

**GNS 112, USE OF ENGLISH, COMPILED BY
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MODIFIED AND REVIEWED

NEWLY ADDED (1)

1. The essence of prose is _____. A. Description B. **Narration** C. Exposition D. Deduction
2. An indirect comparison is _____. A. **Simile** B. Metaphor C. Personification D. Hyperbole
3. _____ refers to the series of unrelated events that made up a single story A. **Plot** B. Setting C. Novel D. Prose
4. _____ is a direct comparison A. Simile B. **Metaphor** C. Personification D. Hyperbole
5. _____ refers to the pattern of arrangement of the syllables in each line of poetry and also appeals to the sense of hearing A. Rhyme B. **Rhythm** C. Assonance D. Dissonance
6. In all the types of writing, _____ is the key element A. readers B. **target audience** C. communication D. interaction
7. _____ is giving life to an inanimate qualities A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Metonymy D. **Personification**
8. All except one is not a type of Irony A. **reported irony** B. situational irony C. dramatic irony D. verbal irony
9. _____ is a salient feature of all the genre of literature A. monologue B.

epilogue C. **dialogue** D. prologue

10. Acting without speech but using only gestures and other bodily movements is called A. Rhyme B. Rhythm C. **Mime** D. Dime
11. _____ mourns the death of a loved person A. elegy B. ode C. ballad D. **dirge**
12. A major aspect of plot is _____ A. **conflict** B. suspense C. catharsis D. force
13. The central character who is the focus of interest in any drama is called _____ A. antagonist B. **protagonist** C. villain D. ecdysiast
14. A conventional character that is recognized easily by the reader is called _____ A. choric B. flat C. round D. **stereotyped**
15. A female person that plays comedy is called _____ A. comedian B. **comediienne** C. comedianness D. commedieness
16. _____ is a long speech A. **monologue** B. epilogue C. dialogue D. prologue
17. _____ is the most difficult, tasking and demanding of all language skills A. speaking B. **writing** C. listening D. reading
18. Editing and Revising are _____ processes A. writing B. reading C. pre-writing D. re-writing
19. All of the following are Pre-writing activities except _____ A. outlining B. brainstorming C. noting key points D. **revisiting**
20. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in _____ A. Main

sentence B. **Topic sentence** C. Thesis statement D. Sufficient support

21. A short form of novel is called ____ A. prose B. novel C. **novella** D. nobel
22. The process where the poet uses words to create symbols and images in the mind of the audience is called ____ A. syllogism B. symbolism C. **imagery** D. allegory
23. ____ is a narrative poem A. ode B. lullaby C. **ballad** D. lyrical
24. Four line stanzas are called ____ A. sonnets B. septets C. octaves D. **quatrains**
25. ____ indicates relationship between the sentences that make up the essay A. transfiguration B. conjunctions C. prepositions D. **transitional markers**
26. A letter written to your father who is a Minister of Education for state is a ____ A. formal B. informal C. semi-formal D. non-formal
27. ____ follow drafting and precedes editing A. **revising** B. revisiting C. reviewing D. re-calling
28. There are ____ speech sounds A. 24 B. 20 C. **44** D. 26
29. Monothongs are otherwise called ____ A. **pure vowels** B. normal vowels C. straight vowels D. glides
30. An introductory paragraph must have all the following except ____ A. it must introduce the topic of the study B. it must introduce the structure of the essay C. **it must introduce the texture of your essay** D. it must state the thesis of the essay

31. A paragraph constitutes group of sentences, all of which are connected to a ____ A. setting B. salient features C. **central theme** D. central idea
32. ____ state the main point of a paragraph A. thesis statement B. **topic sentence** C. tissue statement D. supporting sentence
33. Sentences within the paragraphs which aids explanations are called ____ A. base sentences B. topic sentences C. **supporting sentences** D. assistant sentences
34. Diphthongs are also called ____ A. free vowels B. pure vowels C. supporting vowels D. **glides**
35. News can be from all the following except ____ A. natural and unnatural events B. participant and non-participant observation C. **interviews and investigation** D. planned and unplanned events
36. In deciding to write for the mass media, one must first ____ A. understand oneself B. understanding the people C. **understanding one's milieu** D. understanding the electorate
37. News must be written in ____ speech A. direct B. **reported** C. open D. closed
38. Use of slangs and cliché are only allowed in ____ reporting A. news B. investigative C. business D. **sports**
39. The principle of news writing is to ____ A. keep it short B. keep it short and simple C. **keep it short, simple and straight forward** D. keep it short, simple, straightforward and sharp
40. Writing for a group of persons is predicated on the writer to

understand the following except _____ A. interest B. psych of the audience C. **personality types** D. media transmission

41. The language of report writing is generally ____ and ____ A. compound, complex B. simple, compound C. formal, informal D. **formal, impersonal**
42. _____ reports are published in volumes A. news B. business C. factual D. **law**
43. Reports vary in all except _____ A. pages B, paragraphs C. **sentences** D. volumes
44. Prose are usually written in _____ form A. **narrative** B. expository C. descriptive D. argumentative
45. The structure of a report depends largely on _____ A. style B. **purpose** C. system D. texture
46. Reports are written in _____ sentences A. narrative B. **declarative** C. descriptive D. expository
47. An account of a person's life written by that person is called _____ A. biography B. **autobiography** C. system biography C. neo-biography
48. There are how many pure vowels A. 8 B. **12** C. 20 D. 24
49. News reports are published in _____ A. volumes B. paragraphs C. pages D. **paragraphs or columns**
50. Speech writing involves how many stages A. **3** B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
51. All of the following are informal speeches except _____ A.

commemorative speech B. married couple discourse C. colloquial discourse D. **academic discourse**

52. To avoid plagiarism, a good writer must reference the following except _____ A. ideas B. information C. direct quotes D. **selective content**

53. Referencing in body of paragraphs is referred to as _____ A. context citation B. content citation C. **in-text citation** D. out-text citation

54. A character that changes as the story unfolds is the _____ character A. static B. **progressive** C. flat D. round

55. Letters addresses are usually written in _____ and _____ styles A. formal, informal B. corporate, strategic C. **blocked and indented** D. blocked and stylish

56. Extreme exaggeration in speech is the literary device known as _____ A. metonymy B. litotes C. **hyperbole** D. pun

57. All but one is not a feature of a Paragraph A. unity B. purpose C. emphasis D. coherence

58. The aim of the _____ speech is to stimulate the sense of humour of the audience while covertly criticizing any societal ill the speaker decides to bring to fore A. demonstrative speech B. commemorative speech C. informative speech D. **entertainment speech**

59. Non-verbal cues are important aspects of communication A. **True** B. False

60. _____ is the type of speech delivered with no forethought A. extemporaneous speech B. **impromptu speech** C. memorized speech

D. manuscript speech

61. The structure of speech writing reveals all the components except _____ A. **texture** B. body C. salutation D. heading
62. The principle of 5W's in Writing are _____? A. **which, who, what, where, why** B. what, which, who, whom, whose C. whose, whom, why, what, where C. what, whose, what, where, why D. whom, what, which, where, why
63. _____ is the foundation of good journalism A. Belief B. Style C. Methods D. Modes E. **Truth**
64. Writing and Speaking are _____ skills A. **Productive** B. Receptive C. Primary D. Secondary
65. Press freedom is not a license to invade the privacy of notable persons or public officers unless it is for public consumption or to expose corruption A. **True** B. False
66. All vowel sounds are _____ A. voiced B. voiceless
67. All consonant sounds are _____ A. Voiced B. Voiceless
68. _____ is the most acceptable subscription for Informal letter A. **Yours sincerely** B. Yours faithfully C. Yours truly D. Yours affectionately
69. _____ is a type of speech delivery that can be used to get the audience admirations as they can be carried along in fast and coherent line of thought A. Impromptu speech B. **Memorized speech** C. Manuscript speech D. Discussion speech
70. Which of the following is not an element of prose? A. plot B. setting C.

style D. **form**

71. **KISSS** means _____ A. **Keep it short, simple and straight-forward** B. Keep it simple, short and sharp C. Keep it short, sharp and smart D. Keep it short, sharp and short-coming
72. **K in KISSS** means _____ A. Keep B. Kept C. kempt D. Kernel
73. _____ is used for a formal letter A. **Yours faithfully** B. Your's faithfully C. Yours' faithfully D. Your faithfully
74. The name of a play-writer usually come _____ the scene A. before B. after C. above D. behind
75. Dear Rose is an example of _____ A. Formal letter B. **Informal letter** C. Semi-formal letter D. Non-formal letter
76. An expository essay explains _____ things about a subject A. best B. **basic** C. beautiful D. betrayed
77. In formal letter, which is correct for subscription? A. **The surname first and initials followed before signature** B. The signature preceeds the full name and full stop C. The signature and full stop before the full name of the writer D. The full name, including initials without full stop
78. The style of writing address in formal letters could be _____ A. block B. slanted C. indented D. **block or slanted**
79. A good body of any letter contains three elements, which are _____ A. introduction, body and conclusion B. introduction, indent, and conclusion C. **paragraphing, content and concord** D. paragraphing,

construct and content

- 80.** What type of letter will you write to the headmaster of your school? A. slant letter B. block letter C. formal letter D. informal letter
- 81.** _____ is one of the basic language skill A. **listening** B. speaking C. writing D. speaking
- 82.** One of the following is not an essay writing A. descriptive B. expository C. argumentative D. **clarity**
- 83.** Characteristics of effective writing includes the following except _____ A. simplicity B. clarity C. completeness D. **correctness**
- 84.** Writing is by _____ A. speaking B. listening C. **reading** D. hearing
- 85.** The first usefulness of the media stated in the courseware is _____ A. **neighbor of the lonely** B. entertainer of the bored C. naked gunpowder in the hands of despots D. enemy of the adversary
- 86.** Which is not true about the usefulness of the media? A. encyclopedia of joy and sorrow, success and failure B. **recorders of fate and destiny** C. recorders of history D. reference point for researchers tomorrow
- 87.** The two types of paragraph are ____ and _____ A. **introductory and body** B. orientation and assonance C. structure and texture D. inductive and deductive
- 88.** Villain in drama means _____ A. **bad guy** B. bad boy C. good boy D. good guy
- 89.** When air passes through closed larynx/epiglottis, It produces _____

A. **Voiced** B. Voiceless C. Silent D. Mute

90. Which is more articulated? A. Monothongs B. **Diphthongs** C. Lenis
D. Fortis

91. Vowel sounds are _____ A. **voiced** B. voiceless C. bilabial D. fricative

92. The following are examples of narrative essays except _____ A.
Autobiographies B. **Report writing** C. Biographies D. Minutes of a
meeting

93. Writing is a _____ A. **Process** B. Litigation C. Possession D.
Destination

94. The best way to speak is to _____ A. speaking B. writing C. listening
D. **inferring**

95. Process of field research includes _____ A. observation. Procedure,
discussion, conclusion B. **Procedure, observation, discussion,**
conclusion C. Observation, procedure, conclusion, discussion D.
Procedure, observation, conclusion, discussion

96. The ed at the end of “walked” is pronounced A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /k/ D.
/id/

97. Which type of letter makes use of the word “persuasion” A.
Argumentative B. Expository C. Descriptive D. Narrative

98. The following are considered in writing except _____ A. **author** B.
reader C. construction D. purpose

99. English language makes use of _____ A. stress B. syllable C. **stress**
and syllable D. foot

100. Writing is divided into _____ stages A. four B. five C. **three** D. two
101. What kind of essay is “the story of my life” A. **narrative** B. descriptive
C. expository D. argumentative
102. _____ and _____ are literacy skills A. writing and speaking B. **reading and writing** C. listening and speaking D. reading and speaking
103. The sound at the end of the word “worked” is ____ A. /ed/ B. /t/ C. /d/
D. /id/
104. P is ____ A. **voiced bilabial plosive** B. voiceless bilabial plosive C.
voiced bilabial fricative D. voiceless bilabial fricative
105. Which of the following is true? A. writer’s name is written before the
address B. writer’s name is not necessary C. **writer’s name is written
at the end** D. writer’s name is written at the top left corner
106. The date in the address of a letter is written after how many lines A. **1**
B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
107. Formal and Informal letters are different in _____ A. format only B.
format and style C. **format and language** D. style
108. The /g/ in rang is a _____ A. **voiced velar plosive** B. voiceless
alveolar plosive C. voiced alveolar fricative D. voiced bilabial nasal
109. Which is necessary in informal letters A. **writer’s address** B. inside
addresses C. outside address D. side address
110. When the address, date, salutation is at the left margin, it is called
_____ A. margin B, left C. Right D. **Block**

111. It is not appropriate to write date in a letter as 1/2/2021 because _____ A. it isn't a valid date B. **it means different things in different counties** C. it is not the same in Nigeria and USA D. it does not have a meaning
112. Syllable is to stress as foot is to _____ A. intonation B. **rhyme** C. tone D. rhythm
113. A form of essay that creates an image of an event, person or situation in words is? A. narrative B. **descriptive** C. expository D. creative
114. The two types of paragraphing _____ A. conventional and block B. **simple and complex** C. unconventional and conventional D. simple and block
115. These two are important in phonology A. **rhythm and prosody** B. speech writing and speech making C. rhythm and grammar D. grammar and skill
116. _____ are sources of materials useful for a writer A. brainstorming B. group discussion C. library D. **All of the above**
117. The /ei/ sound A. miry B. rarely C. **barely** D. fair
118. Chess is a game between two players. There are 32 chess pieces with each player having sixteen pieces each that is either white or black. These pieces are the 1 king, 1 queen, 2 bishops, 2 rook, 2 knight and 8 pawns. This is an example of which paragraph
- A. Paragraph development using specific reasoning
- B. Paragraph development using specific details**

C. Paragraph development using specific illustrations

D. Paragraph development using specific examples

119. In pronunciation of the nasal sounds, the velum is _____. A. static B. closed C. opened D. **half opened**

120. The story of my life is an example of _____ essay A. descriptive B. argumentative C. narrative D. **expository**

121. Difference between informal and semi-formal letter is _____. A. **recipient's address** B. writer's address C. salutation D. date

122. /z/ A. cats B. **bags** C. jigsaw D. girls

123. Which essay is used to seek redress A. petition B. **argumentative** C. letter D. descriptive

124. English is _____ A. polyphonological B. syllable-timed C. stress-timed D. **syllable and stress-timed**

125. _____ is an overview of a piece of writing or a book A. **review** B. report C. essay D. narrative

126. In sentence stress, grammatical words are usually _____. A. accented B. **stressed** C. unstressed D. syllable

127. Stress pattern in Discontinuous A. **DIScontinuous** B. disCONTinuous C. disconTinuuous D. discontinuous

128. An essay that needs detailed explanation is _____. A. descriptive B. narrative C. **expository** D. argumentative

129. A good descriptive essay must be _____. A. **clear** B. succinct C.

extremely organized D. precise

130. Scientific explanation should be ____ A. **objective** B. subjective C. narrative D. decisive

131. Full meaning of e.g is ____ A. **exempli gratia** B. exempli gratia C. example grouping D. exemplary gratification

132. In writing, avoiding the use of unnecessary words while also providing detailed information is called ____ A. **simplicity** B. economy C. coherence D. emphasis

133. ____ is not a core language skills A. speaking B. writing C. **reasoning** D. reading

134. What can be used to introduce a quote aside quotation marks? A. bracket B. **colon** C. comma D. none

135. The acronym for marking of essays A. 3RQS B. COE C. **COEMA** D. COME

136. When the lips and teeth meet during sound production, it is ____ A. velum B. bilabial C. **labio-dental** D. palatal

137. English sounds are produced by ____ pulmonic airstream mechanism A. **egressive** B. ingressive C. digressive D. egressive

138. Writing is a ____ process A. resursive B. strait-jacket C. **recursive** D. rebound

139. Which of the following is pronounced forcefully A. monothongs B. diphthongs C. lavis D. **fortis**

140. Writing is a _____ process that leads to clarity A. hessy B. reading C. strict D. **messy**

NEWLY ADDED QUESTIONS (CHECK SECTIONS)

1. Speaking is a

- (A) Listening skill
- (B) Reading skill(C) Receptive skill
- (D) Productive skill.

2. Speaking is a primary skill of:

- (A) Numeracy
- (B) Autocracy
- (C) Oracy
- (D) Odacy

3 Writing is a

- (A) Productive skill
- (B) Receptive skill
- (C) Listening skill
- (D) Reading skill

4. Brainstorming is an example of

- (A) Pre-writing activity
- (B) Listening activity
- (C) Proof-reading activity
- (D) Reading activity

5. Which of the four language skills are productive skills?

- (A) Listening and reading
- (B) Writing and speaking
- (C) Reading and writing
- (D) Speaking and listening

6. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is (A)

Reading

(B) Writing

(C) Listening

(D) Speaking

7. Yours faithfully is the acceptable complimentary close of

(A) Semi formal letter

(B) Friendly letter

(C) Formal letter

(D) Informal letter

8. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of

(A) Argument

(B) Anger

(C) Joy

(D) Anguish

9. Writing is a

(A) Purpose

(B) Process

(C) Possession

(D) Litigation

10. Writing is between the writer and the reader (s).

(A) Interaction

(B) Intervention

(C) Intension

(D) Inversion

11. A good writer must be a good

- (A) Inscriber
- (B) Inventor
- (C) Character
- (D) Observer

12. If TS as a feature in paragraph writing means Topic Sentence, then SS is

- (A) Simple sentence
- (B) Structured sentence
- (C) Semantic sentence
- (D) Supportive sentence

13. Editing is the post-writing activity of to ensure an error-free piece

- (A) Organizing
- (B) Revising
- (C) Proofreading
- (D) Drafting

14. Writing can be characterized as a activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising with stages of re-planning in between.

- (A) Recursive
- (B) Resoursive
- (C) Resounding
- (D) Strait-jacket

15. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the

- (A) Supporting sentences
- (B) Indented sentence
- (C) Topic sentence
- (D) Block sentence

16. Writing can also be seen as a process that leads to clarity.

- (A) Reading
- (B) Messy
- (C) Listening (D) Hussy

17. An individual does not have the benefit of his or her audience's responses in

- (A) Writing
- (B) Listening
- (C) Speaking
- (D) Reading

18. English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal

- (A) Pigin
- (B) Broken
- (C) Negro
- (D) Written

19. Scientific description must be (A) Subjective

- (B) Narrative
- (C) Objective (D) Narrative

20. is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.

- (A) Description
- (B) Exposition
- (C) Argumentation
- (D) Narration

21. "In fact" is a linker that can be used to indicate in a sentence.

- (A) Contrast
- (B) Beginning of an introductory paragraph

(C) Time

(D) Emphasis

22. "In brief" is used to indicate

(A) Conclusion

(B) Additional information

(C) Extra detail

(D) Time

23. The best way to learn how to write is by

(A) Listening

(B) Writing

(C) Reading

(D) Speaking

24. An informal letter can be closed with

(A) Your's sincerely

(B) Yours sincerely

(C) Yours respectively

(D) Yours faithfully

25. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as (if not more) than the content itself.

(A) Unimportant

(B) Important (C) Technical

(D) Complex

26. Which of the followings are sources of materials available to the writer? (A) The library

(B) Group discussion

(C) Brainstorming

(D) All of the above

27. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, before writing is

crucial.

- (A) Planning
- (B) Editing
- (C) Drawing
- (D) Dressing

28. A writer's information must be all except

Current

Handsome

Correct

Objective

29. Dear Rose is an example of a/an feature of a letter writing.

- (A) Semi-formal
- (B) Informal
- (C) Formal
- (D) All of the above

30. Language is a phenomenon that continued to receive attention in the world.

- (A) Has
- (B) Had
- (C) Is
- (D) Have

ANSWERS

- 1. D 16. B
- 2. C 17. A
- 3. A 18. D
- 4. A 19. C
- 5. B 20. B
- 6. B 21. D

7. C 22... A8. D 23**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

9. B 24.....43

10. A 2550

11. D 2650

12. D 27. A

13. C 28. B

14. A 29. B

15. C 30 A

GroupB

(1) “An interesting journey I embarked upon recently”. The above essay topic can be classified as:

- A. Descriptive Essay
- B. Narrative Essay
- C. Expository Essay
- D. Repository Essay

(2) Introductory paragraph in an essay can be linked to

- A. a set stage in play production
- B. lyric and interludes in play production
- C. a very good epilogue
- D. a beautiful set stage with bright - coloured scenery.

(3) “It was a dull rainy day. The storm of the previous night had left in its trail unquantifiable destruction of houses, lives and property. I woke up to the embrace of a flooded room and a damaged windowpane. I was crossed and in low spirits. Exactly the type of mood suited for avoidable quarrels and fights”.

Suggest a suitable title for the above introductory paragraph.

- A. The Events of the Dull, Rainy Day
- B. The Dreadful Rainy Day
- C. The Worst Day of my Life
- D. What a Pleasant Day

(4) is likened to the skeleton while the full detail constitutes the flesh of an essay.

- A. Outline
- B. Paragraphing
- C. Point
- D. Allegory

(5) An account of a dream or vision can be termed to be

- A. Biography
- B. Autobiography
- C. Fiction
- D. Historical narrative

(6) Which of the following are the features of a paragraph?

- A. Topic sentence, unity, coherence, completeness
- B. Topic sentence, illustration, orderliness and comparison
- C. Topic sentence, harmony, unity, instances
- D. Topic sentence, orderliness, completeness, harmony

(7) The basic stages of writing are

- A. Pre-writing, writing, post-writing
- B. Pre-writing, outlining, having a sense of audience
- C. Pre-writing, paragraph, choosing a topic
- D. The essay, the sentence, choosing a topic

(8) Writing a report requires the inclusion of the following:

- A. Topic sentence, introduction, subscription, conclusion

- B. A heading, the introduction, the body, the conclusion
- C. A paragraph, a heading, conclusion, subscription
- D. Pre-writing, the outline, sentence, paragraph(9) is a form of essay written to seek redress.

- A. Letter writing
- B. Argumentative essay
- C. Petition
- D. Review

(10) Some basic differences between a formal and an informal letter are noticeable in the following:

- A. sentence, body closing, subscription
- B. Tone, addresses, content, subscription
- C. The addresses, the opening, words' choice, closing
- D. Writer, features, content, addresses, diction

(11) is a form of essay writing on the life, achievement and impact of both the living and the dead.

- A. Summary
- B. Autography
- C. Bibliography
- D. Biography

(12) A very helpful insight into good essay writing is

- A. Speaking
- B. Listening
- C. Reading
- D. Writing

(13) Speaking is more of a spontaneous action while writing is usually preceded by conscious

.....

- A. thinking, speaking and writing
- B. rehearsal, preparation and planning
- C. thinking, listening and focusing
- D. reading, jotting and focusing

(14) The topic of an essay is NOT a

- A. story
- B. sentence
- C. paragraph
- D. letter

(15) An overview of major writings on a topic and/or a book is called a

- A. Narration
- B. Report
- C. Review
- D. Essay.

ANSWERS

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C
 11. D 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. C

1..... is a piece of writing expatiating on a particular subject.

Essay writing

Report writing

Letter writing

Minutes

2 .In paragraph development, the main idea is summed up in the

.....

simple sentence

compound

sentence tripartite

sentence topic

sentence

3. is the documentation of proceedings of a meeting in a given organisation.

Proposal writing

Report writing

Essay writing

Minutes writing

4. is the official respect accorded to the recipient of a letter.

Subscription

Salutation

Heading

Endorsement

5. expatiates on a subject matter in a knowledgeable way.

Argumentative Essays

Descriptive Essays

Narrative Essays

Expository Essays

6. The conclusion in any writing task states the

position of the

writer main

points outline

Subject matter

7. is a correspondence between two parties.

Essay Writing

Letter Writing

Report Writing

Project Writing

8. The stages of writing include, &

- A. orthography, writing and editing
- B. pre-writing, writing and re/post-writing
- C. pre-written, written and semi-written
- D. writing, spelling and concord

9. supports the topic sentence in a paragraph.

simple sentence

thesis statement

amplifying

sentence

persuasive

sentence

10. is a type of essay that gives reportage of people, events, experiences, happenings, objects etc in a vivid way. Argumentative essay

Expository essay

Descriptive essay

Narrative essay

Choose the word that contains the sound represented by the given phonetic symbol. A B C D

- 11. /z/ bags psychology cats jigsaw
- 12. /n/ sign sing sang sings
- 13. /k/ psyche knead knife knight
- 14. /t/ castle nestle pestle timeless
- 15. /p/ psalm phase prime phantom
- 16. /u: / shoe put would could
- 17. /ʃ / teach push sausage blast
- 18. /ɔi / resound rejoice rewash rekindle

19. /aɪ/ man radiator flight blend

20. /ʌ/ plot above father money

21. The four laws of paragraph include the following.

Unity, content, volume and speed

Unity, coherence, completeness and emphasis

Coherence, modification, prewriting and post writing

Completeness, cohesion, summary and justification

22. In writing, the two types of paragraph are and

block/conventiona

l

conventional/liter

al obvious/clear

lucid/rigid

23. is the mental exercise aimed at interpreting written or printed words which are represented by symbols.

comprehension

writing

speech

reading

Any obvious meaning derivable from the first definition is referred to as 24.

.....

A. explicit meaning

B. encoded meaning

C. implicit meaning

D. sentence meaning

25..... is a type of letter that does not requires the recipient's address.

Direct letter

Informal letter

Semi-formal letter

Formal letter

26. The subscription that is required in a formal letter is

Yours faithfully,

Yours truly,

Yours' Faithfully,

Yours affectionately,

27. Descriptive essay types are analytical and

evocative

informative

systematic

logical

28. The word 'persuasion' relates with essay.

Narrative

Expository

Argumentative

Descriptive

29. The title "The Story of my Life" is suitable for essay.

Argumentative

Descriptive

Expository

Narrative

30. The three genres of literature are, &

Prose, fiction and drama

Music, dance and literature

Fiction, non-fiction and comedy

Drama, poetry and prose

ANSWERS

1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. B
7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. A
13. A 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. B
19. C 20. D 21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C
25. B 26. A 27. B 28. C 29. B 30. D

Group E

Choose one of the options lettered A – D to fill in the gaps in the questions that follow:

1. Writing is a skill of language. (A) productive (B) receptive (C) oracy (D) grammatical
Of all the basic language skills, appears to be the most complex. (A) reading (B) speaking (C) writing (D) listening
3. In outlining, the central idea is the (A) introduction (B) main idea (C) subordinate idea (D) ending idea
4. Further explanations are better expressed in..... (A) explanations (B) supportive details
(C) synthesis (D) coherent forms
5. In writing, analogies are made in..... (A) the conclusion (B) at the end
(C) in the middle (D) in-between
6. Note-making is (A) an important aid to memory (B) an important aid to lecturers (C) an important aid to books (D) an important aid to information

7. The purpose of note-making is

(A) revision (B) dictation (C) outlining (D) jotting

8. One of the strategies for note-making is use of..... (A) analogies

(B) extratextual connections (C) imageries (D) mnemonic devices

Choose the most suitable options to fill in the blank space

9. Punctuations are classified as in writing. (A) content (B) organization

(C) mechanics (D) expression

10. Salutation can depict the of a letter. (A) focus (B) content (C) type (D) readability

11. A news correspondent report on legal matters is an example of..... (A) law report (B) media report

(C) newspapers report (D) court report

12. A fieldwork report takes the following order in its format

(A) conclusion observation, procedure, discussion (B) procedure, observation, discussion and conclusion (C) procedure, recommendation, discussion, observation (D) observation, procedure, conclusion, discussion

13. An introductory paragraph can take all the following forms except

(A) definition (B) illustration (C) exemplification (D) conclusion

14. A paragraph obeys these laws except one. (A) coherence (B) unity (C) emphasis (D) tense

15. In writing an address, what comes last? (A) writer's state (B) writer's country (C) date

(D) writer's name

16. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption (A) moreover (B) as I was saying

(C) furthermore (D) nevertheless.

17. The two language skills concerned with literacy are (A) reading/writing
(B) reading/listening (C) writing/speaking (D) listening/speaking.

18. Essay writing involves basic structural parts (A) five (B) six (C)
three (D) one.

19. An essay that involves relating one's experience is referred to as
(A) descriptive (B) argumentative (C) expository (D) narrative

20. An acronym that captures the criteria for marking an essay is (A) COE
(B) SAP

(C) 3RQS (D) COEMA

21. Brainstorming is aactivity (A) writing (B) pre-writing (C) post-
writing

(D) prove-reading

22. All except is used to mark off parenthetical statements (A)
comma (B) the dash (C) inverted comma (D) caret

23. In short, horizontal line used to form compound word is..... (A)
ellipsis (B) dash

(C) hyphen (D) apostrophe

24. Apart from quotation marks, is also used to introduce a quote.
colon (B) bracket (C) full stop (D) slash.

25. There arebroad stages involved in a writing task.

(A) two(B) three (C) four (D) five

26. is the obligatory element in the structure of a paragraph.

(A) Coherence (B) Supportive idea (C) Grammar (D) Topic sentence

Pick the most correct option

27. Which of the following essay types requires detailed explanation?

(A) Descriptive (B) Narrative (C) Argumentative (D) Expository

28. Which of the following marks formal letter differently from the informal

kind?

(A) language and style (B) length and language (C) registers and language
(D) length and style

29. Which of these is not tenable at the first stage of a writing task?
paragraphing (B) outlining (C) brainstorming (D) organizing

30. Essentially, what are transitional markers used for? (A) paragraph
development

(B) word combination (C) structural agreement (D) grammatical accuracy

31. A formal and graphical presentation of the content and structure of
a piece of communication is also known as a / an..... (A)

summary (B) comprehensive (C) essay (D) outline 32. A topic sentence
is usually in form of (A) a phrase (B) a clause (C) a group (D)
a word.

33. In writing an outline, which of the following does not feature
prominently? (A) numbering pattern (B) classification of ideas (C)
the use of punctuations (D) consistency with either
phrasal/sentential form.

34. Which of the following differentiates an outline from a summary?

(A) being a synopsis of a text (B) the use of transitional markers
(C) Identification and classification of salient points (D) elimination of
illustrations and exemplifications.

35. Which of these is not true of summary writing? (A) it should be detailed
(B) it should contain only the main issues (C) it should be coherent (D)
all of the above.

36. All except one factor are necessary in note taking

(A) the use of precise words (B) the use of symbols and abbreviations
(C) the use of phrases and clauses (D) the use of compound-complex
sentences.

37. An introductory paragraph could begin with any of these style except
- (A) definition (B) quotation (C) illustration (D) outlining
38. Mechanics in writing involves all the following items except
- (A) spelling (B) abbreviation (C) grammar (D) punctuations.
39. An essay is
- (A) continuous prose work (B) continuous broken communication
(C) continuous expression of interest (D) discontinuous prose work
40. The three stages of writing are expression by one of the following (A) writing, post-writing, reading (B) reading, writing, researching (C) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (D) researching, writing, post-writing.
41. “The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich...” is an example of
- (A) narrative essay (B) descriptive essay (C) expository essay
(D) persuasive essay
42. Chronological accounts pertain to (A) expository essays (B) persuasive essays
(C) descriptive structures (D) narrative structures
43. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types.
(A) persuasive structures (B) descriptive structures (C) expository structures
(D) narrative structures
44. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through
- (A) illustration of topic sentence (B) giving coherent assertions (C) association of ideas (D) obeying writing laws.
45. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its
- (A) purpose (B) destination (C) sender (D) contents.

46. In a formal letter, a writer's language is required to be

- (A) factual (B) courteous (C) impressive
- (D) short

47. One of these is not essential in an informal letter.

- (A) outside address (B) side address (C) inside addresses (D) writer's address

48. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as

- (A) half block (B) full block (C) left block (D) page block

49. The writing stage is the in the essay writing process (a) first (b) third (c) second (d) last

50. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on (a) type and purpose of essay

(b) method and type of essay (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay

51. The following sentence: 'As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old', belongs to..... (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive

essay

(d) expository essay

52. In an essay, TS means..... (a) typical sentence (b) topic sentence (c) topic statement (d) topical statement

53. In a paragraph, the Topic Sentence is often found at the (a) end (b) middle

(c) beginning (d) anywhere

54. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a topic sentence but a (a)

statement

of intent (b) narrow and broad generalisation (c) categorical statement
generalisation

(d) general statement

55. One of these must not be present in your introduction (a) a general fact
(b) a philosophical saying (c) a well-known truism (d) the
recommendation offered

56. A formal letter is different from an informal letter in..... (a) format
and language

(b) format only (c) language only (d) format and style

57. Which of the following is the correct complimentary close in a formal
letter? (a) yours faithfully

(b) yours sincerely (c) yours affectionately (d) cheers

58. In informal letters it is not safe to write the date as '1/ 2/ 2005' because
..... (a) it means

different things in different countries (b) it has no meaning in some

countries (c) it does not mean the

same in USA as it does in Nigeria (d) it has no meaning in any country

ANSWERS

1. A

2. C

3. B

4. B

5. C

6. A

7. A

8. D

9. C

10. C

11. B

12. B

13. D

14. D

15. B

16. B

17. A

18. C

19. D

20. D

21. B

22. D

23. C

24. D

25. B

26. D

27. D

28. A

29. A

30. A

31. D

32. B

33. C

34. C

35. A

36. D

37. D

38. C

39. A

40. C

41. B

42. D

43. C

44. B

45. A

46. B

47. C

48. B

49. C

50. A

51. D

52. B

53. C

54. A

55. D

56. A 57. A 58. A

1. Compared with speech, effective writing requires all of the following except

- A. Body movement
- B. High degree of organization
- C. High degree of accuracy
- D. Careful choice of vocabulary

2. One of these is not a characteristic of an effective writing

- A. Ambiguity
- B. Correctness
- C. Economy
- D. Simplicity

3. is a type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at work

- A. Report writing
- B. Creative writing
- C. Essay writing
- D. Letter writing

4. Simple narrative and complex verse are two main literary means and language patternsadopt to convey their messages.

- A. Essay writers
- B. Letter writers
- C. Story writers
- D. Creative writer

5. Creative writers describe and narrate imaginary events in a story as though they were

- A. Legend
- B. Real
- C. Dream
- D. Myth

6. Creative writing in the context of the chapter studied in class is a synonym of

- A. Literature
- B. History
- C. Simplicity

D. Novel

7. Creative writing has three broad aspects artistically described as

.....

A. Sensitives

B. Plots

C. Genres

D. Registers

8. Creative writing genres include

A. Prose, Poetry and Drama

B. Story, Imagination and Fiction

C. Style, Plot and Theme

D. None of the above

9. The primary skill of oracy is

A. writing

B. speaking

C. listening

D. reading

10. In a formal letter, the recipient's address is situated at the

A. top right corner after the writer's address

B. top left corner after the writer's address

C. top left corner before the writer's address

D. top right corner before the writer's address
11. is a section of a piece of writing.

A. Spacing

B. Paragraph

C. Hyphen

D. Semi column

12. One of these is not a language skill

- A. studying
- B. reading
- C. speaking
- D. writing.

13. The four language skills are

- A. Speaking, learning, listening, skimming
- B. Listening, writing, reading, scanning
- C. Listening, reading, speaking, writing
- D. Talking, speaking, listening, hearing

14. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the sentence called

- A. Topic sentence
- B. First positioned sentence
- C. Supporting sentence
- D. Headline

15. The topic sentence and sentence develop into paragraph(s)

- A. First
- B. Appreciating
- C. Supporting
- D. Last

16. The topic and supporting sentences develop into a paragraph (s) through all of the following except

- A. Exemplification
- B. Explanation
- C. Collection
- D. Definition

17. Among the characteristics of a paragraph are:

- A. Unity, Coherence, Completeness and Emphasis
- B. Harmony, Coherence, Exaggeration and Repetition

C. Organization, Grammar, Figures of speech and Language skills

D. Coherence, Concord, Emphasis and Transition

18. should be used to achieve coherence in a well written paragraph.

A. Transitional devices

B. Contents

C. Turnaround orders

D. Personal structuring

19. may be inferred to be a more concrete skill in terms of utility than the others.

A. Listening

B. Reading

C. Speaking

D. Writing

20. is a means of communication through the use of graphic symbols to sensitize a reading audience about a contextual experience

A. Reading

B. Writing

C. Listening

D. Speaking

21. Organizational pattern and format of writing are dictated by the purpose of the A. The choice of a suitable topic or title

B. Body

C. Conclusion

D. type of writing

22. The purpose of writing could be to

A. Gain fame

B. Win Award

C. Record

D. Laugh

23. Official letter is a correspondence between

A. a father and a son

B. a first cousin and an aunt

C. a principal and a daughter

D. a superior and a subordinate

24. The content of a letter is dictated by

A. receiver/recipient

B. a writing task

C. body

D. address

25. implies a logical discussion of ideas and a sequential arrangement of points

A. Understanding

B. Body

C. Paragraphing

D. Title

26. Which of these genres listed below uses more comparisons than the others

A. Prose

B. Drama

C. Poetry

D. All of the above

27. Comparison in literature can either be

A. forward and backward

B. direct and indirect

C. direct and backward

D. indirect and forward

28. Direct comparison is called

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Symbolism

D. Metaphor

29. Indirect comparison is called

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Symbolism

D. Metaphor

30. Poetry uses & extensively

A. Symbolism and Imagery

B. Picture an Apparatus

C. Symbolism and Apparatus

D. Imagery and Drum

ANSWERS

1. A 16. C

2. A 17. A

3. B 18. A

4. D 19. D

5. B 20. B

6. A 21. D

7. C 22. C

8. A 23. D

9. **B 24. B**

- 10. B 25. C
- 11. B 26. C
- 12. A 27. B
- 13. C 28. A
- 14. A 29. D
- 15. C 30 A

GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION

GNS 112

- 1. Speaking is a
 - (A) Listening skill
 - (B) Reading skill(C) Receptive skill
 - (D) Productive skill.
- 2. Speaking is a primary skill of:
 - (A) Numeracy
 - (B) Autocracy
 - (C) Oracy
 - (D) Odacy
- 3 Writing is a
 - (A) Productive skill
 - (B) Receptive skill
 - (C) Listening skill
 - (D) Reading skill
- 4. Brainstorming is an example of
 - (A) Pre-writing activity
 - (B) Listening activity
 - (C) Proof-reading activity
 - (D) Reading activity

5. Which of the four language skills are productive skills?

- (A) Listening and reading
- (B) Writing and speaking
- (C) Reading and writing
- (D) Speaking and listening

6. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is (A)

Reading

- (B) Writing
- (C) Listening
- (D) Speaking

7. Yours faithfully is the acceptable complimentary close of

- (A) Semi formal letter
- (B) Friendly letter
- (C) Formal letter
- (D) Informal letter

8. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of

- (A) Argument
- (B) Anger
- (C) Joy
- (D) Anguish

9. Writing is a

- (A) Purpose
- (B) Process
- (C) Possession
- (D) Litigation

10. Writing is between the writer and the reader (s).

- (A) Interaction
- (B) Intervention
- (C) Intension
- (D) Inversion

11. A good writer must be a good

- (A) Inscriber
- (B) Inventor
- (C) Character
- (D) Observer

12. If TS as a feature in paragraph writing means Topic Sentence, then SS is

- (A) Simple sentence
- (B) Structured sentence
- (C) Semantic sentence
- (D) Supportive sentence

13. Editing is the post-writing activity of to ensure an error-free piece

- (A) Organizing
- (B) Revising
- (C) Proofreading
- (D) Drafting

14. Writing can be characterized as a activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising with stages of re-planning in between.

- (A) Recursive
- (B) Resoursive
- (C) Resounding
- (D) Strait-jacket

15. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the
- (A) Supporting sentences
 - (B) Indented sentence
 - (C) Topic sentence
 - (D) Block sentence
16. Writing can also be seen as a process that leads to clarity.
- (A) Reading
 - (B) Messy
 - (C) Listening
 - (D) Hussy
17. An individual does not have the benefit of his or her audience's responses in
- (A) Writing
 - (B) Listening
 - (C) Speaking
 - (D) Reading
18. English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal
- (A) Pigin
 - (B) Broken
 - (C) Negro
 - (D) Written
19. Scientific description must be (A) Subjective
- (B) Narrative
 - (C) Objective
 - (D) Narrative
20. is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.
- (A) Description
 - (B) Exposition

(C) Argumentation

(D) Narration

21. "In fact" is a linker that can be used to indicate in a sentence.

(A) Contrast

(B) Beginning of an introductory paragraph

(C) Time

(D) Emphasis

22. "In brief" is used to indicate

(A) Conclusion

(B) Additional information

(C) Extra detail

(D) Time

23. The best way to learn how to write is by

(A) Listening

(B) Writing

(C) Reading

(D) Speaking

24. An informal letter can be closed with

(A) Your's sincerely

(B) Yours sincerely

(C) Yours respectively

(D) Yours faithfully

25. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as (if not more) than the content itself.

(A) Unimportant

(B) Important (C) Technical

(D) Complex

26. Which of the followings are sources of materials available to the

writer? (A) The library

(B) Group discussion

(C) Brainstorming

(D) All of the above

27. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, before writing is crucial.

(A) Planning

(B) Editing

(C) Drawing

(D) Dressing

28. A writer's information must be all except

Current

Handsome

Correct

Objective

29. Dear Rose is an example of a/an feature of a letter writing.

(A) Semi-formal

(B) Informal

(C) Formal

(D) All of the above

30. Language is a phenomenon that continued to receive attention in the world.

(A) Has

(B) Had

(C) Is

(D) Have

ANSWERS

1. D 16. B

2. C 17. A
3. A 18. D
4. A 19. C
5. B 20. B
6. B 21. D
7. C 22... A
8. D 23. B
9. B 24. B
10. **A 25. B**
11. **D 26. D**
12. D 27. A
13. C 28. B
14. A 29. B
15. C 30 A

Some options are not lettered, Study carefully...

1. Which of the following is true?

The writer's name must appear at the top of address in informal letters.

The writer's name does occasionally appear in informal letters.

The writer's name can only appear on the left hand in an informal letter.

The writer's name does not appear at the top of the address

2. In letter writing, the name of the state usually appears in the address only when the letter is ____.

sent to another state sent to

another country sent to

another local government area

sent to more than one

recipient

3. In letter writing, the date is written _ lines below the address.

one

two

three

four

4. The most common type of ending in informal letters is ____.

Yours sincerely

Yours faithfully

Yours in love

Yours in faith

5. A narrative essay should answer the question_____.

Who did what?

What happened?

What went wrong?

How do you do this?

6. One way to keep events in order when you write a narrative essay is to ____.

write about real-life events use

consistent verb tenses choose an

interesting place to write about

choose an interesting event to

write about

7. Narrative essays are best organised by ____.

time order

place order

character

order

alphabetical

order

8. What is the main reason of writing a descriptive essay?

To allow readers to grasp the writer's idea through the reader's senses of perception.

To inform the reader about technical features.

To provide the readers with scientific details.

To appeal to the readers' liking for numbers.

9. Good descriptive essay writing uses which of the following?

Precise language

Specific adjectives and nouns

Strong action verbs

All of the above

10. Which of the following sentences is most descriptive?

He ran home

He drove to school

He arrived at the house

He ran home screaming and crying

11. Good descriptive language is which of the following? frugal with words succinct extremely organised

vague

12. What is the sentence called that tells the main idea or point of view of the whole essay? topic sentence main idea funk paragraph thesis statement

13. The first rule of communication is to ____.

know your audience and adjust your style

accordingly know yourself

know yourself and the content of your

write-up none of the above

14. The central claim of an argumentative essay is called the ____.

topic

subject

thesis

idea

15. Before you write, you should _____. choose and narrow your topic write a sentence that expresses your claim both a and b none of the above

16. Simplicity in writing means essentially_____.

plainness the use of

simple words the

use of simple clauses

vagueness

17. What is the term for a document listing what is accomplished during a meeting?

Schedule

Minutes

Agenda

Meeting plan

18. ____ can help your thoughts get flowing.

Brainstorming

Revising

Publishing

Drafting

19. Identify the audience and the purpose of your writing during _____ stage.

editing

drafting

prewriting

rehearsing

20. Turning your notes into sentences and paragraphs is called _____.

revising

drafting

brainstorming

proofreading

g

21. In a good _____, all sentences work together to support the main idea.

paragraph

revision

chapter

draft

22. Which of the following is not a level of reading comprehension?

critical

inferential

liberal

literal

23. The passive language skills in English are &

speaking and writing

speaking and

listening reading and

writing reading and
listening

24. The punctuation mark “e.g.” is also known as A.
exempli gratia B. exemplify gratia C. exception graft D. exempli gratio

25. All except is used to mark off parenthetical statements.

inverted comma

comma

the dash

question

mark

26. Comprehension is a activity of effective reading
skills.

constructive

cognitive

conjunctive

connective

27. “...” on the network news as the National Award winners “...”

The punctuation mark used is an example of.

three dots

ellipses

elision

subtraction

28. The literacy language skills are reading and

writing

listening

thinking

speaking

29. Note making/taking and outlining is information techniques.

residual

refusal

recorder

reception

30. The four communicative skills of language are:
meaning, vocabulary, writing and reading
morphology, semantics, listening and
reading writing, meaning, reading and
listening listening, speaking, reading and
writing

31. Monophthongs are also called vowels.

- A. dark
- B. plain
- C. pure
- D. glides

32. The technical description of the sound segment /p/ is

- A. voiceless bilabial fricative
- B. voiceless bilabial plosive
- C. voiced bilabial plosive
- D. voiced bilabial fricative.

33. Consonant sounds are described in what order?

- A. state of the glottis, place of articulation and manner of articulation.
- B. place of articulation, state of the glottis and manner of articulation.
- C. manner of articulation, state of the glottis and place of articulation.
- D. place of articulation, manner of articulation and state of the glottis.

34. pulmonic air is used for sound production
in English.

- A. Ingressive
- B. Egressive
- C. Digressive
- D. Plutonic

35. In sentence stress, grammatical words are usually

- A. accented
- B. stressed
- C. unstressed
- D. tertiary

36. Pick the option that has /a:/ underlined in the following options.

- A. thank
- B. actor
- C. parallel
- D. part

37. Which of the following contains /ei/?

- A. rotate
- B. rarely C. miry
- D. press

38. Syllable is to stress as foot is to

- A. rhythm
- B. syllable
- C. intonation
- D. tone group

39. When a sound is nasalized, the velum is

- A. closed
- B. static

- C. lowered
- D. half-opened

40. Nasal, pharyngeal and cavities are used in speech production.

- A. palatal
- B. oral
- C. nose
- D. fortis

41. What type of sound is produced when air passes through closed vocal folds?

- A. stops
- B. voiceless sound
- C. voiced sounds
- D. closed sounds

42. is said to be articulated with greater force?

- A. Fortis
- B. Lenis
- C. Monophthong
- D. Diphthong

43. Fricatives are consonants because they are produced without interruptions as long as there is enough air in the lungs.

- A. continuant
- B. static
- C. regressive
- D. silent

44. Affricates begin as plosives and end as

- A. plosives
- B. nasals

- C. liquid
- D. fricatives

45. All vowel sounds are

- A. voiceless
- B. voiced
- C. central
- D. palatalized

46. A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called a vowel.

- A. diphthong
- B. pure
- C. triphthong
- D. nasal

47. The place of articulation for a sound that occurs when there is an interaction between the lips and teeth is

- A. bilabial
- B. velar
- C. labio-dental
- D. palatal

48. The technical description of /h/ is

- A. voiced glottal fricative
- B. voiceless glottal fricative
- C. voiceless dental fricative
- D. voiced dental fricative

49. English is language.

- A. a syllable-timed
- B. a stress-timed
- C. both syllable and stress timed

D. poly-phonological

50. The major components of phonology are

A. segmental and rhythm

B. suprasegmental and foot

C. segmentals and prosody

D. suprasegmentals and speech sound

51. The final sound in the word 'walked' is

A. /d/

B. /k/

C. /t/

D. /s/

52. The description of the final sound in the word 'rang' is nasal.

voiceless velar

voiced bilabial

voiced alveolar

voiced velar

53. The final sound in the word 'reported' is a

A. consonant

B. diphthong

C. triphthong

D. monophthong

54. The stressed syllable is in block letters. Choose the option with the appropriate stress pattern.

discontinuous

DIS

continuous dis

CON tenuous

discontinuu

OUS dis con

TIN uous

55. The stressed syllable is in block letters. Choose the option with the appropriate stress

pattern.

manageme

nt MA

nagement

ma

NAgement

mana

GEment

manage

MENT

ANSWERS

1.D

2. A

3. B

4. A

5. B

6.B

7. A

8. A

9. D

10. D

11. C

12. A

13. A

14.C

15. C

16. A

17. C

18. A

19. C

20. D

21. A

22. C

23. D

24. A

25. D

26. B

27. B

28. A

29. A

30. D

31. C

32. B

33. A

34. B

35. C

36. D

37. A

38. C

39. C

40. B

41. C

42. A

43. A

44. D

45. B

46. B

47. C

48. B

49. B

50. C

51. C

52. D

53. B

54. D

55. A

SECTION B

1. When air passes through closed larynx/epiglottis, it produces

A. Voiced

B. Voiceless

C. Silent

D. Vocal sounds

2. Another name for monothongs is ____ vowel

A. Glides

B. Pure Vowels

C. Epiglottis

D. Glottis

3. Analogies in writing are placed in the

A. in between

B. in the middle

C. in the conclusion

D. at the end

4. Which is more articulated?

A. Monophthongs

B. Diphthongs

C. Lenis

D. Fortis

5. Which of the four language skills are productive

A. Reading and writing

B. Listening and speaking

C. Writing and speaking

D. Listening and reading

6. Vowel sounds are

A. voiced

B. voiceless.

C. bilabial

D. nasal

7. The pronunciation of the word 'reported' is a _____

A. Monothong

B. Diphthong

C. Consonant

D. Triphthong

8. The following are examples of narrative essays except

A. Autobiographies

B. Report writing

C. Biographies

D. Minutes of a meeting

9. Editing is in what stage of writing?

A. Revision

B. Pre-writing

C. Writing

D. Post Writing

10. Writing is a _____

A. Process

B. Outcome

C. Product

D. Produce

11. The title of an essay is all these except one

- A. Sentence
- B. Letter
- C. Paragraph
- D. Story**

12. The best way to writing is

- A. Speaking**
- B. Writing
- C. Listening
- D. Reading

13. _____ and _____ are types of reading

- A. Deductive and inductive
- B. General and Specific
- C. Input and Output
- D. Intensive and Extensive**

14. The _____ of report writing are

- A. Observation, procedure, discussion, conclusion
- B. Procedure, observation, discussion, conclusions**
- C. Observation, procedure, conclusion, discussion
- D. Procedure, observation, conclusion, discussion

15. There are _____ monothongs

A. 12

B. 8

C. 10

D. 14

16. English sounds are produced by ___ pulmonic airstream mechanism

A. Egressive

B. Ingressive

C. Digressive

D. Regressive

17. Chess is a game between two players. There are 32 chess pieces with each player having sixteen pieces each that is either white or black.

The pieces are 1 king, 1 queen, 2 bishop, 2 rook, 2 knight and 8 pawns. This is an example of paragraph by _____

A. Paragraph development using specific reasoning

B. Paragraph development using specific details

C. Paragraph development using specific illustration

D. Paragraph development using specific example

18. Writing is a process

A. Resoursive

B. Straitjacket

C. Recursive

D. Rebound

19. Which of the following is pronounced forcefully

A. larynx

B. monothongs

C. pharynx

D. Diphthongs

20. Which is the odd one out

A. Phrase

B. Word

C. Sentence

D. Paragraph

21. The ed at the end of walked is pronounced

A. /t/

B. /d/

C. /k/

D. /m/

22. What is the stress pattern of Discontinuous?

A. Passive

B. Active

C. Mild

D. Acute

23. What type of essay makes use of the word “persuasive”.

A. Argumentative

B. Expository

C. Descriptive

D. Narrative

24. The following are considered in writing except

A. Author

B. Reader

C. Construction

D. Purpose

25. English language makes use of..

A. Stress

B. Syllable.

C. Stress and syllable.

D. Sound and Stress

26. Which of the following has the /t/ sound

A. Timeless

B. pestle

C. hustle

D. bustle

27. The holiday I can never forget is an example of _____ essay

A. Narrative

B. Descriptive

C. Expository

D. Argumentative

28. Writing is divided into ____ stages

A. four

B. five

C. three

D. two

29. Transitional markers are used in _____

A. Paragraph development

B. Emphasis

C. Declaration

D. Persuasion

30. Dear Rose is used in _____ letter

A. Formal

B. Informal

C. Semi-formal

D. Informal and Semi-formal

31. What kind of essay is "the story of my life"

A. Narrative

B. Descriptive

C. Expository

D. Argumentative

32. Which are literacy skills?

A. Writing and Speaking

B. Reading and Writing

C. Listening and Speaking

D. Reading and Speaking

33. The sound at the end of the word "worked" is

A. /ed/

B. /t/

C. /d/

D. /e/

34. Another name for diphthongs is _____

A. Glides

B. Pure Vowel

C. Labio-dental

D. Fricative

35. /P/ is _____

A. voiced bilabial plosive

B. Voiceless bilabial plosive

C. Voiced bilabial fricative

D. Voiceless bilabial fricative

36. Which of the following is true

A. Writer's name is written before the address

B. Writer's name is not necessary

C. Writer's name is written at the end

D. Writer's name is written at the top left corner

37. Yours faithfully is used in

A. Semiformal letter

B. Formal letter

C. Informal letter

D. All of the above

38. The date in the address of a letter is written after how many lines

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

39. Formal and informal letters are different in

A. Format only

B. Format and style

C. Format and language

D. Style only

40. Letters can be written in _____ style

A. Block

B. Indented

C. Block and Indented

D. Recursive

41. The g in rang is a

A. Voiced velar plosive

B. Voiceless alveolar plosive

C. Voiced alveolar fricative

D. Voiced bilabial nasal

42. Which is necessary in informal letter

A. Writer's address

B. Inside addresses

C. Outside address

D. Side address

43. Reading is a ??? skill

A. Productive

B. Receptive

C. Predetermined

D. Predictive

44. When the address, date, salutation is at the left margin, it is called ____ block

A. Margin

B. Left

C. Right

D. Middle

45. A format where the address, date and complimentary close is written on the left margin is

A. full block

B. half block

C. page block

D. left block

46. It isn't appropriate to write date in formal letter as 1/2/2021

A. It isn't a valid date

B. It means different things in different countries

C. It is not the same in Nigeria and USA

D. All of the above

47. Syllable is to stress as foot is to....

- A. Intonation
- B. Rhyme
- C. Tone
- D. Syllable**

48. A form of essay that creates an image of an event, person or situation in words is?

- A. narrative
- B. descriptive**
- C. expository
- D. argumentative

49. The two types of paragraphing

- A. Conventional and block**
- B. Simple and complex
- C. Unconventional and conventional
- D. All of the above

50. Brainstorming is a _____ skill

- A. Pre-writing**
- B. Post-writing
- C. Writing
- D. Editing

51. _____ are receptive skills

A. Reading and writing

B. Speaking and listening

C. Reading and listening

D. Writing and speaking

52. If TS means Topic Sentence then SS means _____

A. Simple Sentence

B. Supreme Sentence

C. Supporting sentence

D. Supportive Sentence

53. Writing is a _____ process that leads to clarity

A. Hussy

B. Hasty

C. Pressy

D. Messy

54. Writing is a -----

A. Process

B. Possession

C. Product

D. Order

55. 'These two are 'important ' in phonology

- A. Rhythm and prosody
- B. Sounds and speech making
- C. para-linguistics and semantics

D. Intonation and Rhythm

56. Passive skills are

- A. Listening and speaking
- B. Writing and reading

C. Reading and listening

D. Writing and reading

57. _____ are sources of materials useful for a writer

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Group discussion
- C. Library

D. All of the above

58. Which of the following letter has a dual nationality ?

- A. Formal letter
- B. Informal letter

C. Semi-formal letter

D. Formal and Semi-formal letter

59. Revising is done at what stage of writing

- A. Prewriting

B. Writing

C. Post-writing

D. Brainstorming

60. In pronunciation of nasal sounds the velum is ____

A. Static

B. Closed

C. Open

D. Half opened

61. Which of the following letters does not require recipient's address?

A. Formal letter

B. Informal letter

C. Formal and Informal

D. Semi-formal

62. The writing phases are _____

A. Prewriting, writing and rewriting

B. Brainstorming, writing, editing

C. Editing, Re-writing and Re-visiting

D. Prewriting, writing and editing

63. The first sentence of a paragraph starts on a new line and the central idea of the paragraph is summed up in the sentence called _____

A. Topic sentence

B. Supporting sentence

- C. Passive sentence
- D. Concluding sentence

64. A detailed description of a person's life written by another person is a _____

- A. Biographies
- B. Autobiographies**
- C. Fictions
- D. Non-Fictions

65. The best way to write is by _____

- A. Deducing
- B. Infering
- C. Writing
- D. Speaking**

66. The story of my life is an example of ___ essay

- A. Descriptive
- B. Narrative**
- C. Expository
- D. Argumentative

67. A female person that plays comedy is called _____

- A. Comedienne**
- B. Comedianne
- C. Comedian

D. Comedieness

68. The best way to write is

A. Speaking

B. Writing

C. Listening

D. Infering

69. A short novel is a _____

A. Prose

B. Story

C. Article

D. Novella

70. Which of the following genre of literature uses most comparison?

A. Prose

B. Poetry

C. Drama

D. Prose and Drama

71. Tripartite stages of writing are _____

A. Writing, Editing and Rewriting

B. Rewriting, Post-writing and Brainstorming

C. Prewriting, Writing and Rewriting

D. Prewriting, Writing and Revisiting

72. The 2 types of Paragraphs are

A. Simple and Complex

B. Block and Conventional

C. Conventional and Unconventional

D. Conventional and Complex

73. How many lines after address before date is written?

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

74. Difference between informal and semiformal letter is

A. Recipient address

B. Writer's address

C. Salutation

D. Subscription

75. What type of essay talks about writing a subject

A. Expository

B. Narrative

C. Descriptive

D. Argumentative

76. What are the active skills ?

A. Writing and listening

B. Reading and speaking

C. Reading and listening

D. Writing and speaking

77. Literacy skills are ... and

A. Reading and Writing

B. Speaking and Writing

C. Listening and Speaking

D. Listening and Reading

78. _____ is an indirect comparison

A. Simile

B. Metaphor

C. Irony

D. Personification

79. The central character who is the focus of interest is the _____

A. Antagonist

B. Protagonist

C. Villain

D. All of the above

80. _____ is the peak of all other language skills

A. Writing

B. Speaking

C. Listening

D. Reading

81. /z/

A. Cats

B. Bags

C. Jigsaw

82. Fricative constants which are pronounced without obstruction of the nasal cavity due to sufficient amount of air

A. Continual

B. Static

C. Silent

83. All vowels are _____

A. Voiced

B. Voiceless

84. The central idea of a paragraph is summed in the _____

A. Topical sentence B. Topic Sentence C. Title sentence D. subject matter

85. _____ are used to join sentences or part of sentence to make them coherent
A. Linking expressions B. Conjunctions C. Transitional words or phrases D. Part of speech

86. A literary work that uses irony and sarcasm to criticize the ills of the

society is ____ A. metaphor B. allusion C. satire D. parable

87. The longest sub-generic mode of prose-fiction is ____ A. novella B. novelette C. novel D. short story

88. ____ is a type of correspondence A. Prose writing B. Letter writing C. Essay writing D. Composition

89. ____ is the process of codifying one's thought such that another person is able to share one's experience A. Listening B. Speaking C. Writing D.

Reading

90. ____ and ____ are Post writing activities A. Editing and Revising B. Clustering and Editing C. Revising and Brainstorming D. Clustering and Brainstorming

91. All but one is not an example of an essay A. Narrative B. Descriptive C. Complimentary D. Expository

92. An essay that is intended to make the reader know what he/she does not know about a phenomenon A. Descriptive B. Narrative C. Argumentative D. Expository

93. A body of facts written down for preservation is called a/an ____ A. record B. report C. expository D. expose

94. The purpose of report includes all but one of the following A. explaining B. informing C. documenting D. implementing

95. Which of the following is good for reading a newspaper A. scanning B. extensive reading C. intensive reading D. skimming

96. Which of the following is a factor that impedes effective study habits A. conducive learning environment B. lack of rest and inadequate sleep C. access to study materials D. positive attitude to learning

97. ____ and ____ are literacy skills A. listening and reading B. reading and writing C. listening and speaking D. speaking and writing

98. _____ opens with the author's assertion of the most important part of the reasoning A. Descriptive Paragraph B. Inductive Paragraph C.

Expository Paragraph D. Deductive Paragraph

99. That a paragraph must be contained with one main idea or topic adheres to the law of _____ A. singularity of idea B. unity C. topicality D. centrality

100. _____ and _____ are the two dominant literary devices and language styles adopted by writers to send across their messages A. narrative technique and point of view B. fiction and non-fiction C. allegory and metaphor D. simple narrative and complex verse

101. Essays, journal articles, chapters in books, journalists' reports and articles are sub-generic modes of _____ A. fictional writings B. socio-political writings C. satirical writing D. prose writing

102. The use of symbolism, imagery and figure of speech is predominant in _____ A. Poetry B. Prose C. Play D. Drama

103. Business letters are sub-generic modes of _____ A. formal letter B. informal letter C. office letter D. semi-formal letter

104. _____ essentially combine to form paragraph A. words B. phrases C. clauses D. sentences

105. Another name for Argumentative essay A. Persuasive essay B. Objective essay C. Subjective essay D. Opposing sides

106.

1. Which essay is used to redress?

- a. petition
- b. Argumentative essay**
- c. letter
- d. None of the above**

2. Which of these is not a Narrative form of writing?

- a. Biography
- b. Minute of Meeting
- c. Autobiography
- d. Report Writing

3. English is____?

- a. polyphonological
- b. syllable-timed
- c. stress-timed
- d. syllable- and stress-timed

4: In sentence stress, grammatical words are usually _____?

A. Accented

B. Stressed

C. Unstressed

D. Syllabic

5. _____ is an overview of a piece of writing /or a book?

A. Review

B. Report

C. Essay

D. Narrative

6. Essay has how many parts

(A). Two

(B).

Three **(C)**

Four

(D) Five

7. Stress pattern in

Discontinuous A.)

DIScontinuous

B.)

disCONTinuous

C.)

disconTInuous

D.)

discontiNUOUS

8. An essay that needs detailed explanation is (A)Descriptive

(B)Narrative

(C) Expository

(D) Argumentative

ve

9. is it not allowed to write date as 12/05/2005.

A. It has no meaning in some countries

B. It has different meaning in different countries

C. **none of the above**

10: A question on Place, State and Manner of articulation

11: In the word “reported” the final sound is a

A. Monothong

B. Diphthong

C. Consonant

D. Triphthong

12. A good descriptive essay must be A.

B. succinct

C. extremely organized

13. Scientific explanation should be

A. Objective

B. Subjective

C. Narrative

14. Monophthongs are also called

A. Glide

B. Pure

15. In the word “walked”, the final sound is

A. /d/

B. /t/

C. /s/

16: The use of words... is

(A)Unity

(B)Econo

my

17. Which of the following is not required for an effective writing

A. Discipline

B. Contextual

knowledge C. Option

A and B

18. Full meaning of e.g is

A. Exempli gratia

B. Exempli gratiation

C. Example

grouping D. All of

the above

19 _____ is not a core language skills?

A. Speaking

B. Writing

C. Reasoning

D. Reading

20 _____ and _____ are productive skills

A. Writing, listening

B. Reading, writing

C. Speaking, listening

D. Speaking, writing

21 In writing, avoiding the use of unnecessary words while also providing detailed information is called _____

A. Simplicity

B. Economy

C. Coherence

D. Emphasis

22: Stress pattern in Management

A. MAnagement

B. maNAgeMENT

C. manageMENT

D. manaGEment

23. Writing is a _____

A. Purpose

B. Process

C. Litigation

24. Something something the hay...summer is as damp as the air...is what type of essay

Descriptive

Narrative

Expository

25: What can be used to introduce a quote asides 'quotation marks'? A.) Bracket

B.) Colon

C.)

Comma

D.)

26. The punctuation 'e.g' is

Exempli gratia

...

.....

.....

27: The sentence with the central idea in a paragraph is called (not exactly like this but something around it)

Topic statement

Topic sentence

....

28. What are also called gliding sounds?

A. Monothongs

B. Consonant

C. Diphthongs

29: Something is plosives and

Fractives

Plosives

Nasals

30. Scientific description is an example of

Subjective

Objective

31. Stress in discontinuous

PLATO

DIScontinuo

us

disCONTinuou

s

disconTINuou

s

discontinUOU

S

32: Which is most used for informal letters

Your's

sincerely

Yours

sincerely

Yours

faithfully

33. What's /h/ sound?

Ans: voiceless glottal fricative

34. The writers name is at the left side of the top of the address

(A)The writer's name is after the date

(B) The writers name is not at the top of the address **(C) Option A and B**

(D) None of the above

35. Which of the following is used to expand on a topic (A) Supporting statements

(B)

(C)

(D)

38. Which of these is the odd one?

(A)Word

(B)Phrases

(C)Paragrap

hs

(D)Sentenc

es

39. Science has said it, the earth is over 2 billion years old.

(A)Expository

(B)Narrative

(C)Descriptive

(D)Argumentati

ve

40. Part of effective writing

is ____?

(A)Taxonomy

(B)Tautolog

y

(C)Autono

my

(D)ECONO

MY

41: The acronym for marking of essays?

(A)3RQS

(B)COE

(C)COEM

A

PLATO

43: When the lips and teeth meet during sound production, it is ____?

(A) Velum

(B) Bilabial

(C) LABIO-DENTAL

(D) Palatal

44. /a:/

(A) Parallel

el

(B) PART

45. Topic can be written in all except ____?

(A) LETTER

(B) Paragraph

h

(C) Sentence

(D) Story

46: When a sound is nasalized, what happens to the velum

A. Lowered

B. Closed

C half opened

47. Writing about life of a person achievement of the dead and living is ____?

A. Bibliography

B. Autobiography

C. Biography

D. None of the
above

48. Essay is ____?

PLATO

(A)Continuous broken
communication (B)Continuous
prose work (C)Discontinuous
prose work

49: **P**roduction of sounds in English

- A. Eggressive
- B. Ingressive
- C. Plutonic
- D. All of the above

50. Which essay shows .. in a knowledgeable way.

- (A)Expository
- (B)Descriptive
- (C)Argumentative
- (D)Narrative

51. Arrangements of consonants

Ans: *state of the glottis, place of articulation , manner of
articulation.*

52: As syllables is to stress, foot is to ___

- A. Syllabus
- B. Intonation

C. Tone something....

D.....

53. /p/

A. Voiced and bilabial plosives

B. Voiceless and bilabial plosives

C. Voiceless and bilabial fricative.

PLATO

D. Voiced and bilabial fricative

54 -- English like spoken English could be formal or informal

A. written

B. pidgin

C. broken

Etc

55. Writing is a - process that leads to clarity

A. hessy

B messy

56. Fricative consonants are also known as sounds because air is produced

From

the lungs without obstruction

A. Silen

t

B. Voice

d

C regressive

D:

57. Which of the following is a productive skill

A reading

B listening

C speaking

D:

58. Which is the correct subscription for an informal

letter A: Your? Faithfully

B. Yours Sincerely

C. Yours sincerely

D. Yours Sincerely

59. a major piece of writing on a topic or article

is

A. Essay

B. Comprehension

C None

60: A que on management of words and expression for effective communication
Ans: Economy

61. The sound /p/ is a ___

a) voiceless plosive bilabial

b) voiced plosive bilabial

c) voiceless fricative

d) voiced fricative

THREE

- 1) All except one is a technique that is adopted by students to wade through different levels of assessment (a) Ineffectual cramming (b) effectual studying (c) mnemonic (d) recitation
- 2) _____ aids recall (a) note taking (b) note making (c) recitation (d) review
- 3) In written comprehension, _____ aids memorability (a) summary (b) note taking (c) note making (d) review
- 4) The essence of any language is to achieve _____ (a) communication (b) composition (c) comprehension (d) understanding
- 5) We spend 45% of our time for listening (a) True (b) False (c) Uncertain (d) A and B
- 6) All but one is not a purpose of listening (a) for information processing (b) for articulation (c) for inferences (d) for narrations
- 7) Analytical listening is otherwise called _____ listening (a) Attitudinal (b) Appreciative (c) Critical (d) Pencil
- 8) The study of sound units is called _____ (a) Phonetics (b) Phonology

(c)Syntax (d)Morphology

- 9) You have been asked to write a letter to your father who is the Governor of Kwara State, What letter will you write to him
(a)formal (b)informal (c)semi — formal (d)former
- 10) The first step in feature writing is to understand your _____
(a) self (b)friends (c)associates (d)readers
- 11) When a poet centers his compositions on the deeds of a warrior, it is a/an ____ (a)epic (b)ode (c)dirge (d)elegy
- 12) When a poet centers his composition on the death of a person, it is ____ (a)epic (b)ode (c)dirge (d)elegy
- 13) A short novel is called ____ (a)novel (b)novella (c)author (d)orthodox
- 14) A writer of a play is called a ____ (a)novel (b)novella (c)author (d)playwright
- 15) Opinions articles are comments based on personal opinion, Is this assertion correct? (a)incorrect (b)correct (c)I don't know (d)I know but I'm sure
- 16) The best way to write a news story is to ____ (a)make the paragraph long to accommodate details (b)put it in loaded big language (c)keep it simple and short (d)keep it straightforward
- 17) ____ is essential for mass communication to take place
(a)computer (b)radio (c)facebook (d)mass media
- 18) Information and Media are inseparable (a>false (b>true (c)I don't

know (d)I can guess

19) Timeliness is important in news reporting (a>true (b>false (c)I know it (d)I don'tknow

20) ___refers to the series of related events that make up a single story (a)conflict (b)plot (c)theme (d)symbolic

PLATO

- 21) A character whose evil actions are important to the plot
(a) antagonist (b) protagonist (c) villain (d) fiat
- 22) A report is ____ (a) narrative (b) argumentative (c) descriptive
(d) expository
- 23) Extemporaneous delivery entails ____ (a) speech delivered
without preparation (b) speech delivered while deliberation
(c) speech delivered through reading (d) speech that speaks to the
points in the outline
- 24) Writing is a/an ____ skill (a) receptive skill (b) productive skill
(c) oracy skill (d) literary skill
- 25) A topic sentence is the sentence which ____ (a) reveals the writer
attitude to the subject matter (b) contains the central idea of the
paragraph (c) defines the scope and content of the essay (d) defines
the scope and styles of the essay
- 26) The process of writing involves ____ (a) prewriting—writing
— editing (b) prewriting—writing and reviewing (c) writing—
pre writing—post writing (d) a and b are correct
- 27) The three phases of writing involves ____ (a) pre—writing—
writing—reciting (b) pre—writing—writing and re-writing (c) pre
writing—post writing—reviewing (d) writing—pre writing—
post writing
- 28) All but one is not an essential feature of proper planning for
effective and purposeful writing (a) purpose (b) knowing your
audience (c) keeping your view (d) subjectiveness

- 29) A detailed description of one's life (a)Biography
(b)Autobiography(c)Autographs(d)Authorization
- 30) Which of the following is a lyrical poem (a)ballad (b)ode
(c)lullaby (d)elegy
- 31) A section of a piece of writing made up of a group of sentences

PLATO

- with common idea of a single subject is _____ (a) central idea
(b) central development (c) sub title (d) paragraph
- 32) The analysis of five structures of paragraphs, the relationship between a topic sentence and supporting sentences, carefully organize ideas through the use of _____ (a) emphasis (b) organization (c) mechanical accuracy (d) transitional markers
- 33) The first sentence of a paragraph starts on a new line and the central idea of the paragraph is a _____ (a) body title (b) heading (c) main sentence (d) topic sentence
- 34) An inductive paragraph is called _____ oriented (a) deductive (b) convincing (c) confusing (d) conclusion
- 35) A writer must be concerned with one _____ or topic (a) title (b) sub title (c) heading (d) main idea
- 36) The appropriate use of transitions in paragraph development is for the purpose of _____ (a) clarity (b) completeness (c) unity (d) coherence
- 37) _____ are units or building blocks of an essay (a) sentences (b) topic sentences (c) main idea (d) paragraphs
- 38) A paragraph must show evidence of a reasonable development of a _____ (a) central idea (b) main idea (c) main point (d) central point
- 39) _____ are words and phrases used to join sentences or parts of sentences to make them more coherent (a) mixed reaction

- (b) understanding words (c) linkage words (d) transitional markers
- 40) Writing is a more concrete skill in terms of _____ compared to the other three skills (a) forms (b) structure (c) function (d) utility
- 41) The organizational pattern of writing is dictated by the _____ and _____ type of writing (a) form and style (b) style and structure (c) structure and functions (d) purpose and type

- 42) All but one is not part of the three conventions in drama
(a)tragedy (b)comedy (c)tragic –comedy (d)playwright
- 43) It is very important that whatever type a paragraph is, it has to obey four laws, which is correct (a)unity, development, coherence, emphasis (b)writing, listening, reading and speaking (c)unity, power, emphasis, completeness (d)completeness, coherence, unity, emphasis
- 44) ____ usually signals the beginning of the end of the story
(a)suspense (b)conflict (c)plot (d)climax
- 45) In Writing, ____ and ____ are two distinct processes (a)revising and reading (b)listening and reading (c)editing and writing (d)revising and editing
- 46) ____ images appeal to the sense of taste (a)kinesthetic (b)tactile (c)thermal (d)gustatory
- 47) ____ is a fourteen line poem (a)epic (b)ballad (c)ode (d)sonnet
- 48) The style of a recipient can be blocked or ____ (a)formal (b)informal (c)slate (d)slant
- 49) When ideas in a paragraph are arranged in a clear logical order, then it satisfies the characteristics of ____ (a)unity (b)emphasis (c)correctness (d)coherence
- 50) All but one is not a characteristics of paragraph (a)unity (b)emphasis (c)correctness (d)topic message
- 51) Essay has how many parts (a)4 (b)5 (c)6 (d)3

52) ___is report writing (a)descriptive (b)expository
(c)argumentative (d)narrative

53) ___is the type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at
work (a)letter writing (b)essay writing (c)report writing
(d)creative writing

PLATO

- 54) The main purpose of writing is to ____ (a)pre —
inform (b)enlighten (c)expose (d)inform
- 55) ____ is not an example of non — fiction in prose writing
(a)chapters in books (b)reports (c)articles (d)bibliographies
- 56) Novelist who explore thematic options are called _____
(a)subjective novelist (b)objective novelist (c)progressive novelist
(d)emergent novelist
- 57) ____ get complicated after its introduction to the reader and
when suspense can no longer be used (a)climax (b)tune (c)stage
(d)conflict
- 58) The highest form of narrative technique is the _____
(a) omnipotence (b)omnipresence (c)literal (d)omniscience
- 59) An author uses ____ to present an event that had occurred in the
past (a)flashlight (b)flat battery (c)flash back (d)flashback
- 60) All but one is a feature of the three genre of Literature
(a)characters (b)setting (c)conflict (d)dialogue
- 61) ____ images appeals to the sense of taste (a)olfactory
(b)kinesthetic (c)auditory (d)gustatory
- 62) ____ images appeal to the sense of smell (a)auditory
(b)kinesthetic (c)gustatory (d)olfactory
- 63) All except one is not a type of Irony (a)verbal (b)situational
(c)dramatic (d)satirical
- 64) Where a speech reveals the thoughts of the actor, then it is

called____(a)monologue (b)dialogue

- 65) What distinguishes creative writing from all other types of writing (a)the use of tune (b)the use of speech (c)manners and structure (d)use ofimagination
- 66) The most difficult, tasking and demanding literacy skill is the

PLATO

- ___ (a) listening (b) reading (c) speaking (d) writing
- 67) ___ is a technique which involves generating new ideas on the topic (a) outlining (b) note taking (c) note making (d) brainstorming
- 68) Revising and editing are ___ processes (a) writing (b) pre writing (c) semi writing (d) post writing
- 69) ___ refers to the pattern of arrangement of the syllables in each line of poetry (a) syllabi (b) lines (c) systems (d) rhythm
- 70) Poetry simply means a work of literature expressed in ___ form (a) super (b) verse (c) stanzas (d) metrical
- 71) The use of imagery, symbolism and figures of speech is predominant in which genre of Literature (a) drama (b) prose (c) melodramatic (d) drama
- 72) Comparisons in poetry are used as ___ and ___ of objects in the mind of the poet (a) misrepresentation and representation (b) values and fictions (c) fictions and non — fictions (d) analogies and representations
- 73) Shade is a snake in the green. This is an example of which figure of speech (a) simile (b) personification (c) euphemism (d) metaphor
- 74) Poetry are written in ___ and ___ (a) rhythm and rhytm (b) verse and syllables (c) syllables and stress (d) verse and stanza
- 75) Styles in novel has ___ dimensions (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 2
- 76) All the following except ___ is not element of a good letter

(a) paragraphing (b) content and concord (c) grammatical coherence (d) unity and emphasis

77) The content of a letter is dictated by the writing _____

(a) dictation (b) decision (c) decisiveness (d) task

78) All but one is not true about the appropriate placing of title of a

PLATO

- letter (a) It could be written in bold print (b) not underlined while written in bold print (c) written in lower case and underlined (d) italicized
- 79) “Consequently” is used to _____ (a) indicate additional explanation (b) indicate examples (c) indicate contrast (d) indicate logical relationship
- 80) The style of the recipient in letter writing can be blocked or slanted (a) true (b) false (c) maybe (d) partly false
- 81) An imaginary writing done by means of story-telling is _____ (a) essay (b) creative telling (c) novel (d) prose
- 82) A writer that describe and narrates imaginary events in a story as though they are real is a (a) essay writing (b) report writing (c) letter writing (d) creative writing
- 83) The starting point of any writing is _____ (a) the choice of words (b) the choice of transition words (c) the choice of paragraph (d) the choice of a suitable topic
- 84) When the ideas in a paragraph are logically arranged, it satisfies the rule of _____ (a) emphasis (b) unity (c) understanding (d) coherence
- 85) Supporting sentences are the other sentences which expand the _____ (a) heading (b) topic (c) ending (d) body
- 86) The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the _____ sentence (a) main (b) body (c) title (d) topic
- 87) _____ is a central idea contained in a literary piece of writing

(a)climax (b)setting (c)tune(d)theme

88) The first stage of writing process is____(a)re-writing (b)post writing (c)writing (d)pre — writing

89) ___is the device used for making words, phrases and

PLATO

- sentences connect logically (a)unity (b)emphasis (c)mechanical accuracy (d)cohesion
- 90) ___is the record of events of a group of people 9a)minutes (b)factual write up (c)news (d)record
- 91) Reports has___essential parts (a)4 (b)5 9c)6 (d)3
- 92) ___type of reports are written to set down facts (a)business reports (b)news report (c)experimental reports (d)investigative reports
- 93) ___is a critical evaluation, assessment and appraisal of any phenomenon (a)test (b)facts (c)principle (d)review
- 94) A very good step towards a good review is the____(a)cross carpeting (b)adoption of methods (c)critical assessment (d)having first hand encounter
- 95) Minutes are written in____speech (a)past (b)direct (c)present (d)reported
- 96) The structure of a report depends largely on its____(a)styles (b)methods (c)forms (d)purpose
- 97) Reports can range from all the following except____(a)pages (b)volumes (c)paragraphs (d)structure
- 98) The structure of speech writing reveals____components (a)7 (b)8 (c)9 (d)5
- 99) The introductory paragraph of a good introduction includes the following except____(a)must introduce the topic of the study (b)must indicate the structure (c)must state the thesis of the essay

(d)state the disposition of the article

100) Words that makes sentence awkward and interrupt the flow of a piece of writing (a)progressive (b)retrogressive (c)retrogressive (d)redundant

PLATO

- 101) ___ is a group of words written as a sentence but does not contain a main clause (a) phrases (b) sentences (c) linking words (d) fragment
- 102) ___ are actual compendium of technical words of a particular field, topic or profession (a) register (b) order (c) slices (d) jargons
- 103) ___ is the practice by a poet to suggest meanings by painting the picture of issues being explored in a particular poem (a) Imagery (b) Syllogism (c) Euphemism (d) Symbolism
- 104) “Similarly” is used to indicate ___ (a) beginning (b) time (c) emphasis (d) logical relationship
- 105) There are ___ methods of developing paragraphs (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 4
- 106) ___ paragraphs strategy involves the exemplification of what has been presented in the main ideas (a) paragraphs development through specific details (b) paragraphs development through specific illustration (c) paragraph development through giving specificity (d) paragraphs development through giving specific examples
- 107) All the following except one is not a characteristics of effective writing (a) simplicity (b) clarity (c) correctness (d) indecipherability
- 108) If you write to impress, it will always be bad, if you write to express, it will always be good (a) false (b) sometimes true (c) partly true (d) true
- 109) There are ___ speech delivery types (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 4 (d) 5

110) ___involves reading of portions of a text to ascertain suitability
(a)intensive (b)extensive (c)skimming(d)scanning

ANSWERS

1. A

PLATO

2. A

3. A

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. D

11. A

12. D

13. B

14. D

15. B

16. C

17. D

18. B

19. A

20. B

21. C

22. A

23. D

PLATO

24. B

25. B

26. A

27. B

28. D

29. A

30. B

31. D

32. D

33. D

34. D

35. D

36. D

37. D

38. D

39. D

40. D

41. D

42. D

43. D

44. D

45. D

PLATO

46. D

47. D

48. D

49. D

50. D

51. D

52. D

53. D

54. D

55. D

56. D

57. D

58. D

59. D

60. D

61. D

62. D

63. D

64. D

65. D

66. D

67. D

PLATO

68. D

69. D

70. D

71. D

72. D

73. D

74. D

75. D

76. D

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81. D

82. D

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84. D

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88. D

89. D

PLATO

90. D

91. D

92. D

93. D

94. D

95. D

96. D

97. D

98. D

99. D

100. D

101. D

102. D

103. D

104. D

105. D

106. D

107. D

108. D

109. D

110. D

PLATO

SECTION A

- 1) There are ___ speech sounds in English (a)24 (b)30 (c)44 (d)48
- 2) Which of the following letters have dual nationality (a)informal (b)formal (c)semi formal (d)All of the above
- 3) A person who writes a book is called ___ (a)novelist (b)playwright (c)dramatist (d)author
- 4) Writing is an arduous task but can be simplified adopting ___ (a)easy writing (b)blended writing (c)free writing (d)none of the above
- 5) The first stage in writing is ___ (a)pre-writing (b)writing (c)re-writing (d)post writing
- 6) ___ is a short composition that consists of a group of sentences (a)essay (b)writing (c)reading (d)paragraphs
- 7) A topic sentence begins at ___ (a)beginning (b)middle (c)end (d)all of the above
- 8) Essay writing consist of ___ parts (a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)5
- 9) ___ language skill is both an interaction and a process (a)reading (b)writing (c)listening (d)speaking
- 10) Essay organization involves ___ and ___ (a)main and topic (b)gist and catchy (c)writing and re-writing (d)sentences and paragraphs
- 11) All except one is not a problem affecting effective oral communication (a)ungrammatically (b)rhetorical problems

(c)delivery problems (d)associativeproblems

12) There are___diphthongs in English (a)8 (b)12 (c)16 (d)24

13) A type of delivery where the speaker delivers with the aid of a prepared note is___(a)Reading (b)Extemporaneous (c)Memorized

PLATO

(d)Impromptu

- 14) ___delivery is used in dramatic performance (a)televised delivery (b)memorized delivery (c)impromptu delivery (d)discussion delivery
- 15) ___and___are crucial components of the writing process (a)revising and rewriting (b)revising and scrutinizing (c)revising and editing (d)none of the above
- 16) ___involves re — writing a paper by working on what has already been done (a)revisiting (b)reviewing (c)revising (d)shuffling
- 17) In revising sentences, one should evaluate ___and ___ (a)words and clauses (b)clauses and morphemes (c)sentences and clauses (d)sentences and paragraphs
- 18) Which type of letter is written to close associates in business (a)formal (b)informal (c)semi formal (d)non formal
- 19) ___concerns the drastic rise and fall in pitch of utterances (a)morphemes (b)phonemes (c)intonation (d)syllable
- 20) There are ___monothongs in English (a)8 (b)12 (c)16 (d)24
- 21) ___ phonology is an aspect which concerns the identification, classification and production of varying sounds unit under speech production (a)supra — segmental (b)para — segmental (c)segmental (d)semantics
- 22) Diphthongs are otherwise called ___ (a)pure vowels (b)human vowels (c)placed vowels (d)glides

23) ___ is the primary skill of oracy (a)listening (b)speaking
(c)reading (d)writing

24) Consonant sounds are classified into and (a)pure and normal
vowels (b)zip and placed vowels (c)voiced and voiceless (d)active
and passive

PLATO

- 25) The major area of pronunciation is called____(a)syntax
(b)stress (c)intonation (d)articulation
- 26) Adequate mastery of speech sounds is helpful to_____language
skills (a)listening (b)reading (c)writing (d)speaking
- 27) All but one is not an essential pre —listening habits (a)prediction
(b)drawing inferences (c)repetition(d)skimming
- 28) ___and levels of listening and predominant in the classroom
(a)attentive and partial (b)attentive and subjective (c)attentive and
minor (d)attentive andanalytical
- 29) Good lecture delivery should consist of all except_____
- (a) reasons (b)comparisons (c)exemplifications (d)main purpose
- 30) Which level of listening involves paying attention to details for
proper evaluation of the lack of message (a)attentive (b)retentive
(c)marginal (d)analytical
- 31) ___is usually a reports discussed in the law court (a)meetings
(b)minutes (c)proceedings (d)tribunals
- 32) Reports of meetings held by social groups and corporate
bodies are (a)factual (b)valence (c)prorogations (d)minutes
- 33) Minutes are usually written in speech (a)direct (b)indirect
(c)non —direct (d)passive
- 34) Reports of minutes begin with____(a)heading (b)label
(c)address (d)title
- 35) ___research reports obtain data from groups(a)Qualitative

(b)Quantitative (c)Correlational (d)Field

36) The main disadvantages of reading delivery is that it is _____

(a)difficult to note (b)difficult to comprehend (c)difficult to actualize (d)difficult to sustain audience attention

37) ___delivery is the most recommendable type (a)reading

PLATO

- (b)impromptu (c)discussion (d)extemporaneous
- 38) The first stage in learning and skill acquisition is____(a)focusing
(b)listening (c)noting (d)deciphering
- 39) The first process of listening is____(a)focusing (b)noting
(c)receiving (d)accepting
- 40) Which type of tense are usually used in Reports (a)present
(b)past (c)present continuous (d)future
- 41) ____is the documentation of what is heard and said (a)essay
(b)letter (c)minutes (d)reports
- 42) Experimental reports can either be controlled or _____
(a) uncontrolled (b)permissive (c)flow (d)correlational
- 43) What is the purpose of writing? (a)to speculate (b)to speak
(c)to read (d)to inform
- 44) All but one is not a principle of good paragraph writing (a)unity
(b)brevity (c)emphasis (d)coherence
- 45) ____ must be achieved within sentences that make up a
paragraph in a text (a)unity (b)organization (c)emphasis
(d)coherence
- 46) The combination of sentences form____(a)essay (b)article
(c)writing (d)paragraph
- 47) A person who writes drama is called a____(a)playwright
(b)pseudonym (c)novelist (d)character
- 48) The sequential arrangement of event in a story is called _____

(a) style (b)plot (c)setting(d)character

- 49) Which of the following genre uses the highest level of literary elements and comparison (a)prose (b)poetry (c)drama (d)all of the above

PLATO

- 50) ___ is the connection between the writer and the reader
(a) speaking (b) writing (c) reading (d) listening
- 51) The arrangement of message in a logical and readable manner is ___
(a) planning (b) controlling (c) piloting (d) organization
- 52) Paragraphs combine to form ___
(a) article (b) essay (c) letter
(d) preview
- 53) One of the following is not an element of good organization
(a) unity (b) coherence (c) organization (d) development
- 54) ___ is the removal of all grammatical errors in a text
(a) scrutiny (b) proof reading (c) examining (d) editing
- 55) A slow and methodical reading with a view to checking spellings and typographical errors in text is ___
(a) editing (b) proof reading (c) scrutiny (d) reviewing
- 56) ___ is any learning technique that aids information retention
(a) Braille (b) Mnemonic (c) Content anticipation (d) Mind mapping
- 57) ___ genre of literature is usually in a story telling method
(a) drama (b) prose (c) poetry (d) all of the above
- 58) A short story is called a ___
(a) novel (b) prose (c) novella
(d) Bracelet
- 59) Which genre of literature uses the highest figurative devices
(a) drama (b) poetry (c) prose (d) all of the above
- 60) The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in ___
(a) main sentence (b) logical sentence (c) topic sentence (d) thrust sentence

- 61) Stories that are not true but written to be true are (a) non-fictional (b) fictional (c) characterized (d) employed
- 62) ___ type of essay helps the reader to know about a phenomenon (a) narrative (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) descriptive

PLATO

- 63) A female person who plays comedy is called____(a)comedienne
(b)comedianess (c)comedianne (d)commedieness
- 64) /m/ and /n/ are____sounds(a)fricative(b)nasal(c)affricative
(d)plosive
- 65) There are____types of paragraphs (a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)5
- 66) Paragraphs development can take place in how many forms
(a)2 (b)3 (c)4(d)5
- 67) ____language skill involves the use of speech organs to
generating meaningful sounds (a)listening (b)writing (c)speaking
(d)reading
- 68) /dz/ (a)church (b)garage (c)judge (d)vision
- 69) ____are speech sounds that are realized with either partial or
total obstruction (a)nasals (b)plosive (c)vowels (d)consonants
- 70) Speech sounds are called____(a)phonetics (b)phonology
(c)phonemes (d)acoustics
- 71) All vowels sounds are voiced while all consonant sounds
(a>true (b>false (c)partly true (d)partly false
- 72) Ablaut means____(a)variation of vowels in affix (b)variation of
consonant in affix (c)errors in affix (d)errors in root word
- 73) Another name for ablaut is____(a)umlaut (b)apophony
(c)mutation (d)replication
- 74) Reports does the following except____(a)explaining
(b)informing (c)all of the above (d)none of the above

75) Two tasks are predominant in literature (a) genre and criticism
(b) creative writing (c) prose and drama (d) drama and poetry

76) Writing can serve the following except ____ (a) record (b) describe
(c) explain (d) connive

PLATO

- 77) A fourteen line poem is called____(a)octave(b)septet
(c)dogteth (d)sonnet
- 78) A poem sang to the dead is____(a)dirge(b)elegy(c)ode
(d)ballad
- 79) The style of writing address in letters is____and____(a)straight
and mean (b)crude and refined (c)transverse and sectional
(d)block and indented
- 80) ___report are written to set down fact gathered concerning an
event (a)news (b)factual (c)investigative (d)all of the above
- 81) A___written is a critical evaluation, assessment and appraisal of
any phenomenon (a)report (b)research (c)survey (d)review
- 82) ___is a determining factor in the level of listening (a)study habit
(b)habit (c)interest (d)culture
- 83) ___is the first in classroom listening (a)storing (b)deciphering
(c)accepting (d)receiving
- 84) ___is the major step towards effective listening (a)reciting
(b)selecting (c)appreciating (d)receiving
- 85) ___is a first language skill (a)listening (b)speaking (c)writing
(d)reading
- 86) All of the following are levels of listening except____(a)marginal
(b)appreciative (c)attentive (d)appraisal
- 87) 80% of our communication are non verbal cues (a>true (b>false
(c)partly true (d)partlyfalse

88) Composition begins from the level of creating____(a)clause
(b)phrase (c)paragraph (d)sentence

89) Should dress code be abolished? This is an example of ____
essay (a)narrative (b)descriptive (c)expository (d)argumentative

PLATO

- 90) The first quality of a good writing is ___ (a) coherence (b) clarity (c) economy (d) simplicity
- 91) Experiences in narrative writing can be ___ and ___ (a) real and fabricated (b) real and imagined (c) critique and real (d) real and wheeled
- 92) The most important sentence in a paragraph is ___ (a) main (b) topic (c) introductory (d) label
- 93) Writing an essay structurally contains how many parts (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 3 (d) 4
- 94) (a) 22nd June 2018 (b) 22nd June 2018 (c) 22nd June, 2018 (d) 22nd of June 2018
- 95) Which of the following is not a transitional words (a) consequently (b) meanwhile (c) furthermore (d) when
- 96) A long story is called ___ (a) novel (b) novella (c) prose (d) play
- 97) ___ reports are based on actual readings of occurrence (a) law (b) legal (c) factual (d) investigative
- 98) All but one is not a method of developing effective listening skill in a classroom (a) avoiding distractions (b) pay attention to cohesive devices (c) associate cues (d) pencil listening
- 99) ___ and are productive skills (a) listening and speaking (b) writing and reading (c) speaking and writing (d) writing and listening

100) Revising and editing activities are undertaken in the _____ stage (a) pre — writing (b) writing (c) post — writing (d) all of the above

101) Which of the following is not a step to revising and editing (a) be honest in assessing yourself (b) do not look for all mistakes (c) do not be afraid to leave sentences (d) use the dictionary

PLATO

102) ___and___are receptive skills (a)listening and speaking
(b)listeningandreading(c)writingandlistening(d)readingand
writing

ANSWERS

1. C

2. C

3. D

4. C

5. A

6. D

7. D

8. B

9. B

10. D

11. D

12. A

13. B

14. B

15. C

16. C

17. D

18. B

19. C

PLATO

20. B

21. C

22. D

23. B

24. C

25. D

26. D

27. D

28. D

29. D

30. D

31. C

32. D

33. B

34. D

35. D

36. D

37. D

38. B

39. C

40. B

41. D

PLATO

42. D

43. D

44. B

45. D

46. D

47. A

48. B

49. B

50. B

51. D

52. B

53. C

54. D

55. B

56. B

57. B

58. C

59. B

60. C

61. B

62. C

63. A

PLATO

64. B

65. B

66. C

67. C

68. C

69. D

70. C

71. B

72. A

73. B

74. C

75. B

76. D

77. D

78. B

79. D

80. C

81. D

82. C

83. B

84. B

85. A

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86. D

87. A

88. C

89. D

90. C

91. B

92. C

93. B

94. C

95. D

96. A

97. C

98. D

99. C

100. C

101. C

102. B

103. The expression “**utter disdain**” as used in the passage means..... A. professional conduct B. undue criticism
C. deserved respect **D. complete contempt.**
104. One of these is not a characteristics of an effective writing A.
simplicity B. correctness C. economy **D. accessibility**

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105. The type of reading that is suitable for reading newspaper may be A. scanning **B. skimming** C. critical reading D. cramming.

106. Listening to a sound without attaching much importance to it, can be said to be listening A. analytical **B. marginal** C. partial D. appreciative.

107. Vowels can generally be and **A. monothongs and diphthongs** B. monothongs and voiceless C. voice and diphthongs D. voice and voiceless

108. The primary skill of oracy is A. writing **B. speaking** C. listening D. reading

109. "The wall were covered with red spot the red army was everywhere on the wall on the floor". This sentence can be written correctly as.....

A. The walls were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.

B. The wall were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.

C. The wall were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.

D. The walls were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.

110. In a formal letter, the recipient's address is situated A. top right corner after the writer's address **B. top left corner after the writer's address** C. top left corner before the writer's address D.

top right corner before the writer's address.

111. Is a section of a piece of writing. A. Spacing B. paragraphs **C. hyphen** D. semi column
112. "The drawback is that it prevent people from thinking for

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themselves and causes **political hysteria** rather than logical thinking.

“The phrase **political hysteria** as used in the passage means.....A.

hatred and rivalries

B. anxiety and misunderstanding C. crisis and confusion D.

tension and ill feeling.

113. All These are attribute attached to a formal letters except one

A. the last line carries the name of the writer **B. the title of the**

letter are usually written in lower case and not underline C.

the body of the letter has 3 structural component D. the body of the

letter must contain paragraphs, content and concord.

114. One of these is not a language skills **A. studying** B. reading

C. speaking D. writing.

115. Learning may require all but none of the following activities A.

thinking B. relecting C. organizing **D. none of the above.**

116. Which of these represent the required tools for effective
comprehension and practice A. reading skill B. learning skill C.

none of the above D. none of the above.

117. Which of these represent a receptive level of language skills A.

writing **B. speaking** C. reading D. Writing skill.

118. The main objective of the library is all of these exceptA.

store book B. prevent it from getting stolen

C. play with book D. read books

119. We have received from him A. few information **B.**

sufficient information

C. an information D.

some information.

120. The principal bought..... for the chemistry laboratory **A.**
some equipment B. an equipment C. many equipment D.
plenty equipment.
121. I can't attend the dance with you when I haveto do A.

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many work B. a work **C. a great deal of work** D. so much work.

122. The recent rainstorm did To our farms. **A. much damage**
B. many damages C. plenty damage D. many more damages.

123.yet about the principal? A. are there news B. are there
some news **C. is there any news** D. is there some news.

124. There is not sense in what that politician has just said A.
many B. lot of **C. much** D. more.

125. Don't listen to any of the **A. fool** B. fools C. foolses
D. fooled.

126. My neighbour's children always make when he is not at
home.

A. noises

B. Plenty noise

C. A lot of noise

D. A lot of noises.

127. The expression sincerely, is written at the end of a letter

A. your's B. your **C. yours** D. yours'

128. My work is neater than A. your's B. your **C. yours**

D. yours'

129. Neither Musa nor Idris the examination A. fail B. **fails**

C. failed D. failure.

130. Nigeria, like most other African countries, fertile land for

A. have **B. has** C. had D. is.

131. The evidence of the two witnesses noted by the principle

A. were **B. was**

132. I will get the train at the next station **A. off** B. down

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C. over D. of.

133. I am disappointed the way he conducted himself at the party A. in B. by C. **at** D. on.

134. She can't sing A. is she? B. isn't she? C. **can she?**
D. she can.

135. He has gone hasn't he? A. no, he hasn't B. yes, he had C. **yes, he has** D. yes, he hasn't.

136. He ran than I expect A. fast B. **faster** C. fastest
D. fasts

137. The student the story vividly A. narated B. naratted C. **narrated** D. narratted.

138. I bid him before I travelled to lagos. A. **farewell** B. farewel C. fearwell D. fearwel.

139. was provided for him in the hotel A. accomodation
B. **accommodation** C. accommdation D. accomodation.

140. A was appointed to discuss the matter A. **committee**
B. comittee C. commitee D. comitee.

141. /I/ A. **market** B. Time C. Steel D. Raid.

142. /p/ A. **appear** B. Photo C. receipt D. coup.

143. /n/ A. King B. harvest C. Having D. **Heaven.**

144. /j/ A. jest B. **unit** C. city D. grudge.

145. is the key to a library's collection **A. catalogue** B.
artifact C. cards D. Books.
146. Which of these materials is not found in the library A. fiction
B. newspaper C. reference books **D. none of the above.**
147. Writing was initially developed in all of these countries

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except.....A. Greece B. Babylon **C. Ethiopia** D. China

148. Library users are not expected to do all of the following in the library except.....A. make noise B. discuss issue **C. keep silence** D. don't talk at all.

149. The 4 language skills are

A. Listening, speaking, reading, writing

B. Listening, writing, reading, scanning

C. Speaking, learning, listening, skimming

D. Talking, speaking, listening, hearing

150Is a phonological unit A. intonation B. sound **C. stress**
D. homophones.

151. All of these except one isn't goal of reading A. listening B.
speaking C. communicating **D. comprehension**

152.is an interaction between author and reader A. writing
B. reading C. skills D. sound.

153. One of these is a determinant of effective writing **A. audience**
B. speaker C. Listener D. writer

154. Characteristics of effective writing include

A. Audience, sub- matter and purpose

B. Purpose, clarity and correctness

C. Audience, purpose and simplicity

D. Simplicity, clarity and correctness

155. Comprehension has 4 hierarchical levels which are :-

A. Inferential, differential, art literature

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B. Literal, Inferential, critical, creative

C. Understanding, reading, brainstorm, scanning.

D. none of the above

156. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the sentence called

A. Headline

B. First sentence

C. First positioned sentence

D. Topic sentence.

157. The topic sentence can take any of the following position in a sentence

A. 1st, 2nd and 3rd of a 5 paragraph writing

B. 1st, 2nd and last

C. 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 4 paragraph writing

D. 1st, last and middle

158. The topic sentence and..... sentence develop into paragraph(s)

A. Supporting

B. Appreciating

C. First

D. Last.

159. The topic and supporting sentence develop into a paragraph one of the following

A. Exemplification

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B. Differentiation

C. Collection

D. Writing

160. Four(4) laws/principle guiding paragraph are

A. Unity, Coherence, Completeness and Emphasis

B. Harmony, Coherence, Exaggeration and repetition

C. Organization, Grammar, Figures of speech and Language skills

161..... should be used to achieve coherence

A. Linear Structuring

B. Space Order

C. Comparison

***D.* Transitional Device**

162. Writing performs the function of putting in visibility the operation of the other 3 skills

A. Black and blue

***B.* Black and white**

C. Red and Blue

D. Red and White

163 is more concrete in terms of utility than the other

A. Listening

B. Speaking

C. Reading

D. Writing

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164 is a mean of communication through the use of to sensitize a reading audience about a contextual experience

A. Reading

B. Writing

C. Listening

D. Speaking

165. Organisational pattern and format of writing are dictated by the purpose of the

A. The choice of a suitable topic or title

B. Body

C. Conclusion

D. type of writing

166. The purpose of writing could be to

A. Gain fame

B. Win Award

C. Record

D. Laugh

167. Letter writing is a correspondence which could be

A. Sent and received

B. Posted

C. Formal, Semi-Formal and Informal

D. Thrown to the air

168. Official letter is a correspondence between

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- A. Father and son
- B. First cousin and aunt
- C. Principal and daughter

D. Superior and a subordinate

169 implies a logical discussion of ideas and a sequential arrangement of points

A. paragraphing

- B. Body
- C. Title
- D. Understanding

170. The content of the letter is dictated by

- A. receiver/recipient
- B. Body
- C. Address

D. A Writing task

171. The Acceptable name in a formal letter is

- A. Writer's surname first and initial then full stop**
- B. Receiver's surname, initials then full stop
- C. Surname in capital letter

D. Initials only

172.....letter Is a friendly letter without formality

A. Informal

B. Formal

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C. Semiformal

D. Friend Letter.

173. A usually short composition and in prose on any subject is called.....

A. Story

B. Informal

C. **Essay**

D. Topic sentence

174.....Is a story telling with the use of flashback and foreshadowing

A. **Narrative essay**

B. Argumentative essay

C. Expository essay

D. Letter writing

175. What does A, B and C in a narrative essay represents?

A. A —Future B-Past C-Present

B. A-Future B-Present C- Past

C. **A-Past B-Present C-**

Future D.A-Present B-past

C-Future

176. The purpose of an argumentative essay is to.....

A. argue

B. Provoke an intellectual and emotional discourse within individual

C. Know how effective one can support his/her view

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D. Become a good lawyer in the court of law

177. Expository essay is aimed at.....

A. Gossiping

B. Hidden truth about concept

C. Searching for fact

D. Revealing an hidden truth about a concept

178is a type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at work

A. Creative writing

B. Letter writing

C. Essay writing

D. Report writing

179. Simple narrative and complex verse are 2 dominant language style adopted by.....

A. Story Telling

B. Creative Writing

C. Essay Writing

D. Letter Writing

180. The two dominant languages styles adopted by creative writers are

A. Simple narrative and complex verse

B. Narrative and expository

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C. Difficult narrative verse and figure of speech

D. Simple narrative and complex number

181. Creative writers describe and narrate imaginary event in a story as though they are

A. Dream B. Myth C. Legend **D. Real**

182. Creative writing in the context of this chapter is a synonym of.....

A. Biology

B. History

C. Literature

D. Story

183. Creative writing has 3 broad aspects usually artistically referred to as

A. Genre

B. Plot

C. Characteristics

D. Classification

184. Creative writing genres include.....

A. Style, Plot and Theme

B. Prose, Poetry and Drama

C. Story, Imagination and Fiction

D. None of the above

185 is an imaginary writing done by means of storytelling method and simple narrative

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A. Prose writing

B. Story book

C. Poetry

D. Drama

186. Stories in prose writing could be.....

A. Fractional and functional

B. Functional and non-function

C. Fictional and non-fictional

D. Functional and Fictional

187. Stories in are seldom true because they are concerned with

A. Fiction, biographic

B. Function, autobiographies

C. Fiction, autobiographies

D. Fraction, biography

188. When a story is short, it is referred to as

A. Short story or novel

B. Short story or headline

C. Topic sentence or headsentence

D. Short story or novella

189. When a story is long, it is known as

A. Novel

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B. Novella

C. Long story or novella

D. Short story

190. Novelist who explore thematic option are called

A. Emergent or emergency authors

B. Major characters and emergency

C. Emergent or radical authors

D. Radical or rascal authors

191. Characteristic of novel include all but one of the following

A. Style

B. Plot Structure

C. Theme

D. None of the above.

192. The deed of a warrior in poetry is called.....

A. Elegy

B. Sonnet

C. Epic

D. Ballad

193. Poetry on love is called

A. Ballad

B. Socrates

C. Sonnet

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D. Epic

194. Which of these genres use more comparison than the others

A. Drama

B. Poetry

C. Prose

D. All of the above

195. Comparison in literature can either be

A. direct and backward

B. indirect and forward

C. forward and backward

D. direct and indirect

196. Direct comparison is called.....

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Smile

D. Metaphor

197. Indirect comparison is called.....

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Smile

D. Metaphor

198. Poetry use.....& extensively

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A. Symbolism and Imagery

B. Picture an Apparatus

C. Symbolism and Apparatus

D. Imagery and Drum

199 Is a genre in which life is represented on stage

A. Prose

B. Poetry

C. Drama

D. Performing Art

200. A..... Uses his characters to interact and to discuss issues

A. Playwrite

B. Playrite

C. Playright

D. Playwright

201. The 3 convention in drama are

A. Antagonist, protagonist and stage

B. Tragedy, comedy and tragic-comedy

C. Actors, actress and script

D. King, Queen and Palace

202. Protagonist is the.....

A. MinorCharacter

B. MajorCharacter

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C. Playwright

D. Director

203. Tragic-Comedy is a blend of

A. good and success

B. failure and bad luck

C. sadness and bad luck

D. **tragedy and comedy**

204. The arrow head of a play is the

A. antagonist

B. actor

C. **Protagonist**

D. All of the above

205. A report cannot be in any of the following form except one

A. Letter writing

B. Argumentative

C. **Documentation**

D. Drama

206. One of the following is a purpose of report

A. Informing

B. To be current

C. To become a good reporter

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D. To gain promotion

207. Reports differ from the writings with their

A. Description

***B.* Structure**

C. Record

D. Arrangement

208. In most cases, reports are written in sentences

A. Topic

***B.* Declarative**

C. Simple

D. Compound-Complex

209. Sentence type in experimental reports is mostly

***A.* Declarative**

B. Simple

C. Compound

D. Complex

210. What is today's date using this format mm/yy/dd? *A.*

29/05/2013

B. 2013/29/05

C.05/2013/29

D. 29/2013/05

1. Writing can be described as ---- (a) a receptive skill in communication. (b) a receptive skill which can be developed

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through practice. (c) the primary of the four language skills. (d) a productive skill in language use

2. A good writing should have a --- (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion. (b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style. (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion. (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.

3. The process of writing involves --- (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing. (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing (c) Pre-writing, writing and editing (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

4. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay? (a) Under development in Nigeria (b) Under development in Third world countries. (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution. (d) The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

5. A topic sentence is the sentence which ----- (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter. (b) contains the central idea of a paragraph (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

6. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers. (b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and

7. Shade has write the letter. (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written (d) has written.

8. One of the boys is coming in every day. (a) come (b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.

9 Romeo and Juliet are my best book (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been (d) has been.

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10. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response. (a) his (b) it (c) its (d) it's.
11. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty. (a) discover (b) discovery (c) discovered (d) discovered.
12. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of _____ (a) an essay (b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter
13. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows _____ (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of The letter and complimentary close (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close (c) Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close (d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close
14. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings? (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report. (b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported. (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered. (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.
15. A fieldwork report has the following features (a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion. (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement. (c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement. (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.

16 _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a headline. (a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings

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17. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is _____ (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking (b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking (d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing
18. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills? (a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking (d) Listening
19. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it? (a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening (c) Analytical listening (d) Marginal listening
20. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting? (a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening (d) Analytical listening
21. The listening process involves _____ (a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding (b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing (c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding
22. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of (a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue (d) non-verbal cue
23. _____ is a pre-listening tip. (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use (c) Asking relevant questions (d) Preparing questions on a topic
24. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____ (a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile (b) Orientation towards

listening task, subject, speaker and self
listening and post-listening
taking

(c) Pre-listening, during

(d) Aural, situational, electronic and note

25. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of
communication skills. (a) Writing (b) Speaking (c) Reading (d)

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Hearing

26. A seminar presentation would require (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery (c) discussion delivery (d) reading delivery
27. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers? (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long (c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long
28. The following are effective delivery strategies except (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose (c) eye contact (d) jerky sentence
29. _____ is not an organ of speech. (a) Pharyngeal cavity (b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity (d) Oral cavity
30. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme (c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion
31. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be (a) Amina do her wedding anniversary last week (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week (d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week
32. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre (c) I watched a nice show at the theatre (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers

33- 42

33. Share this ice cream_____three of you(a) among (b)
between (c) amongst (d) in-between

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34. Ijeoma is always asking (a) 'When will you come visit me?' (b) 'When will you visit me?' (c) 'When are you to visit me?' (d) 'When are you visiting your?'

35. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the departure lounge (a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was

36. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better (a) and (b) to (c) for (d) by

37. You and _____ are going to represent the class (a) me (b) I (c) mine (d) us

38. If I _____ you I would refuse to go (a) was (b) were (c) am (d) be

39. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming (a) disliked (b) dislikes (c) mislike (d) disliking

40. Can you sit on this _____? (a) stood (b) stool (c) stand (d) stake

41. Bola cannot see you because she is _____ (a) traveled (b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling

42. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on them. (a) like (b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:

43. The job having been finished_____the men went home (a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon (d) comma.
44. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevanttotheproletariat_____ (a) comma (b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.
45. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence _____this means that the topic sentence needs modification (a) full

stop (b) question mark (c) semi-colon (d) inverted comma

46. Alas _____ the evil was hatched (a) full stop (b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon

47. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____

(a) semi-colon (b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

From numbers 48 — 52, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps

48. A topic sentence is _____ (a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept (c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.

49. A sentence is an element of a _____ (a) body (b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point

50. A paragraph is _____ (a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic (c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

51. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____ (a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.

52. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____ (a)

load (b) precision (c) scope (d) purpose.

Answer questions 53 — 58 by choosing the correct options below them.

53. What is salutation in Letter Writing? (a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.

54. What role does the subject heading play in letter? (a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer (c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction (d) redundancy.

55. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter? (a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar (c) closely related (d) just familiar
56. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter. (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics (d) Formal features.
57. How many formal features does a formal letter has? (a) two (b) six (c) ten (d) four
58. What are those distinguishing features of a formal from an informal letter?
- (a) two versus three features for formal and informal respectively (b) four versus five features for formal and informal respectively (c) six versus four features for formal and informal respectively (d) one versus ten features for formal and informal respectively.

PASSAGE WITH PARAGRAPHS

Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, "appropriate" technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature's resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip

the earth's food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one—massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Malthusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our

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capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production — the main concern of mothers — they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet's carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

In the area of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer's field and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

In many agricultural regions—including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East—water may be more of a constraint to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the

future.

Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and

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woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency — the number of trees cut per hour — but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world's largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from Finsterbusch Kurf's essay on Environment and Society. "Sociology" 96/97 pages 209-210)

Questions

59. A suitable title for the passage is (a) redirecting technology (b) wood management (c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture
60. According to the passage, technological advances: (a) raise crop yields (b) raise living standard and harm the earth (c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth
61. For sustainable yields ----- must withstand challenges (a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies (c) farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.
62. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally. (a) True (b) False (c) True and false (d) Not entirely.
63. The writer is of the opinion that: (a) Technology will increase waste (b) Technological advances must protect the earth (c) Technological advances

must destroy the wastes (d) Recycling will adversely affect the earth.

64. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply? (a) Paragraph 4 (b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3

65. The passage is an example of----- (a) an illustration (b) a

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narration (c) an exposition (d) an argumentation

66. The actual writing stage is carried out under ----- (a) speaking publicly (b) listening (c) writing correspondences (d) reading skills.

67. One of the basic requirements of writing is----- (a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing (d) crafting

68. A paragraph must have----- (a) a concrete statement (b) a thesis statement (c) active words (d) passive statements

From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

69. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage. (a) frightful (b) fainting (c) frightening (d) circuitous

70. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers knowingly. (a) crude (b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude

71. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers (a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious

72. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible. (a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government (d) wealthy

73. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred. (a) blank (b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable

74. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night. (a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible (d) fearful

In questions 75-80 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is

most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.

75. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

(a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage (d) aggravate

76. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu. (a)

disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery

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77. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker. (a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful

78. It is malicious to speak evil of him. (a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful (d) honest

79. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament. (a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible (d) careful

80. Snakes are repulsive. (a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly (d) beautiful

In questions 81 — 86, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best fills each gap.

81. I started this exercise----- . (a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes (c) five minutes ago (d) five minutes since.

82. Susan would have liked -----the story about magic. (a) believing (b) believed (c) to believe (d) believed

83. -----I would like to go to England, but I cannot. (a) usually (b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.

84. The police had no evidence to go ----- so they released the suspect. (a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon

85. Although he ran quickly----- (a) but he did not win the race (b) he won the race (c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race

86. He did not want to go to school ----- (a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work (c) because he had not

done his home work (d) even he had not done his home work

Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

87. The armed robber removed the pistol from the ----- before shooting the man. (a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case

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88. The -----was torn, so the sword cut the hunter (a) hogshead (b) bag
(c) case (d) scabbard

89. When she got the road, she got a free----- (a) lift (b) help (c) ride
(d) drive

90. Skating is to -----as swimming is to water (a) berg (b) ice (c) sea
(d) vapour

91. Arm is to elbow as door is to ----- (a) knob (b) frame (c) post (d)
hinge

Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences:

92. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark horse. (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form. (c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected

93. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours (a) small boys (b) unimportant people (c) frightened people (d) frivolous people

94. He spoke with his heart in his mouth (a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice (c) with a lot of confusion in his speech (d) with fright and agitation

95. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent. (a) overworked (b) bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.

96. The telephone ----- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most

countries in the world. (a) had been invented (b) was invented (c) would have been invented (d) has been invented.

97. By the end of this semester, he -----his university education. (a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed (d) must complete

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98. The horse is a winner----- (a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.

99. If we went to any European country, ----- Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way. (a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say

100. You should show some consideration-----the feeling of others (a) with (b) for (c) about (d) to

ANSWERS

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. B

6. B

7. D

8. D

9. C

10. C

11. C

12. B

13. C

14. B

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15. C

16. A

17. D

18. D

19. C

20. A

21. B

22. D

23. D

24. C

25. B

26. D

27. C

28. D

29. B

30. C

31. D

32. C

33. A

34. B

35. A

36. B

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37. B

38. B

39. B

40. B

41. B

42. B

43. D

44. B

45. C

46. B

47. B

48. A

49. B

50. C

51. C

52. C

53. A

54. D

55. A

56. D

57. B

58. D

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59. A

60. B

61. B

62. A

63. B

64. B

65. C

66. C

67. C

68. B

69. C

70. B

71. A

72. D

73. B

74. D

75. D

76. A

77. A

78. D

79. D

80. D

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81. C

82. C

83. B

84. A

85. A

86. C

87. A

88. D

89. C

90. B

91. D

92. C

93. B

94. D

95. C

96. B

97. A

98. C

99. A

100. B

SECTION

C

Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.

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101. To most people last Christmas was an austere period. *(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern
102. Chide is naturally taciturn (a) friendly (b) cheerful *(c) garrulous (d) lively
103. He is loved for his altruism (a) benevolence *(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness
104. This card entitles you to attend the Glasgow. *(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchant (d) proclaims
105. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist (a) reprinted *(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned
106. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy (a) compulsory *(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) unreliable
107. Makerere University has a large intake of students each year. (a) rejection *(b) turnout (c) product (d) output
108. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation *(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate
109. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient's pain (a) relieve *(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure
110. These two books are identical (a) equal (b) similar *(c) different (d) alike

Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences.

111. People may not pick flowers in this park. (a) people can pick flowers
(b) people may not wish to pick *(c) people are prohibited from picking
(D) people cannot pickflowers

112. Tom ought not to have told me. (a) Tom did not tell me but he should
(b) Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me *(c) Tom told me but it was
wrong of him (d) It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.

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113. Most of the time, their presence is a menace. (a) Their presence is always meaningful (b) Their presence seldom bothers *(c) Their presence is frequently a threat (d) Their presence is usually of great concern.

114. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. (a) God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground. *(b) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things. (c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of injustice. (d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.

115. People are not interested in who rules. (a) People who are not interested in the ruled. (b) The rulers are not indifferent about the ruled. *(c) People are indifferent about the rulers. (d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.

116. A very popular ruler is at the ----- (a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair *(d) helm of affairs

Read the following passage carefully and from the options lettered A — D, choose to fill in the blank spaces correctly.

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A — D.

117. ----- is not part of the writing process. (a) gathering the material (b) self-editing *(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining

118. The ----- guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing. (a) topic sentence *(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph (d) cohesive devices.

Read the following passage:

Most people are a bit apprehensive about going to the dentist. Some are positively panicstricken at the thought of a visit to their dentist. The prospect of sitting helplessly in a large mechanical chair while at the mercy

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of the dentist keeps some people away. These especially fearful people cancel appointment; they delay getting check-ups. Some frightened people ignore dentists. Some of these people suffer from a dental phobia; they have an irrational fear of the dentist.

No one can promise that a visit to the dentist will be painless; however, modern technology has made dental treatment much more comfortable. Many people fear the pain of the needle that delivers the anesthetics. Now, some anesthetics can be injected into gums in a jet of air. The old image of a leering dentist with a huge drill in hand is a common one; today's dentist uses highspeed, water-cooled drills which are fast and virtually painless.

Such sophisticated equipment and techniques do not help to calm all fear. Therefore, dentists have adopted additional techniques for soothing patients. Some dentists give patients headphones for listening to music during treatment; others distract patients with video tapes. Getting patients to do relaxing exercises at the beginning of an appointment sometimes works; other dentists use hypnosis to relax their patients.

People who fear dental treatment should tell the dentist of their apprehensions so that the dentist can then explain the treatment step by step in order to reduce some of the fear.

From the options labeled A — D, choose the nearest that can answer the following questions.

119. A suitable title to the above passage is (A) strategies in dental treatment (B) dental care (C) dental pains *(D) dental fear.

120. The writer, according to the passage, acknowledges that treating teeth could be *(A) painful and fearful (B) painless and fearless (C) painful but fearless (D) fearless but painful

121. According to the passage, modern dental practice has helped (A) in eliminating all fears *(B) in curbing most fears (C) at increasing fears (D) in perpetuating the old fears.

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122. The function of anesthetics is to (A) stop blood flow *(B) kill nerves
(C) relief pain (D) induce pain

From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.

123. Soothing: (A) to shoot *(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet
(D) to make interesting

124. Phobia: *(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C)
reasonable fear (D) unreasonable confidence.

125. Irrational: (A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C)
based on reason *(D) not based on reason

126. Leering: (A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly *(C) laugh/smile
unpleasantly (D) smile pleasantly.

127. Sophisticated: (A) knowledgeable *(B) complex (C) simple
(D) real

128. Apprehension: *(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety
(D) relaxation

Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences

129. The ring leader with all his disciples-----escaped (a) have (b)
were *(c) has (d) was

130. Patients often-----not believe they need surgery *(a) do (b) did
(c) does (d) have

170. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics ----- me. (a)

interested (b)interesting (c)interest *(d) interests

171. The bulk of the laboratory equipment ----- purchased in Nigeria. (a)
would (b) were (c) are *(d) was

172. None of you ----- invited (a) were *(b) is (c) are (d) may

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not be

173. An essay is *(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work

174. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching *(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing

175. "The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich...." Is an example of *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays (d) persuasive essays

176. Chronological accounts pertain to (a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure *(d) narrative structure

177. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types. (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures (d) narrative structures

178. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through (a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas (d) obeying writing laws

179. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its *(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents

180. In a formal letter, a writer's language is required to be (a) factual *(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short

181. One of these is not essential to an informal letter. (a) outside address

*(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer's address

182. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as (a) half block (b) full block *(c) left block (d) page block

183. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process (a) first (b)

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third *(c) second (d) last

184. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on *(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay

185. The following sentence: 'As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old', belongs to---- (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay *(d) expository essay

186. In an essay, TS means---- (a) Typical sentence *(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement . (d) topical statement.

187. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the (a) end (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) anywhere

188. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a: *(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 189 — 198. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

Passage Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 189 (a) consuming *(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 190 *(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination is to be 191 *(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 192 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent *(d) common among the people of

this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 193 (a) thinking (b) saving *(c) planning(d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 194 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy *(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 195 *(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is

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appearance that 196 (a) produces (b) records *(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person

one is. But it is important to realize that good food 197 (a) lends *(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 198 (a) immunization *(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

Passage

There are one or two things this country can teach others, one of which is the art of writing obituaries. One suspects that the reason why some of our newspapers still manage to break even is the great amount of revenue they derive from obituaries. It is not unusual for about one quarter of the volume of an average daily to be constituted of obituaries and immemorial alone. One possible explanation for this, it has been argued, is that Nigerians value their dead greatly. And there is a saying among us that you do not say evil things against the dead. This is obviously the philosophy behind the large dose of encomiums with which our dead are bestowed.

From the evidence of these obituaries and immemorial, every dead Nigerian must have been something of a saint while alive. This would explain why the death of most Nigerians is attributed to the evil machinations of the wicked. Only very few people in our country die natural death, and even when they do, the obituaries, always give the impression that such deaths constitute the saddest loss to befall the deceased's family. And that is why writers of these obituaries and their allied advertisements are experts on "mortuary stylistics" This "mortuary stylistics", the study in the art of eulogising the dead and making their loss sound so heart-breaking, is one of the commodities we can export to other countries.

Instructions

Tick the most accurate option in each of the questions 198-202.

The tone of this passage is 198. (a) angry *(b) satirical (c) non-committal (d) pleasant

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199. The title of the passage is (a) stylistics (b) obituary stylistics *(c) writing obituaries (d) the dead

200. The kind of passage above is *(a) personal report (b) expository report (c) critical report (d) incidental report

201. The focus of the passage is on (a) an object *(b) an abstract concept (c) an event (d) a general proposition

202. The approach taken by the writer of the passage is (a) descriptive *(b) analytical (c) chronological (d) polemical

In each of the questions 203 — 207, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

203. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely
(a) slowly *(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly

204. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice. (a) hindering *(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting

205. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action *(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality

206. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility study of the area (a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete *(d) practicability

207. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I could be registered. (a) papers *(b) qualifications (c) testimonials (d) identities

In questions 208 to 222, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

208. After two years of courtship, he is finally----- (a) being married to
*(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.

209. I am ----- (a) seeking on *(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d)

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seeking) admission to the University this year.

210. The old man's speech has become completely ---- (a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive *(d) incomprehensible.

211. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ---- *(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic

212. By twelve midnight, we will be---- (a) airbourned *(b) airborne (c) airborned (d) airbourne

213. They were all behaving like a bunch of----- *(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.

214. Mrs. Dauda was one of---- *(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies (d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.

215. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no---- (a) love (b) interest (c) character *(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.

216. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ---- (a) runny *(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose

217. The Vice-chancellor expressed his --- when the students broke the rules---- (a) anger/everyday *(b) frustration/time and again ((c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he didn't know how to stop them.

218. Immediately I entered the house, I could---- (a) feel (b) hear
*(c) detect (d) smell) the
smell of gas from the kitchen.

219. The accident was due to----- (a) negligence (b) negligible *(c)
negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.

220. Aggrieved persons are free to seek---- (a) reparation *(b) redress
(c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.

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221. His chances in the games---- *(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.

222. You would be well--- (a) informed *(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the teachersays.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

223. The slap on his face -----him (a) stunted (b) stoned *(c) stunned (d) stinted

224. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely----- (a) divorced *(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed

225. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold when I got home. *(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing

226. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as -----.

(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper

227. Writing includes the following language skills except -----(a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading

228. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills? ----- (a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading (d) writing and speaking

229. Speaking and writing are described as----- in which the writer

graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas. (a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

230. The most difficult, taxing and demanding of the four language skills is----- (a) reading (b) listening *(c) writing (d) speaking

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231. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually---- *(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes
232. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in effective writing. (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate *(d) synthesize
233. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of---- (a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument
234. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to----- . *(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.
235. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting (a) ambition *(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness
236. Like the over-joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually---- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers. (a) encumbered *(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged
237. Writing is-----between the writer and reader(s). *(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition
238. Writing is a----- . (a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation
239. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as -----(a) pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.
240. All these are pre-writing activities except ---- (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas *(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.

241. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece.

*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing

242. A good writer must be a good ----- . (a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian

243. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer

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moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between. (a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket

244. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity. *(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

245. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity? *(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying

246. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except ----- (a) sharpening a writer's imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up *(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

247. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are ----- *(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.

248. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except --- (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion *(d) commendation.

249. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----- (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done (c) to explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.

250. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except ----- (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer

251. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer?
----- (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain
storming *(d) all of the above

252. A writer's information must be all except ----- (a) correct (b)
current *(c) subjective (d) large

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253. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information. (a) separating (b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing

254. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful writing except ----- (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout (d) crafting.

255. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability? (b) I can't write as well as a native English speaker (c) Good writers are made* (d) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.

256. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in ----- (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading (d) writing

257. English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal. *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

258. Written academic English will not contain all the following except ----- (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns (d) personal pronouns.

259. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except ----- (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing (c) increasing your perception of the world *(d) dwelling on surface description event.

260. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the ----- (a) ending (b)

middle *(c) beginning (d) body

261. The purpose of journal writing is to -----

(a) entertain your friends *(b) explore and develop yourself (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

262. The thesis statement is the sentence that reveals the writer's

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attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.

(a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative

263. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the-----to the readers. (a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

264. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph. *(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

265. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include----- (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise (c) being lucid and incisive *(d) all of the above.

266. The outline is the -----format of an essay. *(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular

267. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as -----(if not more) than the content itself. (a) technical (b) credulous *(c) important (d) unimportant

268. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:----- (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.

269. -----is one of the basic language skills. (a) swimming *(b) writing (c) singing (d) laughing

270. Writing is ---- in nature. (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive *(d) interactive

271. Whichever type of writing one is involved in,----- before writing is crucial. (a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.

272. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except ----- *(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue (b) it gives account of what has already taken place. (c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description (d) it shows

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characters in action.

273. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is

emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description (a) argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository

274. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on imagination and personal response. *(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative

275. Scientific descriptions must be ----- (a) imaginative (b) argumentative *(c) objective (d) subjective

276----- is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object. *(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.

277. Writing can be defined as (a) a lower level of human consciousness *(b) the highest level of human consciousness (c) a higher level of human consciousness (d) the lowest level of human consciousness

278. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness abstraction and grammatical control is: (a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay *(d) writing

279. One of the writing type is: (a) persuasive type (b) initiative type *(c) minutes of meetings (d) thoughts and ideas.

280. The audience in writing is the *(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer

281. The subject of our writing explains our: (a) identity *(b) objective

(c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

282. A media strategy in writing is: *(a) classification (b) demonstration
(c) visualization (d) comprehension

283. The cause of an event must produce: (a) problem (b) inflation (c)
conflict *(d) effect

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284. Competence in writing includes: (a) voice and mail (b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message * (b)
285. Context is the (a) topic (b) address (c) situation (d) title * (c)
286. Negation is the opposite of
(a) stipulation (b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts * (b)
287. Definition is: (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element (c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it (d) comparing an element. * (c)
288. The process of good writing is: (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing (b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc. * (b)
289. Writing could be formal or informal. (a) True (b) False * (a)
290. Letters are classified into these types: (a) formal, informal and semiformal (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal (c) formal, semiformal and informal (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship. * (c)
291. Application for employment is categorized under: (a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar * (b)
292. A letter to one's uncle is a: (a) semi-formal (b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter * (b)
293. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is: (a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal * (a)

294. The type of letter with two addresses is known as: (a) informal
*(b) formal (c) semiformal (d)
impromptu

149. An essay is___*(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken
communication (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous
prose work

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150. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching *(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, postwriting
151. "The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich...." Is an example of *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays (d) persuasive essays
152. Chronological accounts pertain to (a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure *(d) narrative structure
153. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types. (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures (d) narrative structures
154. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through (a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas (d) obeying writing laws
155. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its *(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents
156. In a formal letter, a writer's language is required to be (a) factual *(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short
157. One of these is not essential to an informal letter. (a) outside address *(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer's address
158. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as (a) half block (b) full block *(c) left block (d) page block

158. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process (a) first (b) third *(c) second (d) last

159. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on *(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay

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160. The following sentence: 'As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old', belongs to---- (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay *(d) expository essay

161. In an essay, TS means---- (a) Typical sentence *(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement. (d) topical statement. 162. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the (a) end (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) anywhere

163. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a: *(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 164 — 173. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

Passage Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 164 (a) consuming *(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 165 *(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination is to be 166 *(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 167 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent *(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 168 (a) thinking (b) saving *(c) planning (d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 169 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy *(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 170 *(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for

expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 171 (a) produces (b) records *(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person one is. But it is important to realize that good food 172 (a) lends *(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 173 (a) immunization *(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

In each of the questions 179 – 183, choose the option nearest in meaning

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to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

179. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely (a) slowly
*(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d)
clearly

180. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice. (a) hindering
*(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting

181. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action *(a)
salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality

182. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a
feasibility study of the area (a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c)
complete *(d) practicability

183. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I
could be registered. (a) papers *(b) qualifications (c) testimonials
(d) identities

In questions 184 to 198, fill each gap with the most appropriate option
from the list provided.

184. After two years of courtship, he is finally----- (a) being married to
*(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.

185. I am ----- (a) seeking on *(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d)
seeking) admission to the University this year.

186. The old man's speech has become completely ---- (a)
uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive *(d)
incomprehensible.

187. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ---- *(a) spurious (b)
spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic

188. By twelve midnight, we will be-----

(a) airbourned *(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne

189. They were all behaving like a bunch of----- *(a) querulous (b)

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quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.

190. Mrs. Dauda was one of---- *(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies (d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.

191. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no---- (a) love (b) interest (c) character *(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.

192. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ---- (a) runny *(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose

193. The Vice-chancellor expressed his --- when the students broke the rules---- (a) anger/everyday *(b) frustration/time and again ((c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he didn't know how to stop them.

194. Immediately I entered the house, I could---- (a) feel (b) hear *(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.

195. The accident was due to----- (a) negligence (b) negligible *(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.

196. Aggrieved persons are free to seek---- (a) reparation *(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.

197. His chances in the games---- *(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.

198. You would be well--- (a) informed *(b) advised (c) reminded (d)

warned) to listen to what the

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teacher says.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

199. The slap on his face -----him (a) stunted (b) stoned *(c) stunned

(d) stinted

200. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely----- (a) divorced *(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed

201. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold when I got home. *(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing

202. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as -----.

(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper

203. Writing includes the following language skills except -----(a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading

204. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills? ----- (a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading (d) writing and speaking

205. Speaking and writing are described as----- in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas. (a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

206. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is---- (a) reading (b) listening *(c) writing (d) speaking

207. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually---- *(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes

208. A good writer is that person who is able to ----- all the major activities

involved in

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effective writing. (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate
*(d) synthesize

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209. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of---- (a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument
210. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to----- . *(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.
211. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting (a) ambition *(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness
212. Like the over-joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually---- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers. (a) encumbered *(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged
213. Writing is-----between the writer and reader(s). *(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition
214. Writing is a----- . (a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation
215. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as -----(a) pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.
216. All these are pre-writing activities except ---- (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas *(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.
217. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece. *(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing
218. A good writer must be a good----- . (a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian
219. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer

moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between. (a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket

220. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity. *(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

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221. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity? *(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying

222. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except ----- (a) sharpening a writer's imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up *(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

223. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are ----- *(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.

224. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except --- (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion *(d) commendation.

225. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----- (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done (c) to explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.

226. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except ----- (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer

227. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? ---- (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming *(d) all of the above

228. A writer's information must be all except ----- (a) correct (b)

current *(c) subjective (d) large

229. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information. (a) separating *(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing

230. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and

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purposeful

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writing except----- (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout crafting. *(d)

231. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability? (a) I can't write as well as a native English speaker (b) Good writers are made* (c) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.

232. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in----- (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading *(d) writing

233 English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal. *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

234. Written academic English will not contain all the following except----- (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns (d) personal pronouns.

235. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except ----- (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing (c) increasing your perception of the world *(d) dwelling on surface description event.

236. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the----- (a) ending (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) body

237. The purpose of journal writing is to ----- (a) entertain your friends *(b)

explore and develop yourself (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

238. The thesis statement is the ---- sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.

(a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative

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239. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the ----- to the readers. (a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

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240. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph. *(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

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244. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences: ---- (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.

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crucial. (a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.

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249. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description (a) argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository

250. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on

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imagination and personal response. *(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative

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252----- is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object. *(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.

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257. The subject of our writing explains our: (a) identity *(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

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(c) visualization (d) comprehension

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261. Context is the (a) topic (b) address (c) situation (d) title * (c)

262. Negation is the opposite of (a) stipulation (b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts * (b)

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263. Definition is: (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element (c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it (d) comparing an element. * (c)

264. The process of good writing is: (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing (b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc. * (b)

265. Writing could be formal or informal. (a) True (b) False * (a)

266. Letters are classified into these types: (a) formal, informal and semiformal (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal (c) formal, semiformal and informal (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship. * (c)

267. Application for employment is categorized under: (a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar * (b)

268. A letter to one's uncle is a: (a) semi-formal letter (b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter * (b)

269. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is: (a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal * (a)

270. The type of letter with two addresses is known as: (a) informal
*(b) formal (c) semiformal (d)
impromptu

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION GNS
112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2009/2010 SESSION

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SECTION B TIME: 25 MINUTES

1. The order of presentation of a formal letter is: *(a) salutation, title, body
(b) title, salutation, body (c) body, title, salutation

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(d) body, salutation, title

2. A letter of complaints is: *(a) formal (b) informal (c) semiformal (d)
formal and informal

3. An Article is: (a) a letter (b) a memo (c) an essay *(d) none of the
above.

4. One of the following is not an essay type: (a) narrative essay (b)
descriptive essay *(c) referee essay (d) expository essay

5. Paragraphing is one of the writing devices that aid: (a) continuity (b)
explanation (c) spacing *(d) structuring

6. Stories and accounts are in: *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive
essays (c) argumentative essays (d) expository essays

7. Expository essays are: (a) processes (b) explanations (c)
mechanisms *(d) instructions and directions

\ 8. Events and observations are better presented in: (a) argumentative
essays (b) visual essays *(c) descriptive essays (d) circulatory essays.

9. All essays must have one of the following: (a) long experience *(b)
introduction, body, conclusion (c) title, body, conclusion (d) title,
introduction and body.

10. There are two types of outlining: (a) specimen and specific (b) frase

and sentence *(c) phrase and sentence (d) clause and morpheme 11. One of the following essays involve two voices *(a) argumentative essays (b) voiceless essays (c) narrative essays (d) clause essays

12. An application for a post will require (a) apology *(b) curriculumvitae

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(c) argument (d) explanation

13. A report is:

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*(a) narrative (b) explanatory (c) descriptive (d) businesslike

14. Full name and signature is not required in: (a) an address *
(b) informal letter (c) an article (d)
an application for job

15. Apart from writing, other skills of language are: *(a) listening, reading
and dancing (b) reading, writing and listening (c) writing, reading and
listening (d) speaking, listening and reading.

16. A paragraph must have: *(a) unity, coherence, completeness and
emphasis (b) language, punctuation, writing and thoughts (c) unity, style,
punctuation and ideas (d) coherence, strength clarity and prominence

17. The following are types of reports except--- (a) laboratory experiments
(b) day-to-day events (c) information disseminated in the media *(d)
letter to a friend

18. A minute must contain all of the following except---- (a) opening (b)
matters arising *(c) guess what (d) attendance

19. An account of a laboratory experiment is written in: (a) present tense
*(b) past tense (c) present continuous tense (d) present perfect tense

20. Newspaper headlines use - *(a) comma instead of the conjunction
'and' (b) lies and fabrications (c) source acknowledgement (d) surface
layer reporting

21. Which of the following can be regarded as writing in academic technical disciplines: ` (a) philosophy, story-time, English and Yoruba *(b) humanities, social sciences, law, Science and Technology (c) Mass Communications, Accounting, Sociology and Political Science (d) Physics, Engineering, Linguistics and Arabic

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22. The Gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi is an example of writing in:
*(a) Humanities (b) Religions (c) Linguistics (d) History
23. Social Science is also known as:- (a) human science (b) corescience
*(c) behavioural science (d) medical science 23
24. 'Prima facie' is a terminology belongs to: (a) business administration
*(b) law (c) accounting (d) sociology
25. Discussions on laser fever belongs to: (a) pure science (b) applied
science *(c) medical science (d) behavioural science
26. The tone in a printed work can be recognized through: (a) italics and
bold prints (b) formality or informality of the writer's words (c) diction
used by the writer *(d) all of the above.
27. Mistakes are caused by (a) lack of mastery of the subject (b)
ignorance *(c) carelessness (d) selfishness
28. The purpose for a written material can be: *(a) self-expressive,
persuasive and expository (b) explanatory, involving and dialogue (c)
entertaining, enlightening and educating (d) informing, advancing and
educating
29. 'I am doing my birthday' should be: (a) I am performing my birthday
*(b) I am celebrating my birthday (c) I am attending to my birthday (d) All
of the above
30. "The woman always quarrels her husband" should be: (a) The woman
always quarrels with her husband (b) The woman always quarrel her
husband *(c) The woman always quarrel with her husband (d) The woman
always quarrels with her husband

31. 'I have completed all the exercises on chemistry' should be: *(a) I have completed all the exercises in chemistry (b) I have completed all the exercise in chemistry (c) I have completed all the exercise on chemistry (d) I have completed all exercise in chemistry

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32. 'Should in case you see her, tell her that I came' should be: (a) Should you see her, tell her that I came (b) Incase you see her, tell her that I came
*(c) a and b.

33. 'Every one attended the meeting' should be:

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*(a) Everyone attended the meeting (b) Every one attends the meeting (c)
Everyone attend the meeting (d) Everyone attend the meeting

You are expected to choose from the list provided to complete the sentences in Nos. 34 - 44. 34. I want the -----size (a) large *(b) largest 35. He is the ----- person I know (a) happier *(b) happiest 36. The goat is very -- -- (a) sturbon *(b) stubborn 37. She is a ----- writer (a) proficent *(b) proficient 38. Nobody is ---- *(a) indispensable (b) indispensible 39. What isthe----- (a) tittle *(b) title) of the novel 40. The bride and groom love ---- (a) themselves *(b) each other 41. He met the door ---- (a) open *(b) opened 42. It's time we ---- for our rights (a) stand *(b) stood 43. I --- my wristwatch on the table (a) kept *(b) placed 44. The examination has been ---- to a latter date (a) postponed *(b) shifted 45. Productive writing skill involves: (a) writing and listening (b) listening and speaking (c) writing and speaking (d) writing and reading

46. Which of these best describes the writing process? *(a) an interactive activity (b) transfer of knowledge (c) a one-way traffic (d) a frivolous venture

47. The process of writing require the following activities in (1) Editing (2) Pre-writing (3) Writing in what order: (a) 1,2,3 *(b) 2,3,1 (c) 3,2,1 (d) 3,1,2

48. The thesis statement refers to --- (a) the first sentence in a paragraph
(b) the last sentence in a paragraph *(c) the most important sentence in
the entire essay (d) the light sentence in a paragraph.

49. A good dominant thesis must contain---- *(a) a central idea for other
ideas to radiate from (b) weak points to be strengthened by the writer (c)

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confusing ideas (d) subjective views of the writer

50. A visit to Owu fall can be written using--- (a) narrative strategy (b) persuasive strategy (c) descriptive strategy *(d) a and c only

51. A writer engages in expository writing when he ---- (a) writes in support of or against a given issue

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(b) narrates his experience at a particular place *(c) explains a process or procedure (d) gives a vivid description of how to get to the teaching hospital

52. Apart from writing, other language skills include (a) reading, jotting and cramming *(b) reading, listening and speaking (c) reading, looking and listening (d) reading, receiving and imagining

53. Writing is the most difficult of the language skill because it involves (a) thinking, dreaming and looking (b) thinking, observing and evaluating (c) thinking, drafting and editing *(d) thinking, organizing and writing

54. Writing skill is (a) a receptive skill (b) a pro-active skill *(c) a productive skill (d) a passive skill

55. The intellectual and emotional investment of the writers depicts their (a) knowledge (b) interest (c) excitement *(d) personality

56. A necessary pre-requisite a writer needs is *(a) sense of purpose and sense of audience (b) sense of purpose and sense of language (c) sense of purpose and sense of environment (d) sense of purpose and sense of writing

57. Basic requirements for good writing include the following except: (a)

composing *(b) knowing (c) communicating (d) crafting

58. A writer can source material from all the following avenues except: (a) performing experiment (b) using questionnaire *(c) through classroom work (d) doing field work

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59. The thesis statement is a declarative statement that reveals (a) writer's personality (b) writers argumentative skill (c) writers communicative process *(d) writers attitude and mould overall structure of the essay

60. Writing can not be organized in one of the following ways: *(a) horizontally (b) chronologically (c) spatially (d) cause and effect

61. Information contained in a writing must be (a) large (b) correct (c) objective *(d) outdated

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62. All but one of the following are characteristic of a paragraph (a) unity (b) completeness *(c) verboseness (d) coherence

63. In communicating through writing, you must not (a) choose the appropriate register and style (b) determine the essay type (c) unite audience, purpose, content and form *(d) use big vocabularies to show your skill

64. Proper planning in writing does not require *(a) having a dictionary around you (b) having purpose of writing (c) establishing a direction (d) keeping your purpose in view throughout

65. Writing in favour of dress code can be done (a) via descriptive writing (b) via expository writing *(c) via argumentative writing (d) via narrative writing

66. One of the following writing strategies combines the characteristics of others a lot *(a) descriptive writing (b) narrative writing (c) argumentative writing (d) expository writing

67. Purpose of expository writing include all but (a) informing
*(b) exposing (c) defining (d)
explaining

68. Another name for a business letters is (a) commercial letters *(b)
deallters (c) public letters (d) conventional letters

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69. A typical personal letter must have (a) address, salutation, introduction, body and ending (b) address, addressee, introduction, body and ending (c) address, salutation, greetings, body and ending *(d) address, date, salutation, body and ending

70. Apart from academic writing, which of the following is also common form of writing? *(a) letterwriting (b) reportwriting (c) news writing (d) story writing

71. Academic and technical disciplines include *(a) science and technology, humanities, social science and law (b) science and technology, agriculture, humanities and social science

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(c) science and technology, medicine, humanities and law (d) science and technology, engineering, social sciences and law

72. Which of the following is a correct statement (a) report of writing must contain all spoken words (b) field work report must contain all data collected (c) laboratory report must be written in present tense *(d) a media report employ clichés

73. Coveat Emptor is a register in (a) science and technology *(b) law (c) humanities (d) social sciences

74. A minutes of a meeting must not contain one of the following (a) attendance *(b) riddles and jokes (c) matter arising (d) opening

75. Emphasis in paragraph cannot be achieved with *(a) morally (b) importantly (c) chiefly (d) mainly

76. Any but the following can be used as transition (a) for this reason (b)
as a result *(c) as youlike it (d) on thewhole

Choose from the options A-D answer Question 176 — 180 77. I did not like
here at all, because she was as ----ice *(a) cold as (b) cold like (c) cold

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with (d) cold for

78. Of all the rivers in Nigeria, the Niger is ---- (a) the long *(b) the longest
(c) the longer (d) long

79. Tunde isn't -----continue his education (a) determine enough to (b)
determining enough to *(c) determined enough to (d) determinism
enough to

80. Ade is ----- than Bola (a) hardworking (b) most hardworking *(c)
more hardworking (d) far hardworking

81. Saraki is ---- person I have ever met (a) rich (b) richer (c) most rich
*(d) the richest

82. From the reader's view point, revising is ---- (a) critical reconstruction of
the whole substance of writing (b) critical critique of the note substance of
the writing *(c) critical review of the whole substance of the writing (d)
critical rejection of the whole substance of the writing

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83. Revision of the first draft can be done along the following lines: (a)
texture, sentences purpose and organization (b) texture, vocabularies
purpose and organization *(c) texture, tone, purpose and organization (d)
texture, words, purpose and organization

84. Listening, as a language skill, requires (a) unconscious effort (b)
semiconscious effort *(c) conscious effort (d) comatose effort

85. In Marginal Listening, students are (a) creatively listening (b)
consciously listening (c) attentively listening *(d) partially listening

86. Which of the following is not a part of listening process? (a) receiving
(b) focusing *(c) articulating (d) deciphering

87. To cultivate good listening habit, student should focus on the following cues but *(a) facial cue (b) verbal cues (c) non-verbal cues (d) implicit cue

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88. All the following aids assist students' listening except (a) mechanical aids (b) biological aids (c) psychological aids *(d) procedural aids
89. Which of the following represents English sound system? *(a) vowels, consonants, stress and intonation (b) vowels, vocabularies, stress and intonation (c) vowels, grammar stress and intonation (d) vowels, speech, stress and intonation
90. Which of the following is not a part in organs of speech? (a) nasal cavity (b) oral cavity *(c) maxilla cavity (d) pharyngeal cavity
91. Extemporaneous delivery entails.... (a) speech delivered without preparation (b) speech delivered via deliberations (c) speech delivered through reading *(d) speech that speaks to the points in the outline
92. The police finally arrested the ---- criminal (a) famous (b) renowned (c) respectable *(d) notorious
93. Should UNILORIN wish to attract worker, it ought to --- the pay
- 29
- (a) lower (b) rise *(c) raise (d) spread
94. I ---- whether our competitor will make profit (a) doubted (b) doubting *(c) doubt (d) on doubt
95. He has recently ---- driving to make himself relaxed *(a) relinquished (b) relinquish (c) relinquishing (d) relinguisten
96. Brushing teeth using toothpaste will ---- then from decaying (a) guard (b) defer *(c) protect (d) avoid

97. Common symptoms associated with fever --- sleeplessness, headache and tiredness (a) includes (b) included *(c) include (d) including

98. Are we sure that she will be able to ---- the shock (a) take up *(b) get over (c) get through (d) get up

99. It takes years to ---- as a teacher (a) qualified (b) qualifying (c)

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qualification *(d) qualify

100. Hormones are chemicals which --- by the body to control various functions (a) produce (b) are producing *(c) are produced (d) were produced

101. The accident would have been averted but the driver had been ----- (a) negligence (b) neglecting *(c) negligent (d) neglected

You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct answer from options provided.

102. Writing can be described as ---- (a) a receptive skill in communication. (b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice. (c) the primary of the four language skills. *(d) a productive skill in language use

103. A good writing should have a --- (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion. *(b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style. (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion. (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.

104. The process of writing involves --- (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing. (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing *(c) Pre-writing, writing and editing (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

105. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay? (a) Under development in Nigeria (b) Under development in Third world countries. (c) Under development in Africa: Causes and solution. (d) *The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

106. A topic sentence is the sentence which -----(a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter. *(b) contains the central idea of a paragraph (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

107. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination (a)

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Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers. *(b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and (d) Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions. Assume you found the following error in your friend's work.

Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108 - 112

108. Shade has write the letter. (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written *(d) has written.

109. One of the boys is coming in every day. (a) come *(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming. 110 Romeo and Juliet are my best book (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been *(d) has been.

111. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response. (a) his (b) it *(c) its (d) it's.

112. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty. (a) discover (b) discovery *(c) discovered (d) discovered.

113. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of

(a) an essay *(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter

114. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows

_____ (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter

heading, body of The letter and complimentary close (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close (c)

*Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close (d)
Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close

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115. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings? (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report. *(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported. (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered. (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.

116. A fieldwork report has the following features (a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion. (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement. *(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement. (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.

117. _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a headline. *(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings

118. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is _____ (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking (b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking *(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

119. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills? (a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking *(d) Listening

120. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it? (a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening *(c) Analytic listening (d) Marginal listening

121. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting? *(a) Attentive listening (b)

Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening (d) Analytic listening

122. The listening process involves _____ (a)

Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding *(b) Receiving,

Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing (c) Receiving, Deciphering,

Recording, Accepting and Responding (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing,

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Recalling and Responding

123. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of (a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue *(d) non-verbal cue
124. _____ is a pre-listening tip. (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use (c) Asking relevant questions *(d) Preparing questions on a topic
125. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____
(a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile (b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self *(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening (d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking
126. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills. (a) Writing *(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing
127. A seminar presentation would require (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery (c) discussion delivery *(d) reading delivery
128. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers? (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long *(c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long
129. The following are effective delivery strategies except (a)

comportment (b) statement of purpose

(c) eye contact

*(d) jerky sentence

130. _____ is not an organ of speech.

(a) Pharyngeal

cavity *(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity

(d) Oral cavity

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131. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme
* (c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion

132. Aminado her wedding anniversary last week should be (a)
Aminado her wedding anniversary last week (b) Amina is doing her
wedding anniversarylast week (c) Amina performed her wedding
anniversarylast week *(d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last
week

133. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be (a) I watch a nice
show at the thearte (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre *(c) I watched a
nice show at the theatre (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 13
4- 143

134. Share this ice cream _____ three of you * (a) among
(b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between

135. Ijeoma is always asking (a) 'When will you come visit me'? * (b)
'When will you visit me?' (c) When are you to visit me? (d)
When are you visitingyour?

136. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the
departure lounge

*(a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was

137. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better (a) and
*(b) to (c) for (d) by

138. You and _____ are going to represent the class (a) me * (b)
I (c) mine (d) us

139. If I _____ you I would refuse to go (a) was *(b) were (c)
am (d) be

140. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming (a) disliked

* (b) dislikes (c) dislike (d) disliking

141. Can you sit on this _____? (a) stood *(b) stool (c) stand (d) stake

142. Bola cannot see you because she is _____ (a) traveled *(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling

143. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on them. (a) like *(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

(A) By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:

144. The job having been finished _____ the men went home (a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon *(d) comma.

145. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat _____ (a) comma *(b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.

146. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence _____ this means that the topic sentence needs modification (a) full stop (b) question mark *(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma

147. Alas _____ the evil was hatched (a) full stop *(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon

148. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____ (a) semi-colon *(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

(B) From numbers 149 — 153, respond to the statements that follow by

picking any of the options that fill the gaps

149. A topic sentence is _____ *(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept (c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.

150. A sentence is an element of a _____ (a) body * (b)

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paragraph (c) stem (d) point

151. A paragraph is _____ (a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic *(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

152. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____ *(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.

153. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____ (a) load (b) precision (c) scope *(d) purpose.

(C) Answer questions 154 – 159 by choosing the correct options below them.

154. What is salutation in Letter Writing? *(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.

155. What role does the subject heading play in letter? (a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer *(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction (d) redundancy.

156. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter? *(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar (c) closely related (d) just familiar

157. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter. (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics *(d) Formal features.

158. How many formal features does a formal letter has? (a) two *(b) six

(c) ten (d) four

160. (a) recipient's address (b) close-up *(c) salutation (d) acknowledgment

161. (a) greeting (b) salutation (c) beginning *(d) writer's address and date.

162. (a) paragraphing *(b) body (c) topic sentence (d) content

163. *(a) subscription (b) conclusion (c) correspondence (d) submission.

164. (a) name *(b) signature (c) initials (d) closing.

Using options a — d, replace the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

174. Castings *(a) fabricatings (b) makings (c) producing (d) doings

175. Forgings (a) mouldings *(b) shapings (c) drawings (d) makings

176. Machined (a) manufactured *(b) mechanized (c) monitored (d) molded.

177. Operators *(a) detectives (b) destructors (c) developers (d) drillers

178. Stop (a) hanger *(b) suspension (c) pretension (d) handler

179. The right length *(a) exact measurement (b) approximation (c) measurement (d) size

180. Fitted (a) prepared (b) hanged *(c) connected (d) corroborated

181. a fixture *(a) confiner (b) definer (c) restricting (d) limited.

182. drilling (a) sewing *(b) ridging (c) digging (d) coercing

183. Similar operations (a) the same thing (b) synonymous things *(c) related activities (d) exact operations.

184. 'Jigs' (a) handler *(b) holders (c) benders (d) turners.

185. a guide hole (a) an opening (b) an opener *(c) a leading opening

(d) a drainage.

186. the operator *(a)the handler (b)the officer (c) the manager (d)
the driver

187. 'Machine menders' (a) Machine operator *(b) Machine's attendant

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(c) Machine repairer (d) Machine maintenance

188. turning out (a) up turning *(b) producing (c) manufacturing (d) releasing

189. Knack (a) Knock (b) Knight *(c) skill (d) consistency

190. the finish of the work (a) the conclusion of the work (b) production, *(c) the completion of the work (d) finality. 191. set up (a) organize *(b) prepare (c) roll (d) release

192. working speed *(a) check limit (b) reduction time (c) duration (d) extent

193. differentiability (a) various energy *(b) different potential (c) limitation (d) inability.

194. The problems of developing nations are inexhaustible (synonym) (a) Abundant (b) limited (c) many *(d) numerous (e) restricted

195. Though the later chief _____ just a small piece of land from his father he bequeathed many hectares to his children (synonym) (a) acquired (b) a massed *(c) inherited (d) recovered (e) withdrew.

196. Education develops an individual as a person and therefore _____ him to get more out of life (a) enable (b) enabled (c) enabling *(d) enables (e) enablely

197. The twin brothers love each other, just as the triplet love (a) each others (b) everyone *(c) one another (d) others (e) themselves

198. The _____ hostel appears to be neglected by the school authority (a)

girl (b) girls (c) girl's *(d) girls' (e) girls's

199. The boy is humble, and the entire community admire him for his (a) humbument (b) humbleness (c) humbles (d) humbling *(e) humility.

200. Our step-brothers are generous to us

(a) are they? *(b) aren't they? (c) didn't they (d) is it? (e) Isn't it?

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209. French along with English --- to be passed. *(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) none

210. Although my father --- a house in Cope Coast, he --- his holiday in Badagry. (a) have/have (b) have/has *(c) has/had (d) has/have

211. More people--- to learn Arabic these days. (a) begin *(b) are beginning (c) beginning (d) none

212. It is a useful language because many people in West Africa _____ it. *(a) speak (b) are speaking (c) speaking (d) spoke

213. The end of the world _____ at a time which we do not expect. *(a) will come (b) comes (c) will be coming (d) is coming

214. I've never --- anyone --- so much money before', thought the policeman. (a) seen/lose (b) saw/lose *(c) seen/lose (d) saw/lose

215. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption. (a) moreover *(b) as I was saying (c) furthermore (d) nevertheless

216. The two language skills concerned with literacy are *(a) reading/writing (b) reading/listening (c) writing/speaking (d) listening/speaking

217. "The boy drove the car recklessly" has these sentence elements (a) SPC (b) SPA *(c) SPCA (d) SCA

218. He is a nice man is a/an _____ sentence (a) imperative (b) exclamatory (c) interrogatory *(d) declarative.

219. "Are you okay?" is --- (a) imperative sentence (b) declarative sentence (c) exclamatory sentence *(d) interrogatory sentence.

220. "But", "Are" "or" are examples of (a) subordinators (b) correlatives
*(c) co-ordinators (d) none

221. Essay writing involves _____ structural parts (a) five (b) six *(c)
three (d) one

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222. An essay that involves relating one's experience is referred to as (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository *(d) narrative
223. Mechanical accuracy involves only one of the followings *(a) punctuations (b) pronunciation (c) calligraphy (d) reading
224. An acronym that captures the criteria for making an essay is (a) COE (b) SAP (c) 3RQS *(d) COEMA
225. Brainstorming is a ___ activity (a) writing *(b) pre-writing (c) post writing (d) proofreading
226. Comprehension basically aims at testing students' (a) pronunciation *(b) meaning understanding (c) spelling (d) reading
227. A written transaction between a former employee and his employer is an example of _____ letter. (a) informal (b) semi-formal *(c) formal (d) none
228. Students and not their lecturer _____ involved (a) is *(b) are (c) has (d) none.
229. Though Physics may not seem interesting to you, if you want to understand space exploration, a little physics will be helpful. (a) simple (b) compound *(c) complex (d) compound-complex
230. Although your study schedule is broken into separate and individual courses, you are not leaning isolated information or ideas (a) compound (b) simple (c) compound-complex *(d) complex
231. Interest depends upon understanding. (a) compound-complex (b) compound (c) complex *(d) simple

232. Students should study properly for their examinations (a) Isn't it? (b) Shouldn't it? *(c) shouldn't they? (d) should they?

233. I wont go there would I? (a) Yes I would *(b) No, I wont (c) Yes, I won (d) No, I would. 234. He was _____when the prophecy came true (a)

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amaze *(b) amazed (c) amazing (d) amazingly 235. Are you _____ for the dance? (a) already *(b) all ready (c) all read (d) none 236.

Government is ready to _____ monetization policy. (a) compliment (b) complement *(c) impliment (d) implement 237. The lady as well as her mother _____ cooking. (a) hate *(b) hates (c) love (d) none 238.

Neither Ade nor his brothers _____ attending the play next week (a) is (b) was *(c) are (d) were

For two hundred years after the Norman conquest, French remained the language of intercourse among the upper class in England. England witnessed a bilingual situation of its dwellers. English, now a language of the conquered. French, a language of the conqueror. The fusion of the two races became possible, as both forgot the agony of defeat and euphoria of victory.

239. What parts of speech do “conquest” and “conquered” belong to? (a) Noun/noun (b) verb/verb *(c) noun/verb (d) verb/noun

240. The pair of agony/euphoria is an example of *(a) antonym (b) synonym (c) homophone (d) homonym

241. The antonym of victory is _____ (a) fusion (b) conquest *(c) defeat (d) dwellers

242. ‘Dwellers’ in the passage means (a) fighters (b) conquerors *(c) inhabitants (d) doers

243. “Its” is an example of *(a) possessive pronoun (b) contraction (c) personal pronoun (d) none

244. He was so convinced that people were driven by ---- motives that he could not believe that anyone could be unselfish (a) selfless (b) personal *(c) ulterior (d) altruistic

245. No hero of ancient or modern times can surpass the Indian with his

lofty contempt of death and the --- with which he sustained the cruelest affliction

(a) guile (b) concern (c) reverence *(d) fortitude

246. The concept of ---- grouping of people with similar interests and abilities was very popular among educators. (a) segregated (b)

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integrated *(c) homogeneous (d) heterogeneous

247. His theories were so ---- that few could see what he was trying to establish (a) logical (b) erudite (c) scholarly *(d) nebulous

248. An individual who is ----- is incapable of ---- *(a) fettered - flight (b) ambitious — failure (c) modest - shame (d) militant - fear

249. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of our ---- leader (a) famous (b) dynamic (c) gracious *(d) venerable

250. After several ---- attempts to send the missile into space, the spacecraft was finally launched successfully. (a) difficult (b) excellent *(c) abortive (d) preliminary