President of Nigeria is:
Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

The first military president in Nigeria is:
General Ibrahim Babangida.

NIGERIA CURRENT AFFAIRS – NOTES...

50 Question and Answers about Nigeria.

#1. Mention the new service chiefs in Nigeria

Answer: **General Abayomi Gabriel Olonishakin- Chief of Defence Staff;**

Lt-General T.Y. Buratai- Chief of Army Staff;

Vice Admiral Ibok-Ete Ekwe Ibas- Chief of Naval Staff;

Air Marshal Sadique Abubakar – Chief of Air Staff

#2. Who is the current INEC chairman?

Answer: **Mahmud Yakubu**

#3. Who is the current NAFDAC Director General?

Answer: **Paul Orhii**

#4. Who is the Immediate past Inspector General of police?

Answer: **IGP Solomon Arase**

#5. Current chairman of the African Union

Answer: **Robert Mugabe**

#6. Who is the secretary General of the united nations

Answer: **Ban Ki-Moon**

#7. Who is the current minister of education?

Answer: **Anthony Onwuka**

#8. Mention five rivers in Nigeria that share their names with a state.

Answer: **Rivers- Benue, Niger, Osun, Kaduna, Ogun, Sokoto, Cross River, Imo**

#9. What was the first political party in Nigeria?

Answer: **Nigerian National Democratic party (NNDP)**

#10. Who is the current president of Nigeria?

Answer: **Muhammadu Buhari**

#11. Who is the current vice president of Nigeria?

Answer: **Yemi Osibajo**

#12. What does the eagle in the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: **Strength**

#13. Mention 5 past senate presidents of Nigeria.

Answer: **Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, Evan Enwerem, Chuba Okadigbo, Anyim Pius Anyim, Adolphus Wabara, Ken Nnamani, David Mark**

#14. What do the two horses on the Nigerian coat of arm represent?

Answer: **Dignity**

#14. What was the black shield in the Nigerian coat of arm stand for?

Answer: **Nigerian's fertile soil**

#16. What does the white colour in Nigerian flag stand for?

Answer: **Peace**

#17. What does the green colour in Nigerian flag represent?

Answer: **Forests and abundant natural wealth of Nigeria**

#18. Who is the current minister of finance?

Answer: **Kemi Adeosun**

#19. Who is the current minister of defence?

Answer: **Monsur Dan-Ali**

#20. Nigeria is divided into how many geopolitical zones?

Answer: **Six (6) geopolitical zones**

#21. What was the first capital city in Nigeria?

Answer: **Calabar**

#22. Who is the current minister of FCT?

Answer: **Muhammadu Bello**

#23. Who is the current Nigerian Deputy Senate president?

Answer: **Senator Ike Ekweremadu**

#24. When did Nigerian Golden eaglets win the world under-17 FIFA world cup

Answer: **1985, 1993, 2007, 2013, 2015**

#25. Who gave Nigeria her name:

Answer: **Flora Shaw**

#26. Who designed the Nigerian flag?

Answer: **Michael Taiwo Akinkunmi**

#27. Which country won the last world cup?

Answer: **Germany**

#28. Who was the first man to buy a car in Nigeria?

Answer: **Bob Jensen**

#29. Who was the first woman to drive a car in Nigeria?

Answer: **Funmilayo Ransome Kuti**

#30. What is the first TV station in Nigeria?

Answer: **Western Nigerian Government Broadcasting Corporation (WNTV) in 1959**

#31. Who is the current CBN Governor?

Answer: **Godwin Emefiele**

#32. Where was crude oil first discovered in Nigeria?

Answer: **Oloibiri Oilfield, located in Oloibiri in Ogbia LGA of Bayelsa State**

#33. Who was the first Nigerian to become a Noble Laureate?

Answer: **Wole Soyinka**

#34. Who is the Nigerian current speaker of house of Assembly?

Answer: **Yakubu Dogara**

#35. Who is the minister for petroleum resources in Nigeria?

Answer: **President Muhammadu Buhari**

#36. Who is the current chief justice of Nigeria?

Answer: **Mahmoud Mohammed.**

#37. When was the Nigerian Naira introduced?

Answer: **1st January 1973**

#38. When was the first military coup carried out in Nigeria?

Answer: **1966**

#39. How many local Government do we have in Nigeria?

Answer: **774**

#40. Who is the first Nigerian president?

Answer: **Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe**

#41. Who was Nigerian first executive president?

Answer: **Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shagari**

#42. Who was the Nigerian first prime minister?

Answer: **Abubakar Tafawa Balewa**

#43. What is the largest continent in the world?

Answer: **ASIA with population of 3,641,000,000 while Australia & Oceania is the smallest continent**

#44. What are the five Oceans in the world?

Answer: **Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean**

#45. What is the full meaning of UNICEF?

Answer: **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

#46. When were the currency notes introduced?

Answer: **100 naira:1999, 200 naira in 2000, 500 naira in 2001 and 1000 naira on October 12, 2005.**

#47. How many ministers do we have in Nigeria?

Answer: **38**

#48. Who is the current Senate President in Nigeria?

Answer: **Senator Bukola Saraki**

#49. Which country's flag is called the Union Jack?

Answer: **Great Britain**

#50. With which countries does Nigeria share boundaries?

Answer: **Nigeria is located in West Africa and shares land borders with the Republic of Benin in the west, Chad and Cameroon in the east, and Niger in the north**

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ICT PRACTICE QUESTIONS

100 Computer General Knowledge For Bank Examination: Computer QUIZ

1. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT:

- A. hackers.
- B. spam.
- C. viruses.
- D. identity theft.

Answer: B

2. A process known as _____ is used by large retailers to study trends.

- A. data mining
- B. data selection
- C. POS
- D. data conversion

Answer: A

3. _____ terminals (formerly known as cash registers) are often connected to complex inventory and sales computer systems.

- A. Data
- B. Point-of-sale (POS)
- C. Sales
- D. Query

Answer: B

4. A(n) _____ system is a small, wireless handheld computer that scans an item's tag and pulls up the current price (and any special offers) as you shop.

- A. PSS
- B. POS
- C. inventory
- D. data mining

Answer: A

5. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement specialty called:

- A. robotics.
- B. simulation.
- C. computer forensics.
- D. animation.

Answer: C

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?

- A. gathering data
- B. processing data into information

- C. analyzing the data or information
- D. storing the data or information

Answer: C

7. _____ tags, when placed on an animal, can be used to record and track in a database all of the animal's movements.

- A. POS
- B. RFID
- C. PPS
- D. GPS

Answer: B

8. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by manipulating devices through computers instead of manually. This technology is known as:

- A. robotics.
- B. computer forensics.
- C. simulation.
- D. forecasting.

Answer: A

9. Technology no longer protected by copyright, available to everyone, is considered to be:

- A. proprietary.
- B. open.
- C. experimental.
- D. in the public domain.

Answer: A

10. _____ is the study of molecules and structures whose size ranges from 1 to 100 nanometers.

- A. Nanoscience
- B. Microelectrodes
- C. Computer forensics
- D. Artificial intelligence

Answer: A

11. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.

- A. Nanoscience
- B. Nanotechnology
- C. Simulation
- D. Artificial intelligence (AI)

Answer: D

12. _____ is data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion.

- A. A process
- B. Software
- C. Storage

D. Information

Answer: D

13. The name for the way that computers manipulate data into information is called:

A. programming.

B. processing.

C. storing.

D. organizing.

Answer: B

14. Computers gather data, which means that they allow users to _____ data.

A. present

B. input

C. output

D. store

Answer: B

15. After a picture has been taken with a digital camera and processed appropriately, the actual print of the picture is considered:

A. data.

B. output.

C. input.

D. the process.

Answer: B

16. Computers use the _____ language to process data.

A. processing

B. kilobyte

C. binary

D. representational

Answer: C

17. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with:

A. multimedia.

B. words.

C. characters.

D. numbers.

Answer: D

18. In the binary language each letter of the alphabet, each number and each special character is made up of a unique combination of:

A. eight bytes.

B. eight kilobytes.

C. eight characters.

D. eight bits.

Answer: D

19. The term bit is short for:

- A. megabyte.
- B. binary language.
- C. binary digit.
- D. binary number.

Answer: C

20. A string of eight 0s and 1s is called a:

- A. megabyte.
- B. byte.
- C. kilobyte.
- D. gigabyte.

Answer: B

21. A _____ is approximately one billion bytes.

- A. kilobyte
- B. bit
- C. gigabyte
- D. megabyte

Answer: C

22. A _____ is approximately a million bytes.

- A. gigabyte
- B. kilobyte
- C. megabyte
- D. terabyte

Answer: C

23. _____ is any part of the computer that you can physically touch.

- A. Hardware
- B. A device
- C. A peripheral
- D. An application

Answer: A

24. The components that process data are located in the:

- A. input devices.
- B. output devices.
- C. system unit.
- D. storage component.

Answer: C

25. All of the following are examples of input devices EXCEPT a:

- A. scanner.
- B. mouse.
- C. keyboard.
- D. printer.

Answer: D

26. Which of the following is an example of an input device?

- A. scanner
- B. speaker
- C. CD
- D. printer

Answer: A

27. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT:

- A. hard disk drives.
- B. printers.
- C. floppy disk drives.
- D. CD drives.

Answer: B

28. The _____, also called the "brains" of the computer, is responsible for processing data.

- A. motherboard
- B. memory
- C. RAM
- D. central processing unit (CPU)

Answer: D

29. The CPU and memory are located on the:

- A. expansion board.
- B. motherboard.
- C. storage device.
- D. output device.

Answer: B

30. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:

- A. application software.
- B. system software.
- C. operating system software.
- D. platform software.

Answer: A

31. _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.

- A. An instruction
- B. Software

- C. Memory
 - D. A processor
- Answer: B

32. System software is the set of programs that enables your computers hardware devices and _____ software to work together.

- A. management
 - B. processing
 - C. utility
 - D. application
- Answer: D

33. The PC (personal computer) and the Apple Macintosh are examples of two different:

- A. platforms.
 - B. applications.
 - C. programs.
 - D. storage devices.
- Answer: A

34. Apple Macintoshes (Macs) and PCs use different _____ to process data and different operating systems.

- A. languages
 - B. methods
 - C. CPUs
 - D. storage devices
- Answer: C

35. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a:

- A. network.
 - B. mainframe.
 - C. supercomputer.
 - D. client.
- Answer: A

36. Smaller and less expensive PC-based servers are replacing _____ in many businesses.

- A. supercomputers
 - B. clients
 - C. laptops
 - D. mainframes
- Answer: D

37. _____ are specially designed computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly.

- A. Servers
- B. Supercomputers

- C. Laptops
- D. Mainframes

Answer: B

38. DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.

- A. network
- B. wireless
- C. slow
- D. broadband

Answer: D

39. The difference between people with access to computers and the Internet and those without this access is known as the:

- A. digital divide.
- B. Internet divide.
- C. Web divide.
- D. broadband divide.

Answer: A

40. _____ is the science revolving around the use of nano structures to build devices on an extremely small scale.

- A. Nanotechnology
- B. Micro-technology
- C. Computer forensics
- D. Artificial intelligence

Answer: A

41. Which of the following is the correct order of the four major functions of a computer?

- A. Process ã Output ã Input ã Storage
- B. Input ã Output ã Process ã Storage
- C. Process ã Storage ã Input ã Output
- D. Input ã Process ã Output ã Storage

Answer: D

42. _____ bits equal one byte.

- A. Eight
- B. Two
- C. One thousand
- D. One million

Answer: A

43. The binary language consists of _____ digit(s).

- A. 8
- B. 2
- C. 1,000
- D. 1

Answer: B

44. A byte can hold one _____ of data.

- A. bit
- B. binary digit
- C. character
- D. kilobyte

Answer: C

45. _____ controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a means by which users can interact with the computer.

- A. The platform
- B. The operating system
- C. Application software
- D. The motherboard

Answer: B

46. The operating system is the most common type of _____ software.

- A. communication
- B. application
- C. system
- D. word-processing software

Answer: C

47. _____ are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat.

- A. Servers
- B. Embedded computers
- C. Robotic computers
- D. Mainframes

Answer: B

48. The steps and tasks needed to process data, such as responses to questions or clicking an icon, are called:

- A. instructions.
- B. the operating system.
- C. application software.
- D. the system unit.

Answer: A

49. The two broad categories of software are:

- A. word processing and spreadsheet.
- B. transaction and application.
- C. Windows and Mac OS.
- D. system and application.

Answer: D

50. The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is the:

- A. system unit.
- B. CPU.
- C. mainframe.
- D. platform.

Answer: A

Fill in the Blanks:

51. Between PCs and Macs, the _____ is the platform of choice for graphic design and animation. Answer: Mac

52. The _____ is the program that manages the hardware of the computer system, including the CPU, memory, storage devices, and input/output devices. Answer: operating system

53. The type of operating system software you use depends on your computers _____. Answer: platform

54. _____ software helps you carry out tasks, such as typing a document or creating a spreadsheet. Answer: Application

55. _____ are the fastest and most expensive computers. Answer: Supercomputers

56. A _____ is approximately 1,000 bytes. Answer: kilobyte

57. Input devices are used to provide the steps and tasks the computer needs to process data, and these steps and tasks are called _____. Answer: instructions

58. A computer gathers data, processes it, outputs the data or information, and _____ the data or information. Answer: stores

59. The binary language consists of two digits: _____ and _____. Answer: 0 and 1

60. A string of _____ 0s and 1s is called a byte. Answer: eight (8)

61. The devices you use to enter data into a computer system are known as _____ devices. Answer: input

62. The devices on a computer system that let you see the processed information are known as _____ devices. Answer: output

63. _____ is the set of computer instructions or programs that enables the hardware to perform different tasks. Answer: Software

64. When you connect to the _____, your computer is communicating with a server at your Internet service provider (ISP). Answer: Internet

65. _____ are computers that excel at executing many different computer programs at the same time. Answer: Mainframes

66. _____ is the application of computer systems and techniques to gather legal evidence. Answer: Computer forensics

67. _____ is the science that attempts to create machines that will emulate the human thought process. Answer: Artificial intelligence (AI)

68. Macintosh computers use the Macintosh operating system (Mac OS), whereas PCs generally run _____ as an operating system. Answer: Microsoft Windows

69. A process known as _____ tracks trends and allows retailers to respond to consumer buying patterns. Answer: data mining

70. Hard disk drives and CD drives are examples of _____ devices. Answer: storage

71. You would use _____ software to create spreadsheets, type documents, and edit photos. Answer: application

72. _____ are computers that support hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously. Answer: Mainframes

73. _____ is the term given to the act of stealing someone's identity and ruining their credit rating. Answer: Identity theft

74. Surgeons are using _____ to guide robots to perform delicate surgery. Answer: computers

75. Patient _____ are life-sized mannequins that have a pulse and a heartbeat and respond to procedures just like humans. Answer: simulators

True and False

76. Currently, the performance of tasks by robots is based on pre-programmed algorithms. Answer: True

77. Data can be a number, a word, a picture, or a sound. Answer: True

78. Strictly defined, a computer is a data processing device. Answer: True

79. The discrepancy between the "haves" and "have-nots" with regard to computer

technology is commonly referred to as the digital society. Answer: False (digital divide)

80. One of the benefits of becoming computer fluent is being a savvy computer user and consumer and knowing how to avoid viruses, the programs that pose threats to computer security.

Answer: True

81. Trend-spotting programs, developed for business, have been used to predict criminal activity. Answer: True

82. Employers do not have the right to monitor e-mail and network traffic on employee systems used at work. Answer: False

83. Clicking on an icon with the mouse is a form of giving an instruction to the computer. Answer: True

84. Output devices store instructions or data that the CPU processes. Answer: False (memory)

85. The CPU and memory are located on a special circuit board in the system unit called the motherboard. Answer: True

86. Nanostructures represent the smallest human-made structures that can be built. Answer: True

87. The main difference between a supercomputer and a mainframe is that supercomputers are designed to execute a few programs as quickly as possible, whereas mainframes are designed to handle many programs running at the same time (but at a slower pace).

Answer: True

88. Being computer fluent means that you should be able to build a computer yourself. Answer: False

89. Embedded computers are self-contained computer devices that have their own programming and do not receive input. Answer: True

90. A Web browser is a special device that is installed in your computer that allows it to communicate with other devices on a network. Answer: False (network adapter)

91. With a wireless network, it is easier to relocate devices. Answer: True

92. The most common type of memory that the computer uses to process data is ROM. Answer: False (RAM)

Matching:

93. Match the following terms with their approximate size:

- I. kilobyte A. one million bytes
- II. Byte B. eight bits
- III. gigabyte C. one thousand bytes
- IV. Megabyte D. one billion bytes
- V. terabyte E. one trillion bytes

Answer: C, B, D, A, E

94. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. printer A. storage device

- II. scanner B. output device
- III. RAM C. input device
- IV. CPU D. a type of memory
- V. CD drive E. processor

Answer: B, C, D, E, A

95. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. mainframe A. the most expensive computers that perform complex calculations extremely rapidly

- II. supercomputer B. a computer that provides resources to other computers connected to a network
- III. embedded computer C. a large, expensive computer that supports hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously
- IV. PDA D. a self-contained computer device that usually performs preprogrammed functions such as temperature control
- V. server E. a small mobile computing device

Answer: C, A, D, E, B

96. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. software A. transforming data into information

- II. hardware B. data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful fashion
- III. operating system C. any part of the computer that you can physically touch
- IV. processing D. a set of computer programs that enables hardware to perform different tasks
- V. information E. the most common type of system software, it controls the way in which the computer system functions

Answer: D, C, E, A, B

97. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. system software A. the set of programs that enables computer hardware devices and application software to work together

- II. application software B. the kind of operating system software you will use depends on this
- III. platform C. operating system software generally used on PCs
- IV. Microsoft Windows D. a set of programs used to accomplish a specific task
- V. Mac OS E. operating system software used on the Apple Macintosh

Answer: A, D, B, C, E

98. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. data A. the main circuit board in the

system unit

II. memory B. the representation of a fact or idea (unprocessed information)

III. output C. processed data or information

IV. storage D. holds instructions or data that the CPU processes

V. motherboard E. data or information that can be accessed again

Answer: B, D, C, E, A

99. Match the following terms with their meanings:I. bit A. the science revolving around the use of nanostructures to build devices on an extremely small scale

II. binary language B. the case that contains the system components

III. instructions C. consists of 0s and 1s

IV. system unit D. short for binary digit

V. nanotechnology E. steps and tasks necessary to process data into usable information

Answer: D, C, E, B, A

100. Match the following fields to the related computer technology:I. medicine A. Internet research and virtual tours

II. business B. data mining

III. law enforcement C. robotics and simulation

IV. education D. computer forensics

V. archeology E. digital recreations of ruins

Answer: C, B, D, A, E

Question 1

For the little boy, a lolly was tangible, whereas a promise was not.

The word **tangible** in this sentence means:

- A: basic B: untouchable C: actual D: edible E: none of these
-

Question 2

Please read the following sentence.

Once Jane lifted her pen and made a start, writing the essay became easy.

If we change the start of the sentence to:

Writing the essay became easy.....

What will the ending be?

- A: after starting.
 B: after lifting her pen.
 C: once Jane lifted her pen and made a start.
 D: once she lifted her pen and made a start.
 E: None of these.
-

Question 3

The boy's incorrigible behaviour puzzled his sister.

The word **incorrigible** in this sentence means:

- A: appalling B: reformed C: incurable D: frustrated E: none of these
-

Question 4

Genealogy is fun. Just as a piece of furniture or a picture takes on much more interest if you know its history, so does an individual become more real once the ancestral elements that shaped him are known. An in-depth family history is a tapestry of all those to whom we owe our existence.

Which statement best conveys the theme of this paragraph?

- A: Finding out about our ancestors is more interesting than researching the history of objects.
 B: Genealogy is a study of people and their belongings in the past.
 C: Genealogy is a study of family history.
 D: Genealogical research can bring meaning and life to a family's history.
 E: Most genealogies are a waste of effort.
-

Question 5

Choose the option which will best replace the underlined words in the sentence to make it correct.

She done it to quick, so it came out looking rough.

- A: done it too quickly B: did it too quick C: did it too quickly D: did it to quickly E: none of these
-

Read the following paragraph to answer the next two questions (Questions 6&7).

Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe and illegal. Many rear-end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front of them. The rules state that a driver must keep sufficient distance from the vehicle in front in order to stop safely and avoid a collision. Drivers should allow a minimum two seconds' gap between their vehicle and the one ahead. At sixty kilometres an hour, this equates to thirty-three metres; at a hundred it equates to fifty-five metres. More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.

Question 6

Tailgating another vehicle is unsafe because:

- A: all rear end collisions are caused by drivers following too close to the vehicle in front.
 B: it may not allow sufficient time and space to stop and avoid a collision.
 C: it is against the road rules.
 D: it is a reckless practice.
 E: None of these.
-

Question 7

'More distance is needed to safely stop in rain or poor visibility.' We can infer from this that:

- A: people drive faster in rain and poor visibility.
- B: the writer is merely calculating on the safe side.
- C: braking is more hazardous in rain and poor visibility.
- D: the road rules state that this must be so.
- E: All of these.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions (Questions 8&9).

There is a place forty kilometres north-east of Portland, Victoria, which makes for an unusual visit. It is Lake Condah. Here are to be found remains of aboriginal settlements: the circular stone bases of several hundred huts, rock-lined water channels, and stone tools chipped from rock not normally found in the area. One of the attractions of Lake Condah long ago was its fish and the most startling evidence of aboriginal technology and engineering to be found there are the systems built to trap fish.

Water courses had been constructed by redirecting streams, building stone sides and even scraping out new channels. At strategic spots, they piled rocks across the water courses to create weirs and build funnels to channel eels and fish into conical baskets. This is an eel-fishing technique which has hardly changed to the present day. Beside some of the larger traps, there are the outlines of rectangular, stone-lined ponds, probably to hold fish and keep them fresh.

On the bluffs overlooking the lake, stone circles are all that remain of ancient dwellings. Not all of the stones were quarried locally. The huts vary in size, but all have gaps for doorways located on the lee side, away from the prevailing wind. One theory is that the stone walls were only waist to shoulder high, with the top roofed by branches and possibly packed with mud.

The site presents a picture of a semi-settled people quite different from the stereotype of nomadic hunter-gatherers of the desert.

Question 8

The word 'stereotype', as used in the above passage, means:

- A: distant culture.
- B: opposite picture.
- C: electronic print version.
- D: standard view.
- E: None of these.

Question 9

Lake Condah is seen as unusual, mainly because:

- A: it is so close to a main town.
- B: there are remains of buildings still to be seen.
- C: it reveals a society that was at least partly settled and had building and engineering skills.
- D: there is evidence that some of the building stone was imported.
- E: it shows the lake dwellers were totally reliant on fish for a food source.

Question 10

The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation.

one of these days said mary youll get into trouble

- A: One of these days, said Mary, you'll get into trouble.
- B: "One of these days," said Mary "you'll get into trouble"
- C: "One of these days," said Mary. "You'll get into trouble."
- D: "One of these days," said Mary, "you'll get into trouble."
- E: "One of these days," said Mary, "youll get into trouble."

Question 11

What does this sentence suggest?

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

- A: Your own possessions are always worth more to you.
- B: Birds are hard to catch, so hang on to one if you catch it.
- C: To have something is better than having nothing at all.
- D: A trained bird is twice the value of an untrained one.
- E: There is no point in being envious.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next four questions (Questions 12 - 15).

Between us there was, as I have already said somewhere, the bond of the sea. Besides holding our hearts together through long periods of separation, it had the effect of making us tolerant of each other's yarns-and even convictions. The Lawyer-the best of old fellows-had, because of his many years and many virtues, the only cushion on deck, and was lying on the only rug. The Accountant had brought out already a box of dominoes, and was toying architecturally with the bones. Marlow sat cross-legged right aft, leaning against the mizzen-mast. He had sunken cheeks, a yellow complexion, a straight back, an ascetic aspect, and, with his arms dropped, the palms of hands outwards, resembled an idol. The Director, satisfied the anchor had good hold, made his way aft and sat down amongst us. We exchanged a few words lazily.

Afterwards there was silence on board the yacht. For some reason or other we did not begin that game of dominoes. We felt meditative, and fit for nothing but placid staring. The day was ending in a serenity of still and exquisite brilliance. The water shone pacifically; the sky, without a speck, was a benign immensity of unstained light; the very mist on the Essex marshes was like a gauzy and radiant fabric, hung from the wooded rises inland, and draping the low shores in diaphanous folds. Only the gloom to the west, brooding over the upper reaches, became more sombre every minute, as if angered by the approach of the sun.

And at last, in its curved and imperceptible fall, the sun sank low, and from glowing white changed to a dull red without rays and without heat, as if about to go out suddenly, stricken to death by the touch of that gloom brooding over a crowd of men.

From 'The Heart of Darkness', by Joseph Conrad.

Question 12

The narrator of this passage is telling his story from:

- A: a wharf.
- B: the deck of a yacht.
- C: a high vantage point.
- D: the edge of the Essex marshes.
- E: None of the above.

Question 13

The mood of the men in this passage is best described as:

- A: surly B: resigned C: contemplative D: restless E: ecstatic

Question 14

From the passage, it is clear that the men:

- A: do not get along.
- B: show a quiet understanding.
- C: cannot be bothered with one another.
- D: have just had a quarrel.
- E: are worn out.

Question 15

The word 'diaphanous', used to describe the mist, means:

- A: almost transparent B: fragile C: suffocating D: silent E: none of the above

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next four questions (Questions 16 - 19).

Among predatory dinosaurs, few flesh-eaters were bigger, faster and nastier than the "tyrant lizard" of popular imagination, the Tyrannosaurus Rex. At least, that is what we have been led to believe.

Now research suggests that, far from being the Ferrari of dinosaurs, Tyrannosaurus Rex, whose ferocious reputation has fascinated generations of schoolchildren, was in fact a cumbersome creature with a usual running speed of twenty-five kilometres an hour. This is a mere snail's pace compared with modern animals such as the cheetah.

Unlike some of the predators of today's African savannah, which can change direction almost immediately, the dinosaur would have had to turn slowly or risk tumbling over. And while a human can spin forty-five degrees in a twentieth of a second, a Tyrannosaurus would have taken as much as two seconds, as it would have been hampered by its long tail. Thankfully, however, all its prey, such as triceratops, would have been afflicted with the same lack of speed and agility.

The findings were reached after researchers used computer modelling and biomechanical calculations to work out the dinosaur's speed, agility and weight. They based their calculations on measurements taken from a fossil dinosaur representative of an average Tyrannosaurus and concluded the creatures probably weighed between six and eight tonnes.

Calculations of the leg muscles suggest that the animal would have had a top speed of forty kilometres an hour, which is nothing compared to a cheetah's one hundred kilometres an hour. It is sobering to reflect, though, that an Olympic sprinter runs at about thirty-five kilometres an hour, not sufficient to outrun a Tyrannosaurus, should Man have been around at that time!

Question 16

Being known as the 'Ferrari of dinosaurs' means Tyrannosaurus Rex:

- A: wore shoes.
- B: was a quick and agile creature.
- C: was a hunting machine.
- D: was the most ferocious of dinosaurs.
- E: None of these.

Question 17

In turning, a Tyrannosaurus would have been hampered by:

- A: its weight.
- B: its bulky leg muscles.
- C: its overall size.
- D: its tail length.
- E: All of the above.

Question 18

In calculating the size, speed and agility of Tyrannosaurus Rex, scientists used:

- A: examination of fossils.
- B: biomechanical calculations and computer models.
- C: comparisons with modern animals.
- D: A and B together.
- E: B and C together.

Question 19

The overall theme of the passage is:

- A: Because it was cumbersome, Tyrannosaurus Rex was lucky to survive.
- B: Tyrannosaurus Rex's speed and agility were still superior to those of other dinosaurs.
- C: Tyrannosaurus Rex's fierce reputation is now laid to rest.
- D: Compared to modern predatory animals, Tyrannosaurus Rex was slow and cumbersome.
- E: None of these.

Read the following paragraph to answer the next four questions (Questions 20 - 23).

"Anne," cried Mary, still at her window, "there is Mrs Clay, I am sure, standing under the colonnade, and a gentleman with her. I saw them turn the corner from Bath Street just now. They seemed deep in talk. Who is it? Come, and tell me. Good heavens! I recollect. It is Mr Elliot himself."

"No," cried Anne, quickly, "it cannot be Mr Elliot, I assure you. He was to leave Bath at nine this morning, and does not come back till to-morrow."

As she spoke, she felt that Captain Wentworth was looking at her, the consciousness of which vexed and embarrassed her, and made her regret that she had said so much, simple as it was.

Mary, resenting that she should be supposed not to know her own cousin, began talking very warmly about the family features, and protesting still more positively that it was Mr Elliot, calling again upon Anne to come and look for herself, but Anne did not mean to stir, and tried to be cool and unconcerned. Her distress returned, however, on perceiving smiles and intelligent glances pass between two or three of the lady visitors, as if they believed themselves quite in the secret. It was evident that the report concerning her had spread, and a short pause succeeded, which seemed to ensure that it would now spread farther.

"Do come, Anne" cried Mary, "come and look yourself. You will be too late if you do not make haste. They are parting; they are shaking hands. He is turning away. Not know Mr Elliot, indeed! You seem to have forgotten all about Lyme."

To pacify Mary, and perhaps screen her own embarrassment, Anne did move quietly to the window. She was just in time to ascertain that it really was Mr Elliot, which she had never believed, before he disappeared on one side, as Mrs Clay walked quickly off on the other; and checking the surprise which she could not but feel at such an appearance of friendly conference between two persons of totally opposite interest, she calmly said, "Yes, it is Mr Elliot, certainly. He has changed his hour of going, I suppose, that is all, or I may be mistaken, I might not attend;" and walked back to her chair, recomposed, and with the comfortable hope of having acquitted herself well.

From 'Persuasion', by Jane Austen.

Question 20

Anne does not believe it is Mr Elliot whom Mary sees from the window because:

- A: Mary does not know what Mr Elliot looks like.
- B: Mr Elliot was to have left Bath earlier that day.
- C: it was highly unlikely that Mr Elliot would be a friend of Mrs Clay.
- D: A and B together.
- E: B and C together.

Question 21

Anne obviously knows Mr Elliot quite well for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A: she has knowledge of his travel plans.
- B: she shows discomfort at Mary spotting him.
- C: she is sensitive to what the other ladies might know.
- D: she had been speaking about Mr Elliot to others in the room.
- E: Mary refers to Anne meeting Mr Elliot in Lyme.

Question 22

Anne finally goes to the window because:

- A: she knows in her heart that it really is Mr Elliot.
- B: she wishes to prove Mary wrong.
- C: she wishes to calm Mary and cover up her own lack of composure.
- D: Mary frets that Mr Elliot will disappear from view.
- E: Mary is creating a fuss in front of the others in the room.

Question 23

From what occurs it can be inferred that Anne:

- A:** couldn't care less about Mr Elliot.
- B:** had not known Mr Elliot long enough to recognise him.
- C:** is attracted to Mr Elliot.
- D:** is uncomfortable at Mr Elliot's behaviour.
- E:** C and D together.

Read the following paragraph to answer the next two questions (Questions 24 & 25).

A hare was very popular with the other beasts who all claimed to be her friend, but one day she heard the hounds approaching and hoped to escape them with the help of her many friends. "What are friends for," she asked herself, "if not to help out in time of need?" Furthermore, most of her friends were big and brave, so at least one should be able to help. First she went to the horse, and asked him to carry her away from the hounds on his back. But he declined, stating that he had important work to do for his master. "I feel sure," he said, "that all your other friends will come to your assistance." She then applied to the bull, and hoped that he would repel the hounds with his horns. The bull replied: "I am very sorry, but I have an appointment with a lady. However, I feel sure that our friend the goat will do what you want." The goat, however, feared that his back might be harmed if he took her upon it. The ram, he felt sure, was the proper friend to apply to. So she went to the ram and told him the case. The ram replied: "Another time, my dear friend. I do not like to interfere on the present occasion, as hounds have been known to eat sheep as well as hares." The hare then applied, as a last hope, to the calf, who regretted that he was unable to help her. He did not like to take the responsibility upon himself, as so many older persons had declined the task. By this time the hounds were quite near, so the hare had to take to her heels. Luckily, she escaped.

Question 24

The hare was confident she would find a friend to help for all the following reasons except:

- A:** she knew she was popular.
- B:** she assumed friends were there to help.
- C:** most of her friends were big and strong.
- D:** her friends had promised help whenever she needed it.
- E:** .she had a wide range of friends.

Question 25

A suitable moral for this story would be:

- A:** a friend in need is a friend indeed.
- B:** never rely on your friends in a time of crisis.
- C:** popularity does not mean friendship.
- D:** friendship does not exist among animals.
- E:** in a time of crisis you discover who your true friends are.

Question 26

The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation.

dont you understand what im saying shouted his father get down at once

- A:** Don't you understand what Im saying, shouted his father. Get down at once.
- B:** "Don't you understand what I'm saying", shouted his father, "Get down at once."
- C:** "Don't you understand what Im saying", shouted his father. "Get down at once"
- D:** "Dont you understand what I'm saying." shouted his father. "Get down at once"
- E:** "Don't you understand what I'm saying?" shouted his father. "Get down at once."

Question 27

Choose the option which will best replace the underlined word in the sentence to make it correct.

The hotel acommodation was luxurious.

- A: acommodation
- B: accommodation
- C: accomadation
- D: accommerdation
- E: Leave it as it is.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next five questions (Questions 28 - 32).

When I returned to the common the sun was setting. The crowd about the pit had increased, and stood out black against the lemon yellow of the sky—a couple of hundred people, perhaps. There were raised voices, and some sort of struggle appeared to be going on about the pit. Strange imaginings passed through my mind. As I drew nearer I heard Stent's voice:

"Keep back! Keep back!" A boy came running towards me. "It's movin'," he said to me as he passed; "it's screwin' and screwin' out. I don't like it. I'm goin' home, I am." I went on to the crowd. There were really, I should think, two or three hundred people elbowing and jostling one another, the one or two ladies there being by no means the least active. "He's fallen in the pit!" cried some one. "Keep back!" said several. The crowd swayed a little, and I elbowed my way through. Everyone seemed greatly excited. I heard a peculiar humming sound from the pit. "I say!" said Ogilvy. "Help keep these idiots back. We don't know what's in the confounded thing, you know!"

I saw a young man, a shop assistant in Woking I believe he was, standing on the cylinder and trying to scramble out of the hole again. The crowd had pushed him in.

The end of the cylinder was being screwed out from within. Nearly two feet of shining screw projected. Somebody blundered against me, and I narrowly missed being pitched onto the top of the screw. I turned, and as I did so the screw must have come out, for the lid of the cylinder fell upon the gravel with a ringing concussion. I stuck my elbow into the person behind me, and turned my head towards the Thing again. For a moment that circular cavity seemed perfectly black. I had the sunset in my eyes.

I think everyone expected to see a man emerge—possibly something a little unlike us terrestrial men, but in all essentials a man. I know I did. But, looking, I presently saw something stirring within the shadow: greyish billowy movements, one above another, and then two luminous disks—like eyes. Then something resembling a little grey snake, about the thickness of a walking stick, coiled up out of the writhing middle, and wriggled in the air towards me—and then another.

A sudden chill came over me. There was a loud shriek from a woman behind. I half turned, keeping my eyes fixed upon the cylinder still, from which other tentacles were now projecting, and began pushing my way back from the edge of the pit. I saw astonishment giving place to horror on the faces of the people about me. I heard inarticulate exclamations on all sides. There was a general movement backwards. I saw the shopman struggling still on the edge of the pit. I found myself alone, and saw the people on the other side of the pit running off, Stent among them. I looked again at the cylinder and ungovernable terror gripped me. I stood petrified and staring.

A big greyish rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear, was rising slowly and painfully out of the cylinder. As it bulged up and caught the light, it glistened like wet leather.

Two large dark-coloured eyes were regarding me steadfastly. The mass that framed them, the head of the thing, was rounded, and had, one might say, a face. There was a mouth under the eyes, the lipless brim of which quivered and panted, and dropped saliva. The whole creature heaved and pulsated convulsively. A lank tentacular appendage gripped the edge of the cylinder, another swayed in the air.

Those who have never seen a living Martian can scarcely imagine the strange horror of its appearance. The peculiar V-shaped mouth with its pointed upper lip, the absence of brow ridges, the absence of a chin beneath the wedgelike lower lip, the incessant quivering of this mouth, the Gorgon groups of tentacles, the tumultuous breathing of the lungs in a strange atmosphere, the evident heaviness and painfulness of movement due to the greater gravitational energy of the earth—above all, the extraordinary intensity of the immense eyes—were at once vital, intense, inhuman,

crippled and monstrous. There was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements unspeakably nasty. Even at this first encounter, this first glimpse, I was overcome with disgust and dread.

From 'The War of the Worlds', by H G Wells

Question 28

This is part of a science fiction story. The most important clue to this would be:

- A: the cylinder in a hole on the common.
- B: something unscrewing the cylinder from within.
- C: the sense of terror and apprehension in the crowd.
- D: the emergence of a Martian.
- E: the author's feelings of disgust and dread.

Question 29

The people in the crowd were first 'elbowing and jostling' one another because:

- A: they were retreating in fear from the pit.
- B: some were trying to push others into the pit.
- C: they were excited and curious to see what was in the pit.
- D: a few had lost their tempers.
- E: there were no police present to control them.

Question 30

The author hints that the women in the crowd were:

- A: just as aggressive as the men.
- B: more aggressive than the men.
- C: reluctant to push forward.
- D: merely passive onlookers.
- E: None of these.

Question 31

The mood of the crowd altered suddenly when:

- A: the cylinder opened.
- B: a bear emerged from the cylinder.
- C: a pair of eyes was detected peering at them from the cylinder.
- D: tentacles appeared out of the top of the cylinder.
- E: the creature opened its mouth.

Question 32

Of the Martian's features, the one most causing the writer's disgust and dread was:

- A: the slobbering mouth.
- B: the huge, intensely staring eyes.
- C: the oily, fungoid skin.
- D: the Gorgon-like tentacles.
- E: the heaving, pulsating body.

Question 33

Please read the following sentences.

We all love to win. However, we also have to know how to accept defeat.

If we change the above into a single sentence and begin:

We have to know how to accept defeat.....

What will the best ending be?

- A: however, we all love to win.
- B: but winning is better.
- C: so we can also love to win.
- D: even though we all love to win.
- E: None of these.

Question 34

He was a morose man, so people tended to avoid him.

The word morose in this sentence means:

A: large

B: cheerful

C: idiotic

D: sullen

E: none of these

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions (Questions 35 & 36).

The debate on whether Australia will have a nation-wide carbon trading scheme ended last week with the government committed to a national emissions scheme from 2012. However, the decision-making as to how we power the economy in a carbon constrained world is only just beginning.

Fossil fuels like coal and oil have underpinned our economic growth and standard of living for decades. The current resources boom is there because other countries want our fossil fuels, and for all these reasons it is profitable to keep mining them. Ironically, the income may help develop the technologies to replace them, but it is a matter of which and when.

Almost certainly, in the race to reduce emissions, new technologies such as solar, wind and geothermal (heat from rocks) power will compete against gas, clean coal and perhaps nuclear energy to win the hearts and minds of the business world. In the end, business will favour whatever is a cheap, abundant and reliable solution. You can imagine the lobbying that will ensue from the different interest groups, to attract business capital and government support so that their technology wins out. There may be many collapsed ventures and lost fortunes along the way.

Question 35

Fossil fuels will be in demand for some time yet because:

A: we have no other options.

B: they are plentiful and cheap in Australia.

C: our wealth and lifestyle are at present dependent on them.

D: A and B together.

E: B and C together.

Question 36

In the writer's view 'there may be many collapsed ventures' along the way because:

A: cheaper fossil fuels will continue to be used for a long time.

B: business will favour existing sources, rather than undergoing expensive change.

C: carbon emission rules will cripple new energy sources.

D: not all the options will be adopted, so the cheaper and more efficient will survive.

E: None of these.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next five questions (Questions 37 - 41).

One of the modern world's intriguing sources of mystery has been aeroplanes vanishing in mid-flight. One of the more famous of these was the disappearance in 1937 of a pioneer woman aviator, Amelia Earhart. On the second last stage of an attempted round the world flight, she had radioed her position as she and her navigator searched desperately for their destination, a tiny island in the Pacific.

The plane never arrived at Howland Island. Did it crash and sink after running out of fuel? It had been a long haul from New Guinea, a twenty hour flight covering some four thousand kilometres. Did Earhart have enough fuel to set down on some other island on her radioed course? Or did she end up somewhere else altogether? One fanciful theory had her being captured by the Japanese in the Marshall Islands and later executed as an American spy; another had her living out her days under an assumed name as a housewife in New Jersey.

Seventy years after Earhart's disappearance, 'myth busters' continue to search for her. She was the best-known American woman pilot in the world. People were tracking her flight with great interest when, suddenly, she vanished into thin air. Aircraft had developed rapidly in sophistication after World War One, with the 1920s and 1930s marked by an aeronautical record-setting frenzy. Conquest of the air had become a global obsession. While Earhart was making headlines with her solo flights, other aviators like high-altitude pioneer Wiley Post and industrialist Howard Hughes were grabbing some glory of their own. But only Earhart, the reserved tomboy from Kansas who disappeared three weeks shy of her 40th birthday, still grips the public imagination. Her

disappearance has been the subject of at least fifty books, countless magazine and newspaper articles, and TV documentaries. It is seen by journalists as the last great American mystery. There are currently two main theories about Amelia Earhart's fate.

There were reports of distress calls from the Phoenix Islands made on Earhart's radio frequency for days after she vanished. Some say the plane could have broadcast only if it were on land, not in the water. The Coast Guard and later the Navy, believing the distress calls were real, adjusted their searches, and newspapers at the time reported Earhart and her navigator were marooned on an island. No-one was able to trace the calls at the time, so whether Earhart was on land in the Phoenix Islands or there was a hoaxer in the Phoenix Islands using her radio remains a mystery. Others dismiss the radio calls as bogus and insist Earhart and her navigator ditched in the water. An Earhart researcher, Elgen Long, claims that Earhart's airplane ran out of gas within fifty-two miles of the island and is sitting somewhere in a 6,000-square-mile area, at a depth of 17,000 feet. At that depth, the fuselage would still be in shiny, pristine condition if ever anyone were able to locate it. It would not even be covered in a layer of silt. Those who subscribe to this explanation claim that fuel calculations, radio calls and other considerations all show that the plane plunged into the sea somewhere off Howland Island.

Whatever the explanation, the prospect of finding the remains is unsettling to many. To recover skeletal remains or personal effects would be a grisly experience and an intrusion. They want to know where Amelia Earhart is, but that's as far as they would like to go. As one investigator has put it, "I'm convinced that the mystery is part of what keeps us interested. In part, we remember her because she's our favourite missing person."

Question 37

Amelia Earhart's nationality was:

- A:** English **B:** Australian **C:** Canadian **D:** American **E:** South African

Question 38

All the following are theories about Amelia's fate EXCEPT:

- A:** she crashed on a remote island somewhere near her destination.
B: her plane ran out of fuel and crashed into the sea.
C: she was captured by the Japanese and executed as a spy.
D: she escaped incognito and lived under an assumed name.
E: she crashed somewhere on Howland Island.

Question 39

The most convincing evidence that Amelia crashed somewhere on land was:

- A:** the finding of aircraft remains.
B: sightings by islanders.
C: radio contact with the coastguard from the Phoenix Islands.
D: distress signals from the Phoenix Islands on her particular radio frequency.
E: All of these.

Question 40

If the aircraft were ever recovered from its probable sea grave:

- A:** it would be hardly recognisable.
B: it would be in pristine condition and considered highly valuable.
C: it may reveal some grisly evidence.
D: A and C together.
E: B and C together.

Question 41

The fate of Amelia Earhart still fascinates investigators for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A:** she was a famous female aviator and adventurer.
B: there are such conflicting theories about her disappearance.
C: she was so close to the end of her journey.
D: she may have staged her own disappearance.
E: she presents one of the twentieth century's great unsolved mysteries.

Question 42

You cannot be a hero without being a coward

What does this sentence suggest?

- A: Heroes are transformed cowards.
 - B: To be truly heroic, you first have to know the meaning of fear.
 - C: Heroes are cowards in disguise.
 - D: You can never be one or the other; it is always a combination of both.
 - E: None of these.
-

Question 43

The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation.

whos going to fly qantas to sydney and use its special return offer

- A: who's going to fly qantas to Sydney and use it's special return offer?
 - B: Who's going to fly Qantas to Sydney and use its special return offer?
 - C: Who's going to fly Qantas to Sydney and use it's special return offer?
 - D: Whos going to fly Qantas to Sydney and use its special return offer.
 - E: who's going to fly Qantas to Sydney and use it's special return offer?
-

Question 44

Choose the option which best corrects the errors in this sentence.

Passed expereince tells me sitting in a draft you'll catch a cold.

- A: Passed expereince tells me if I sat in a draught you'll catch a cold.
 - B: Passed experience tells me sitting in a draught I'll catch a cold.
 - C: Past expereince tells me if I sit in a draft I'll catch a cold.
 - D: Passed experience tells me if I sit in a draught you'll catch a cold.
 - E: Past experience tells me if I sit in a draught I'll catch a cold.
-

Question 45

Far from being upright and moral, his behaviour showed him to be fallible.

The word fallible in this sentence means:

- A: capable of falling over
 - B: weak-kneed
 - C: capable of error
 - D: immoral
 - E: None of these
-

Question 46

The sentence below does not have any punctuation. Choose the option with the correct punctuation.

we arent welcome here said Jenny so we had better go dont you think

- A: "We aren't welcome here, said Jenny. We had better go don't you think."
 - B: "We aren't welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think?"
 - C: "We aren't welcome here," said Jenny. "We had better go, don't you think?"
 - D: "We arent welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think."
 - E: "We are'nt welcome here," said Jenny, "we had better go, don't you think?"
-

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions (Questions 47 & 48).

Until widespread clearing of land began after 1861, the Tweed Valley, from the beach dunes to the mountains, was covered by dense wetland forests and rainforest. The rainforest had plenty of red cedar, which grew along the river banks and over the floodplains and foothills. Some of these trees were huge, up to sixty metres tall and as much as two thousand years old. Cedar was highly valued for its light weight, rich pink to red colours and interesting grain patterns. The tall trees provided magnificent lengths for the mills. Much early Australian furniture was made from cedar.

The timber of the Tweed Valley was felled close to the river banks and then was tied and floated downstream to the river mouth for shipping to the big cities. The river provided the only means of removing the timber, because the felled trees were so bulky.

By the 1870s, the cedar industry was in decline. Land cleared for farming was on the increase and easily obtainable, and large cedar trees were becoming scarce. It was purely an extractive industry, which put nothing back. Given that many original trees were thousands of years old, it would have been hundreds of years before the plantings could have been harvested in any case.

Question 47

Tweed Valley cedar was valued in colonial Australia for all the following reasons EXCEPT:

- A: the trees were easy to fell and remove.
- B: the timber was sought after for furniture making.
- C: the timber was light in weight.
- D: the timber was prized for its colour and grain variations.
- E: the tree trunks were long and straight.

Question 48

Which of the following can we say caused the decline of the cedar industry?

- A: Suitable trees closer to the river grew scarce.
- B: Clearing for farming land was reducing the rainforest.
- C: Felled trees were not replaced.
- D: A and B together.
- E: B and C together.

Question 49

A tour leader needs to be a gregarious person.

The word gregarious in the above sentence means:

- A: well-travelled B: retiring C: adaptable D: chatty E: companionable

Question 50

Please read the following sentence.

When she hit the ball, she had no idea where it was going....

If we change the start of the sentence to:

She had no idea where the ball was going.....

What will the ending be?

- A:** after she hit the ball.
 - B:** while hitting it.
 - C:** when she hit it.
 - D:** when the ball was hit.
 - E:** None of these.
-