1. A group of market women sell at least one of yam, plantain and maize. 12 of them sell maize, 10 sell yam and 14 sell plantain. 5 sell plantain and maize, 4 sell yam and maize, 2 sell yam and plantain only while 3 sell all the three items. How many women are in the group?

**A.** 25

**B.** 19

**C.** 18

**D.** 17

1. A trader bought 100 oranges at 5 for N1.20, 20 oranges got spoilt and the remaining were sold at 4 for N1.50. Find the percentage gain or loss.

A. 30% gain

B. 25% gain

C. 30% loss

D. 25% loss

3. The sum of two numbers is twice their difference. If the difference of the numbers is P, find the larger of the two numbers

**A.** p/2

**B.** 3p/2

**C.** 5p/2

**D.** 3p

**4.** In ∆MNO, MN = 6 units, MO = 4 units and NO = 12 units. If the bisector of and M meets NO at P, calculate NP.

**A.** 4.8 units

**B.** 7.2 units

**C.** 8.0 units

**D.** 18.0 units

**5.** **Find the equation of the locus of a point P(x,y) such that PV = PW, where V = (1,1) and W = (3,5)**

**A. 2x + 2y = 9**

**B. 2x + 3y = 8**

**C. 2x + y = 9**

**D. x + 2y = 8**

6. Find the volume of solid generated when the area enclosed by y = 0, y = 2x, and x = 3 is rotated about the x-axis.

**A.** 81 π cubic units

**B.** 36 π cubic units

**C.** 18 π cubic units

**D.** 9 π cubic units

**7.** In a youth club with 94 members, 60 like modern music, and 50 like traditional music. The number of members who like both traditional and modern music is three times those who do not like any type of music. How many members like only one type of music?

**A.** 8

**B.** 24

**C.** 62

**D.** 86

8. If *P*3446−23*P*26=2*PP*26

, find the value of the digit P.

**A.** 2

**B.** 3

**C.** 4

**D.** 5

9. A binary operation \* is defined by a \* b = a*b*

. If a \* 2 = 2 - a, find the possible values of a.

**A.** 1, -1

**B.** 1, 2

**C.** 2, -2

**D.** 1, -2

10. Evaluate (1/2 - 1/4 - 1/8 - 1/16 + ...) - 1

**A.** 2/3

**B.** zero

**C.** -2/3

**D.** -1

11. A ball of mass 0.1kg is thrown vertically upwards with a speed of 10ms-1 from the top of a tower 10m high. Neglecting air resistance, its total energy just before hitting the ground is (take g = 10ms-2)

A. 5 J

B. 10 J

C. 15 J

D. 20 J

12. A car of mass 800kg attains a speed of 25m/s in 20 secs. The power developed in the engine is

A. 1 . 25 x 104 W

B. 2 . 50 x 104 W

C. 1 . 25 x 106W

D. 2 . 50 x 106 W

13. When the brakes in a car are applied, the frictional force force on the tyres is

A. is a disadvantage because it is in the direction of the motion of the car

B. is a disadvantage because it is in the opposite direction of the motion of the car

C. is an advantage because it is in the direction of the motion of the car

D. is an advantage because it is in the opposite direction of the motion of the car

14. When temperature of a liquid increases, its surface tension

A. Decreases

B. Increases

C. Remain Constant

D. Increases then decreases

15. The mercury column in the barometer at notational atmospheric pressure has a height of?

A. 0.76 cm at see level

B. 760 cm at sea level

C. 7.6 cm at sea level

D. 76 cm at sea level

16. An astronomical telescope is said to be in normal adjustment when the

A. eye is accommodated

B. focal length of objective lens is longer than that of eye piece

C. final image is at the near point of eye

D. final image is at infinity

17. Four cells each of e.m.f 1.5V and internal resistance of 4Ω are connected in parallel. What is the effective e.m.f. and internal resistance of the combination?

A. 6.0V, 16Ω

B. 6.0V, 1Ω

C. 1.5V, 4Ω

D. 1.5V, 1Ω

18. Elements P, Q, R, S have 6, 11, 15, 17 electrons respectively, therefore,

A. P will form an electrovalent bond with R

B. Q will form a covalent bond with S

C. R will form an electrovalent bond with S

D. Q will form an electrovalent bond with S

19. The oxidation state of chlorine in potassium chlorate is?

A. +1

B. +2

C. +3

D. +5

20. During the electrolysis of copper II sulphate between platinum electrodes, if litmus solution is added to the anode compartment,

A. the litmus turns blue but no gas is evolved

B. the litmus turns blue and oxygen is evolved

C. the litmus turns blue and hydrogen is evolved

D. the litmus turns red and oxygen is evolved

21. If 30cm3 of oxygen diffuses through a porous pot in 7 seconds, how long will it take 60cm3 of chlorine to diffuse through the same pot, if the vapour densities of oxygen and chlorine are 16 and 36 respectively?

A. 9.3 sec

B. 14 sec

C. 21 sec

D. 28 sec

22. Which of the following reactions does not take place in the smelting of iron in a blast furnace?

A. CaCO3(s) CaO(s) + CO2(g)

B. C(s) + O2(g) CO2(g)

C. 3FeCO(s) + 2OCO2(g) FeO4(s)

D. SiO2(s) + CaO(s) CaCO3(s

23. Hypochlorous acid is used as a bleach because

A. it is a strong acid

B. it yields chlorine readily in pure water

C. it is an oxidising agent

D. it is a weak acid

24. Consider the following exothermic reaction

2SO2(g) + O2(g) ↔ 2SO3(g)

If the temperature of the reaction is reduced from 800°C to 500°C, an no other change takes place, then

A. the reaction rate increases

B. concentration of SO3 decreases

C. concentration of SO3 increases

D. SO2 gas becomes unreactive

25. Find the 21st term of the Arithmetic Progression (A.P.): -4, -1.5, 1, 3.5,...

A. 43.5

B. 46

C. 48.5

D. 51

26. How many ways can 6 students be seated around a circular table?

A. 36

B. 48

C. 120

D. 720

27. A straight line 2x+3y=6, passes through the point (-1,2). Find the equation of the line.

A. 2x-3y=2

B. 2x-3y=-2

C. 2x+3y=-4

D. 2x+3y=4

28. There are 7 boys in a class of 20. Find the number of ways of selecting 3 girls and 2 boys

A. 1638

B. 2730

C. 6006

D. 7520

29. The 3rd and 7th term of a Geometric Progression (GP) are 81 and 16. Find the 5th term.

A. 4729

B. 8116

C. 27

D. 36

30. P=1,3,5,7,9,Q=2,4,6,8,10,12,R=2,3,5,7,11 are subsets of U=1,2,3,...,12

. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Q∩R=∅

B. R⊂P

C. (R∩P)⊂(R∩U)

D. n(P′∩R)=2

31. Which pair of activities would you NOT find in an equatorial climate?

1. commercial grain farming. 2. rice cultivation. 3. lumbering. 4. plantation agriculture. 5. dry farming

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 5

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 5

32. Which of the following zones is the least industrialized in Nigeria?

A. Lokoja-Ajaokuta

B. Lagos-Ikeja

C. Port harcourt-Aba

D. Kaduna-Zaria

33. Which of the following factors least explains the fast growing population in Africa?

A. control of diseases

B. decline in death rate

C. the education of women

D. improvement in transportation

34. The vegetation of the warm Temperate Eastern Margin is characterized by

A. evergreen shrubs and thickets

B. mixed deciduous and coniferous forests

C. mixed tropical rainforests and monsoonal forests

D. mixed coniferous and broad-leaved evergreen forests

35. The heavy dark soil associated with floodable valley-bottoms is a

A. lateritic soil

B. ferrallitic soil

C. podzolic soil

D. hydromorphic soil

36. The true stomach of ruminants is called

A. abomasum

B. omasum

C. reticulum

D. rumen

37. In animal production, disease causing organisms are generally called.

A. parasites

B. pathogens

C. pests

D. vectors

38. The introduction of semen into the reproductive tract of female farm animals without copulation is called.

A. pasture mating

A. natural insemination

B. hand mating

D. artificial insemination

39. Rinderpest in cattle is caused by a

A. bacterium

B. fungus

C. protozoan

D. virus

40. One of the symptoms of brucellosis in ewes is

A. abortion

A. convulsion

C. depression

D. in-coordination

41. Which of the following factors influence agricultural production is biotic factor?

A. parasite

B. soil PH

C. topography

D. soil texture

42. Which of the following types of soil contains particles of diameter between 0.02 mm and 2.o mm?

A. sand

B. silt

C. gravel

D. clay

43. Which of the following fruits is a capsule?

* **A.** okra
* **B.** groundnut
* **C.** mango
* **D.** coconut

44. The agent of controlled pollination in plants is

A. wind

B. insect

C. man

D. bird

45. Ginning is the process of

A. extracting cotton seed oil

B. separating fibres from the bark of kena

C. grinding cotton seeds

D. separating cotton fibre from its seed

46. One of the functions of xylem is

A. strengthening the stem

B. manufacturing food

C. reducing loss of water

D. conducting manufactured food

47. People suffering from myopia

A. can see near object clearly

B. can see far away object clearly

C. cannot see any object clearly

D. are colour blind

48. The following events take place during conjugation in spirogyra 1. The protoplasm of each of the conjugating cell separate from the cell wall to form a Gamete; the gamete of one filament passes through the conjugation tube to meet the gamete of the other filament 2. The zygote soon become surrounded by thick brown wall to become zygospore which burst after a short rest and germinate to produce a new filament 3. The nuclei of the gametes fuse to form a zygote 4. The protuberance meets and where they touch the cell-wall disappear so that a conjugation tube joining the two cell is formed 5. protuberance appear on the wall of the cell of two filament of spirogyra lying side by side opposite one another. Now what is the correct sequence in which the above sequence occurs?

A. 1,2,3,4,5

B. 1,2,4,5,3

C. 3,4,5,2,1

D. 5,4,1,3,2

49. Nitrifying bacteria keep the soil fertile by

A. converting nitrate to nitrogen

B. converting ammonium salt to nitrate

C. converting atmospheric nitrogen to plant nitrogen

D. converting nitrate to nitrous oxide

50. The hormone which tones up the muscles of a person in time of danger is from the

A. thyroid gland

B. pancreas

C. adrenal gland

D. liver

51. At fertilization

A. one chromosome from the male joins another from the female

B. one gene from the male combines with another from the female

C. the male nucleus fuses with the female nucleus

D. one set of chromosome combines with another set from the female

52. The feature that distinguish the toad or frog from the fish is the absence of

A. scales

B. lungs

C. paired appendages

D. a tail

53. The first calculator was built by?

A. Marie Jacquad

B. Balise Pascal

C. Charles Babbage

D. John Napier

54. The computer hardware can be classified into

A. ALU and Control Unit

B. System Unit and Peripheral

C. Central Processing Unit and Control Unit

D. Input and Output Units

55. Which of the following devices is not a micro-computer?

A. Note book

B. Laptop

C. EDVAC

D. Desktop

56. The computing devices invented by Charles Babbage are?

A. Difference Engine and Abacus

B. Analytical Engine and Slide Rule

C. Abacus and Slide Rule

D. Analytical and Difference Engines

57. The property of a disk that determines the amount of data it may contain is?

A. size

B. volume

C. storage capacity

D. storage power

58. An attribute of honesty is

A. tolerance

B. justice

C. compromise

D. liberty

59. The saying ''ask for what you can do for your own country and not what your country can do for you'' denotes that

A. The country owes you no obligation as a citizen

B. citizens have both constitutional rights and obligation

C. fundamental rights are to be safeguarded by the citizens

D. service and reward does not go together

60. Which of the following is a way of preventing drug trafficking?

A. foreign scholarship

B. employment

C. motivation

D. indulging offenders

61. Human trafficking results into all of the following except?

A. prostitution

B. migration

C. criminality

D. welfarism

62. An enlightenment and awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS could?

A. lead to discrimination

B. create job opportunities

C. cause conflict

D. provide people with genuine information

63. Testing of blood before transfusion will really help to?

A. spread HIV

B. control HIV

C. eradicate HIV

D. prevent HIV

64. The following is NOT a reason for the existence of small firms

A. Scale of production is limited by size of the market

B. Expansion brings diminishing returns

C. Large firms can carter for wide markets

D. Small firms can provide personal services

65. When elasticity is zero, the demand curve is

A. Perfectly elastic

B. Perfectly inelastic

C. Concave

D. Downward slopping

66. Which of the following can be regarded as a liability of a commercial bank?

A. advances

B. deposits

C. treasury bills

D. overdrafts

67. Marginal cost is

A. Lowest cost of producing goods

B. The cost of production of the most efficient firm in the industry

C. Cost of production of the most inefficient firm in the industry

D. The cost of production of the last or extra unit of goods produced by a firm

68. The expression ‘terms of trade’ is used to describe

A. Quality of export

B. The direction of foreign trade

C. Terms of purchase on deferred payment basis

D. The rate at which export exchange for imports

69. A demonstration of social responsibility by a business is the payment of

A. taxes to government

B. dividends to shareholders

C. interests on loans

D. premium on insurance

70. What is the major function of the wholesaler?

A. buying from small-scale producers and selling to exporters

B. buying in bulk and selling in small quantities

C. granting of credit facilities to retailers

D. providing information to manufacturers on market situation

71. The difference between the total payments for imports and the receipts from exports within a given period is referred to as

A. balance of payments

B. balance of trade

C. comparative cost advantage

D. comparative advantage

72. The postal organization which preceded the Nigerian Postal Service is

A. Post and Telecommunication

B. Post and Telephone

C. Post and Teleprinter

D. Post and Telegraph

73. One of the effects of the devaluation of the Naira is that the

A. goods that can be imported with the naira have become cheaper

B. value of other currencies relative to the naira have become cheaper

C. goods that can be exported from Nigeria have become costlier

D. imports that can be bought with the naira have become costlier

74. What is the cardinal rule of the double entry system?

A. Debit the increasing account and credit the decreasing account

B. Debit the receiving account and credit the giving account

C. Debit the asset account and credit the liability account

D. Debit the revenue account and credit the expenditure account

75. The use of the folio in the ledger is for

A. referencing purposes

B. particulars of the transaction

C. the account titles

D. only credit items

76. The major distinguishing element between the final accounts of a partnership and a sole trader is the

A. drawings account

B. appropriation account

C. capital account

D. creditors account

77. The document setting out the regulations regarding shares, meetings and internal organization of a company is known as

A. memorandum of association

B. article of association

C. prospectus

D. company law

78. Which of the following people was one of the outstanding kings of Israel after the falling of the Kingdom?

A. King herold

B. Pharoah

C. Sennacherib

D. Jeroboam

79. was one of the strongest enemies of the Christian faith before his conversion

A. Jehu

B. Judas Iscariot

C. Paul

D. Gideon

80. Joseph's brothers hated him more because

A. Of the coat Jacob gave him

B. He was the son of Rachael

C. His father loved him

D. Of his dreams

81. In the parable of the friend at the midnight, the man will get up and assist him because

A. He is his friend

B. Of his importunity

C. He has awakened him

D. He is sorry for him

82. After his arrest in Jerusalem, Paul was supported by the Pharisees because

A. He had been a pupil of Gamaliel

B. He believed in the resurrection

C. They were Christians

D. if the matter was not of God, it would fail

83. The Prophet’s uncle who lost his life in the

battle of Badr was

A. Hamzah

B. Abbās

C. Abū Tālib

D. Abū Jahl

84. The first Qur’ānic verse revealed,

instructed the Prophet (S.A.W) to

A. engage in preaching and warning

B. seek knowledge through reading

C. keep vigil the night long

D. read the minds of people

85. The Sūrah that tells us the story of how

the Ka’abah was delivered from destruction is

A. al-Fātihah

B. al-‘Alaq

C. al-Fīl

D. ‘Abasa

86. In the verse Yā ayyuhal - ladhīna āmanū

lā taqrabus-salāta wa antum sukārā (Q.

4.43) Allāh is asking the Muslims not to

attempt to

A. sleep when it is prayer time

B. pray when they are in a drunken state

C. eat when they are in prayer

D. pray when at war

87. The difference between isnād and matn is

that

A. matn is the chain of reporters, while isnād is their quality

B. isnād is the chain of reporters, while matn is their text

C. isnād is more important than matn

D. isnād refers to the reliability of the reporters, while matn refers to their weaknesses

88. The spread of Islam between the 11th and 14th centuries in Nigeria was largely due to

A. Arab missionary activities

B. the waging of jihads

C. trade and commerce

D. absence of any religion in the area.

89. The Ekiti Parapo was an alliance against

A. the Muslim incursion into Yorubaland

B. the rising power of Ibadan

C. Christian missionary presence in Yorubaland

D. the abolition of the slave trade.

90. The greatest ruler in the history of Benin Kingdom was

A. Oba Ewuare

B. Oba Ewedo

C. Oba Ovonramwen

D. Oba Ewuakpe

91. Where the constitution is supreme, unconstitutional acts of the executive and the the legislature can be checked by the courts through

A. recall

B. judicial review

C. vote of no confidence

D. impeachment.

92. The central decision-making organ of a confederation is made up of

A. technocrats appointed by the units

B. politicians elected from the confederal constituencies

C. politicians nominated by the government of member states

D. representatives of pressure groups

93. A major function of the warrant chiefs was to

A. prevent tribal wars

B. supervise native courts and markets

C. stop ritual killings

D. take charge of local administration.

94. Essentially, plays are meant

A. to be read for sheer pleasure

B. to make us laugh

C. to be presented on stage through words and actions

D. to keep people out of trouble

E. to change the whole world

95. An image in poetry usually gives a clue to one of the following:

A. rhyme

B. assonance

C. paradox

D. theme

96. One of the following terms applies to the discussion of both tragedy and comedy:

A. climax

B. happy ending

C. tragic hero

D. alliteration

97. Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in the following sentence;

The leader in today's issue of our popular newspaper focuses on inflation

A. president

B. headline

C. editorial

D. columnist

98. Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in the following sentence;

His jail terms were to run concurrently

A. simultaneously

B. uniformly

C. laboriously

D. consecutively

99. Substitute for the underlined word in the following sentence the word that most closely expresses the opposite meaning:

The plaintiff made very cogent submissions to the trail judge

A. bailiff

B. prosecutor

C. lawyer

D. defendant

100. Choose the option which is nearest in meaning to the sentences in each of the following questions:

I can walk that distance and have done so many times

A. I am used to walk that distance

B. I used to walk that distance

C. I used to walking that distance

D. I am used to walking that distance

**GENERAL TESTS PART II**

**COMMON KNOWLEDGE**

**THEORY**

**ANSWE ALL QUESTIONS**

**1:30 MINUTES**

1.(a) List 10 academic programs offered at undergraduate level in university

(b) List 5 academic programs offered at post-graduate level in university

(c) List 5 types of religions

2.(a) State 5 sources of water to mankind

(b) List 5 sources of protein to Mankind

(c) List 5 States in North Central part of Nigeria

(d) List 5 states in Western Part of Nigeria

3. (a) List 5 popular senators elected under the platform of Labor party in 2023 general election

(b) List 5 popular governors elected under the platform of All Progressive Congress in 2023 general

Election,

(c) List 5 popular governors elected under the people democratic party in 2023 general election

(d) Outline 5 practices that is both morally and legally wrong in Nigeria

**4.Read carefully the passages below and answer question 1-20**

IN FURTHER describing the scarlet-colored wild beast of Revelation 17:3, the angel tells John: “Here is where the intelligence that has wisdom comes in: The seven heads mean seven mountains, where the woman sits on top. And there are seven kings: five have fallen, one is, the other has not yet arrived, but when he does arrive, he must remain a short while.” (Revelation 17:9, 10) The angel is here conveying wisdom from above, the only wisdom that can give understanding of the symbols in Revelation. (James 3:17) This wisdom enlightens the John class and its companions as to the seriousness of the times in which we live. It builds in devoted hearts appreciation of Jehovah’s judgments, now about to be carried out, and inculcates a healthy fear of Jehovah. As Proverbs 9:10 states: “The fear of Jehovah is the start of wisdom, and the knowledge of the Most Holy One is what understanding is.” What does divine wisdom reveal to us about the wild beast?

The seven heads of that ferocious beast stand for seven “mountains,” or seven “kings.” Both terms are used Scripturally to refer to governmental powers. (Jeremiah 51:24, 25; Daniel 2:34, 35, 44, 45) In the Bible, six world powers are mentioned as having an impact on the affairs of God’s people: Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. Of these, five had already come and gone by the time John received Revelation, whereas Rome was still very much a world power. This corresponds well with the words, “five have fallen, one is.” But what of “the other” that was due to come?

The Roman Empire endured and even expanded for hundreds of years after John’s day. In 330 C.E., Emperor Constantine moved his capital from Rome to Byzantium, which he renamed Constantinople. In 395 C.E., the Roman Empire was split into Eastern and Western parts. In 410 C.E., Rome itself fell to Alaric, king of the Visigoths (a Germanic tribe that had converted to the Arian brand of “Christianity”). Germanic tribes (also “Christian”) conquered Spain and much of the territory of Rome in North Africa. There were centuries of upheaval, unrest, and readjustment in Europe. Notable emperors arose in the West, such as Charlemagne, who formed an alliance with Pope Leo III in the 9th century, and Frederick II, who reigned in the 13th century. But their domain, though named the Holy Roman Empire, was much smaller than that of the earlier Roman Empire at its zenith. It was more of a restoration or a continuation of this ancient power than a new empire.

Rome’s Eastern Empire, centered at Constantinople, endured in a somewhat uneasy relationship with the Western Empire. In the sixth century, Eastern emperor Justinian I was able to reconquer much of North Africa, and he also intervened in Spain and Italy. In the seventh century, Justinian II recovered for the Empire areas of Macedonia that had been conquered by Slavic tribesmen. By the eighth century, however, much of the former territory of ancient Rome in North Africa, Spain, and Syria had come under the new empire of Islam and thus passed from the control of both Constantinople and Rome.

The city of Constantinople itself endured somewhat longer. It survived frequent attacks from Persians, Arabs, Bulgars, and Russians until in 1203 it finally fell​—not to Muslims but to Crusaders from the West. In 1453, though, it came under the power of the Muslim Ottoman ruler Mehmed II and soon became capital of the Ottoman, or Turkish, Empire. Thus, although the city of Rome fell in 410 C.E., it took many more centuries for all traces of the political Roman Empire to pass from the world scene. And even then, its influence was still discernible in religious empires based on the papacy of Rome and the Eastern Orthodox churches.

By the 15th century, however, some countries were building brand-new empires. While some of these new imperial powers were found in the territory of former colonies of Rome, their empires were not mere continuations of the Roman Empire. Portugal, Spain, France, and Holland all became seats of far-flung domains. But the most successful was Britain, which came to preside over a huge empire on which ‘the sun never set.’ This empire spread at different times over much of North America, Africa, India, and Southeast Asia, as well as the expanse of the South Pacific.

By the 19th century, some of the colonies in North America had already broken away from Britain to form the independent United States of America. Politically, some conflict between the new nation and the former motherland continued. Nevertheless, the first world war forced both countries to recognize their common interests and cemented a special relationship between them. Thus, a kind of dual world power came to exist, made up of the United States of America, now the world’s wealthiest nation, and Great Britain, seat of the world’s largest empire. Here, then, is the seventh ‘head,’ or world power, that continues into the time of the end and in the territories of which the modern-day Witnesses of Jehovah first got established. Compared with the long reign of the sixth head, the seventh remains only “a short while,” until God’s Kingdom destroys all national entities.

The angel further explains to John: “And the wild beast that was but is not, it is also itself an eighth king, but springs from the seven, and it goes off into destruction.” (Revelation 17:11) The symbolic scarlet-colored wild beast “springs from” the seven heads; that is, it is born from, or owes its existence to, those heads of the original “wild beast . . . out of the sea,” of which the scarlet-colored wild beast is an image. In what way? Well, in 1919 the Anglo-American power was the ascendant head. The previous six heads had fallen, and the position of dominant world power had passed to this dual head and was now centered in it. This seventh head, as the current representative of the line of world powers, was the moving force in establishing the League of Nations and is still the major promoter and financial support of the United Nations. Thus, in symbol, the scarlet-colored wild beast​—the eighth king—​“springs from” the original seven heads. Viewed in this way, the statement that it sprang from the seven harmonizes well with the earlier revelation that the wild beast with two horns like a lamb (the Anglo-American World Power, the seventh head of that original wild beast) urged the making of the image and gave it life.​—Revelation 13:1, 11, 14, 15.

Additionally, original members of the League of Nations included, along with Great Britain, governments that ruled in the seats of some of the previous heads, namely Greece, Iran (Persia), and Italy (Rome). Eventually, governments ruling the territory controlled by the previous six world powers came to be supportive members of the image of the wild beast. In this sense, too, it could be said that this scarlet-colored wild beast sprang from the seven world powers.

Notice that the scarlet-colored wild beast “is also itself an eighth king.” Thus, the United Nations today is designed to look like a world government. At times it has even acted like one, sending armies into the field to resolve international disputes, as in Korea, the Sinai Peninsula, some African countries, and Lebanon. But it is only the image of a king. Like a religious image, it has no real influence or power apart from what is invested in it by those who brought it into existence and worship it. On occasion, this symbolic wild beast looks weak; but it has never experienced the kind of wholesale abandonment by dictator-oriented members that sent the League of Nations reeling into the abyss. (Revelation 17:8) Though holding radically different opinions in other areas, a prominent leader of the former Soviet Union in 1987 joined the popes of Rome in expressing support for the UN. He even called for “a comprehensive system of international security” based on the UN. As John soon learns, the time will come when the UN will act with considerable authority. Then it, in its turn, “goes off into destruction.”

In the previous chapter of Revelation, the sixth and seventh angels poured out bowls of the anger of God. Thus we were advised that earth’s kings are being gathered to God’s war at Armageddon and that ‘Babylon the Great is to be remembered in the sight of God.’ (Revelation 16:1, 14, 19) Now we will learn in greater detail how God’s judgments on these are to be executed. Listen again to Jehovah’s angel as he speaks to John. “And the ten horns that you saw mean ten kings, who have not yet received a kingdom, but they do receive authority as kings one hour with the wild beast. These have one thought, and so they give their power and authority to the wild beast. These will battle with the Lamb, but, because he is Lord of lords and King of kings, the Lamb will conquer them. Also, those called and chosen and faithful with him will do so.”​—Revelation 17:12-14.

The ten horns depict all the political powers that presently hold sway on the world scene and that support the image of the wild beast. Very few of the countries that now exist were known in John’s day. And those that were, such as Egypt and Persia (Iran), today have an entirely different political setup. Hence, in the first century, the ‘ten horns had not yet received a kingdom.’ But now in the Lord’s day, they have “a kingdom,” or political authority. With the collapse of the great colonial empires, particularly since the second world war, many new nations have been born. These, as well as the longer-established powers, must rule with the wild beast for a short period​—just “one hour”—​before Jehovah brings an end to all worldly political authority at Armageddon.

Today, nationalism is one of the strongest forces motivating these ten horns. They have “one thought” in that they want to preserve their national sovereignty rather than accept God’s Kingdom. This was their purpose in subscribing to the League of Nations and the United Nations organization in the first place​—to preserve world peace and thus safeguard their own existence. Such an attitude ensures that the horns will oppose the Lamb, the “Lord of lords and King of kings,” because Jehovah has purposed that his Kingdom under Jesus Christ will shortly replace all these kingdoms.​—Daniel 7:13, 14; Matthew 24:30; 25:31-33, 46.

Of course, there is nothing that the rulers of this world can do against Jesus himself. He is in heaven, far out of their reach. But Jesus’ brothers, the remaining ones of the woman’s seed, are still on earth and apparently vulnerable. (Revelation 12:17) Many of the horns have already demonstrated bitter hostility toward them, and in this way, they have battled with the Lamb. (Matthew 25:40, 45) Soon, though, the time will come for God’s Kingdom to “crush and put an end to all these kingdoms.” (Daniel 2:44) Then, the kings of the earth will be in a fight to the finish with the Lamb, as we shall soon see. (Revelation 19:11-21) But here we learn enough to realize that the nations will not succeed. Though they and the UN scarlet-colored wild beast have their “one thought,” they cannot defeat the great “Lord of lords and King of kings,” nor can they defeat “those called and chosen and faithful with him,” which includes his anointed followers still on earth. These too will have conquered by keeping integrity in answer to Satan’s vile accusations.​—Romans 8:37-39; Revelation 12:10, 11.

God’s people are not the only objects of the enmity of the ten horns. The angel now draws John’s attention back to the harlot: “And he says to me: ‘The waters that you saw, where the harlot is sitting, mean peoples and crowds and nations and tongues. And the ten horns that you saw, and the wild beast, these will hate the harlot and will make her devastated and naked, and will eat up her fleshy parts and will completely burn her with fire.’”​—Revelation 17:15, 16.

Just as ancient Babylon relied on her watery defenses, Babylon the Great today relies on her huge membership of “peoples and crowds and nations and tongues.” The angel appropriately draws our attention to these before telling of a shocking development: Political governments of this earth will turn violently upon Babylon the Great. What will all those “peoples and crowds and nations and tongues” do then? God’s people are already warning Babylon the Great that the water of the river Euphrates will dry up. (Revelation 16:12) Those waters will finally drain away completely. They will not be able to give the disgusting old harlot any effectual support in her hour of greatest need.​—Isaiah 44:27; Jeremiah 50:38; 51:36, 37.

Certainly, the immense material wealth of Babylon the Great will not save her. It may even hasten her destruction, for the vision shows that when the wild beast and the ten horns vent their hatred on her they will strip off her royal robes and all her jewelry. They will plunder her wealth. They “make her . . . naked,” shamefully exposing her real character. What devastation! Her end is also far from dignified. They destroy her, “eat up her fleshy parts,” reducing her to a lifeless skeleton. Finally, they “completely burn her with fire.” She is burned up like a carrier of the plague, without even a decent burial! It is not the nations alone, as represented by the ten horns, that destroy the great harlot, but “the wild beast,” meaning the UN itself, joins them in this rampage. It will give its sanction to the destruction of false religion. Many of the 190-and-more nations within the UN have already displayed, by their voting pattern, a hostility toward religion, especially that of Christendom.

Why would the nations treat their former paramour so outrageously? We have seen in recent history the potential for such a turning against Babylonish religion. Official government opposition has tremendously reduced the influence of religion in lands such as the former Soviet Union and China. In Protestant sectors of Europe, widespread apathy and doubt have emptied the churches, so that religion is practically dead. The vast Catholic empire is torn by rebellion and disagreement, which her leaders have been unable to calm. We should not, though, lose sight of the fact that this final, all-out attack on Babylon the Great comes as an expression of God’s unalterable judgment on the great harlot.

How does Jehovah execute this judgment? This may be illustrated by Jehovah’s action against his apostate people in ancient times, concerning whom he said: “In the prophets of Jerusalem I have seen horrible things, committing adultery and walking in falsehood; and they have strengthened the hands of evildoers in order that they should not return, each one from his own badness. To me all of them have become like Sodom, and the inhabitants of her like Gomorrah.” (Jeremiah 23:14) In 607 B.C.E., Jehovah used Nebuchadnezzar to ‘strip off the garments, take away the beautiful articles, and leave naked and nude’ that spiritually adulterous city. (Ezekiel 23:4, 26, 29) Jerusalem of that time was a pattern of Christendom today, and as John saw in earlier visions, Jehovah will administer to Christendom and the rest of false religion a similar punishment. The desolated, uninhabited condition of Jerusalem after 607 B.C.E. shows what religious Christendom will look like after being stripped of her wealth and shamefully exposed. And the rest of Babylon the Great will fare no better.

Again Jehovah uses human rulers in executing judgment. “For God put it into their hearts to carry out his thought, even to carry out their one thought by giving their kingdom to the wild beast, until the words of God will have been accomplished.” (Revelation 17:17) What is God’s “thought”? To arrange for the executioners of Babylon the Great to band together, in order to destroy her completely. Of course, the rulers’ motive in attacking her will be to carry out their own “one thought.” They will feel that it is in their nationalistic interests to turn upon the great harlot. They may come to view the continued existence of organized religion within their boundaries as a threat to their sovereignty. But Jehovah will actually be maneuvering matters; they will carry out his thought by destroying his age-old, adulterous enemy at one stroke!​—Compare Jeremiah 7:8-11, 34.

Yes, the nations will use the scarlet-colored wild beast, the United Nations, in destroying Babylon the Great. They do not act on their own initiative, for Jehovah puts it into their hearts “even to carry out their one thought by giving their kingdom to the wild beast.” When the time comes, the nations will evidently see the need to strengthen the United Nations. They will give it teeth, as it were, lending it whatever authority and power they possess so that it can turn upon false religion and fight successfully against her “until the words of God will have been accomplished.” Thus, the ancient harlot will come to her complete end. And good riddance to her!

As if to emphasize the certainty of Jehovah’s execution of judgment on the world empire of false religion, the angel concludes his testimony by saying: “And the woman whom you saw means the great city that has a kingdom over the kings of the earth.” (Revelation 17:18) Like Babylon of Belshazzar’s time, Babylon the Great has “been weighed in the balance and found wanting.” (Daniel 5:27, The New English Bible) Her execution will be swift and final. And how do Jehovah’s Witnesses respond to the unraveling of the mystery of the great harlot and of the scarlet-colored wild beast? They show zeal in proclaiming Jehovah’s day of judgment, while answering “with graciousness” sincere searchers for truth. (Colossians 4:5, 6; Revelation 17:3, 7) As our next chapter will show, all who are desirous of surviving when the great harlot is executed must act, and act quickly!

* 1. How does the angel describe the scarlet-colored wild beast, and what kind of wisdom is needed to understand the symbols of Revelation?
  2. What is the meaning of the seven heads of the scarlet-colored wild beast, and how is it that “five have fallen, one is”?
  3. (a) How did the Roman Empire come to be divided? (b) What developments took place in the West? (c) How is the Holy Roman Empire to be viewed?
  4. 4. What successes did the Eastern Empire have, but what happened to much of the former territory of ancient Rome in North Africa, Spain, and Syria?
  5. Though the city of Rome fell in 410 C.E., how is it that it took many more centuries for all `traces of the political Roman Empire to pass from the world scene?
  6. What brand-new empires developed, and which one became the most successful?
  7. How did a kind of dual world power come to exist, and how long did John say that the seventh ‘head,’ or world power, would continue?
  8. What does the angel call the symbolic scarlet-colored wild beast, and in what way does it spring from the seven?
  9. (a) How can it be said that the scarlet-colored wild beast “is also itself an eighth king”? (b) How did a leader of the former Soviet Union express support for the United Nations?
  10. What does Jehovah’s angel tell about the ten horns on the symbolic scarlet-colored wild beast?
  11. (a) What do the ten horns depict? (b) How is it that the symbolic ten horns ‘had not yet received a kingdom’? (c) How do the symbolic ten horns have “a kingdom” now, and for how long?
  12. In what way do the ten horns have “one thought,” and what attitude toward the Lamb does this ensure?
  13. How is it possible for the rulers of the world to battle with the Lamb, and what will be the outcome?
  14. What does the angel say about the harlot and the attitude and action of the ten horns and the wild beast toward her?
  15. Why will Babylon the Great not be able to rely on her waters for protective support when political governments turn against her?
  16. (a) Why will the wealth of Babylon the Great not save her? (b) How will the end of Babylon the Great be far from dignified? (c) Besides the ten horns, or individual nations, what else joins in the rampage against Babylon the Great?
  17. (a) What potential for the nations to turn against Babylonish religion has already been seen? (b) What will be the basic reason for the all-out attack on the great harlot
  18. (a) How can the execution of Jehovah’s judgment against the great harlot be illustrated by his judgment on apostate Jerusalem in 607 B.C.E.? (b) What did the desolated, uninhabited condition of Jerusalem after 607 B.C.E. prefigure for our day?
  19. (a) How does John show that Jehovah once again will use human rulers in executing judgment? (b) What is God’s “thought”? (c) In what way will the nations carry out their “one thought,” but whose thought will really be carried out?
  20. Since the scarlet-colored wild beast will be used in destroying Babylon the Great, what will the nations evidently do with regard to the United Nations?

**5.****Read the passages below and answer question 1-5**

A double circulatory system refers to a system in which blood pumps through the heart twice during each trip around the body. The blood is first pumped into the lungs, where it becomes oxygenated, and is then pumped back into the heart, before it is finally pumped into the rest of the body. While most types of vertebrates have double circulatory systems, some have the more primitive single circulatory system.

In addition to its many other purposes, the blood of an animal must carry oxygen from the lungs to its body, and then transport the carbon dioxide from its body to its lungs, where it can be expelled with breath. Blood does this with the help of a molecule called hemoglobin. As evolution produced animals that were capable of high caliber performance, the double circulatory system evolved to move oxygen and carbon dioxide through bodies more efficiently.

Mammals, birds and reptiles all have double circulatory systems. However, most reptiles and amphibians have only a three-chambered heart, as opposed to the four-chambered heart of mammals. Fish have single circulatory systems and only two chambers in their hearts. Invertebrates usually have open circulatory systems, where their blood-like fluid called hemolymph flows freely.

1. What does a double circulatory system refer to?
2. The blood is first pumped into the heart through?
3. Oxygenated blood enters heart through the?
4. Which of the living things according to the passage have double circulatory systems?
5. Which of the following living organism has single circulatory system?

**Read the passages below and answer question 6-20**

Nigeria is one of the most blessed places on the planet when it comes to its potential to produce food crops: from cash crops like sesame and cocoa to consumer staples like rice and cassava and a wide array of fruit and vegetables.

The year 2009 saw the Boko Haram Islamist movement begin to gain widespread notoriety when nearly 1,000 were killed in clashes between the sect and the military. From there, the problem escalated. I remember the first Abuja bombing on Independence Day the following year. I was rushing to pick up T-shirts for a party I was planning when I heard the explosion. A bomb was the furthest thing from anyone’s mind at that point, but over the next decade, acts of violence and terrorism became a lot more commonplace.

According to The Council of Foreign Relations’ Nigeria Security Tracker, between 2011 and 2022, 41,659 lives have been lost in Nigeria’s conflict with Boko Haram. This does not account for other types of insecurity, such as the banditry also plaguing farming communities and the continuing conflict between farmers and armed herdsmen.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Food Production Index, a measure of a country’s food production capacity, states that Nigeria has steadily increased from an index value of 86 in 2010 to 106.6 in 2019, and has steadily surpassed the UK, China, and the US. On paper, this sounds amazing, but the reality is significantly more nuanced.

In Nigeria, the term ‘banditry’ is used to describe a range of criminal activities but usually refers to armed gangs involved in kidnapping, theft, and extortion. These crimes are profit driven and bandits know the value of each agronomic hectare. Attacks are often targeted at commercial farm projects where they can make money or find ransom-worthy targets.

I recently met with an official of a cassava starch production company that had decided to invest in producing their own feedstock, in line with the government’s backward integration drive. The Federal Government is actively encouraging companies to produce their own raw materials to reduce reliance on imports and create jobs. This company began with 500 hectares of a 2,500-hectare pilot project in Ekiti State. As they prepared for harvest, herdsmen raided the entire 500 hectares; over N300,000,000 ($699,743) worth of investment was gone, with absolutely no recourse.

This planting season, a large number of farm-gate extortion cases have been reported, with bandits demanding a levy to allow farming to continue uninterrupted. For some, this mafia-style arrangement gives them peace of mind allowing them to factor it into their running costs, whereas for others it is financially crippling.

Owuno Ogbeh, has had his fair share of run-ins with bandits. The worst was when he was walking on a farm in Kaduna. He told me he looked down at the ground and noticed bullets landing at his feet. He saw the bullets before even hearing the gunshots and cannot remember getting into the car and speeding away. The bandits gave chase, firing after the vehicle. Unfortunately, a family was driving on the same stretch of road and a young girl was hit. Despite their best efforts to administer first aid, she died on the side of the road

This was a life-changing moment for Owuno and one of the events that led him to develop the Clusters Project, which harnesses the skills of smallholder farmers by dividing them into clusters across different communities. They are currently developing the first phase of the project with Germany’s international development agency (GIZ) and Owuno says “this is a model that takes insecurity into account and puts farmer safety first”.

The main drivers of insecurity, poverty and lack of opportunity, also need to be addressed.

As insecurity persists, more value chain players are reaching out to the police, army, and local vigilante groups for support. As demand increases, the resources available become even more limited. The Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), a paramilitary arm of the government, have begun deploying Agro Rangers to over 2,500 plantations nationwide. The Agro-Rangers are a security unit with the specific task of protecting farmers and their investments from criminal attacks and this measure is helping.

We are also seeing companies becoming more creative. Another official I spoke to, from a cassava production facility in Ogun State, says the company has brokered peace with herdsmen in their local vicinity. After continued clashes, they began offering the herdsmen waste cassava peels as feed for their cattle. The herdsmen now co-exist peacefully with the factory and local farmers, highlighting the importance of tackling every situation from a place of empathy.

There are a lot of opportunities to develop technology-based solutions to tackle this challenge. Tech firms can explore security solutions, such as satellite or drone warning systems that could help security forces better deploy their personnel, or affordable IoT alarm systems that alert farmers of crop thefts. Yield insurance is now becoming more popular in Nigeria and there is a huge appetite for farm protection insurance; this is something fin-tech companies already operating in this space could explore.

However, the main drivers of insecurity, poverty and lack of opportunity, also need to be addressed. In the long term, education and reorientation are needed to prevent more youth from joining criminal gangs. Terrorist groups, like Boko Haram, mention poor governance and injustice among the reasons they have taken up arms, and at least a perception of change is needed to stop them.

Insecurity is hampering food production, which is truly unfortunate, as agriculture is one of the biggest generators of opportunity in rural areas. It is, however, hard to appreciate the bigger picture when the system hasn’t worked for you.

1. According to the passage, which of the country is one of the most blessed places on the planet when it comes to its potential to produce food crops?
2. Which year did Boko Haram Islamist movement begin to gain widespread notoriety?
3. According to the writer, how many were slaughtered by Boko Haram Islamist movement at first stage?
4. According to The Council of Foreign Relations’ Nigeria Security Tracker, between 2011 and 2022, how many have lost their lives by these conflicts

10.How did the food and agriculture organization measure Nigeria food capacity?

11. In Nigeria, what is the popular name used to describe a range of criminal activities?

12.What have the Federal Government is actively encouraging companies to produce?

13. In which of the state did herdsmen raided the entire 500 hectares; over N300,000,000 ($699,743) worth of investment was gone, with absolutely no recourse?

14. Who is the founder and CEO of Farm More Limited?

15. Which of the following driver of insecurity in Nigeria?

16. Which of the paramilitary arm of the government, have begun deploying Agro Rangers to over 2,500 plantations nationwide?

17.Which of the state is cassava production facility located in western Nigeria?

18. In the long term, which of the following are needed to prevent more youth from joining criminal gangs?

19. What is one of the biggest generators of opportunity in rural areas?

20.What is the suitable title for these passages?

**ANSWER ONE QUESTION ONLY FROM THIS SECTION**

**TEST ON WRITTEN ENGLISH**

**(TWE)**

**(ESSAY WRITING)**

**You are required to answer only ONE question from this section.**

**Your answers should be about 450 words long.**

**All the questions carry equal marks.**

1. **Write a letter to your uncle living in abroad stating the difficulties you are currently facing at home and requesting for assistance?**
2. **Write a letter to the Minister of Education in your country on the poor state of schools in your area and its effect on the, performance of students.**
3. **Write article suitable for national dailies” Examination malpractice in Nigeria: causes and effects on National Development.**
4. **Write an argumentative essay for or against the topic Examination is not a true test of Knowledge?**
5. **Write a story that ends with the advice “those who live in glass houses should not throw stones”.**