NEW HORIZONS IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS

THE CHAMPIONS' USE OF ENGLISH WORKBOOK

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(A First Semester Reading)

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SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

MAN, SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE
Exercise 1
1. Language is often said to be an intrinsic inheritance of man because:
A. Man is homo sapiens
B. It is only man that uses language as a verbal medium of expression
C. Language is a medium of communication
D. None of the above.

2. The study which focuses on the variations of language use in the common Society is____
A. Anthropology   B. Sociology
C. Onomastics   D. Sociolinguistic

3. Which of the following is not true about man and the use of language
A. Man is a monolingual creature
B. Man can be a bilingual person
C. A child born without any vocal or auditory impairment can acquire the language of his environment
D. Every man has a mother tongue.

4. Which of the following is not a definition of language?
A. A vehicle that helps man to convey his feelings, thoughts or ideas
B. Averbal means of communication
C. A means of communication
D. A culture artifact

5. Sign language is to _____ what verbal language is to ____?
A. Bees and crocodile
B. Computer and radio
C. The deaf/the dumb and normal human beings
D. The honey bee, dogs and communication network

6. Which of the following is not one of the approaches for the definition of language?
A. The structure-based approach
B. The culture-based approach
C. The interactive approach
D. The semiotic approach

7. Which of the following is not one of the theories which account for the origin of language?
A. The bow-wow theory
B. The hindu- religious theory

C. The Christian religious theory

D. The symbolic theory

8. _____ according to the biblical account was the first man to use language

A. Abraham   B. Moses

C. Adam   D. Jacob

9. A community that uses and understand a common language is called

A. A social community   B. A speech community

C. An agnate community   D. A monolithic community

10. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of language?

A. language is dynamic

B. language is productive

C. language is conventional or arbitrary

D. language cannot die and its vocabulary is permanent

11. Speech repertoire is a term used to refer to_____

A. The whole language, dialects and their variations which a community or an individual has

B. The speech nuances of an individual

C. The linguistic competence of a person

D. The discourse competence of a speaker

12. Verbal repertoire could be called all of these below except

A. Code of repertoire

B. Linguistic repertoire

C. Speech repertoire

D. Linguistic etiquette

13. Linguistic nationalism may be used to describe the function of language as

A. An instrument for conferring social identity on the user

B. An instrument of propaganda

C. A dress of thought

D. An instrument of political debates

14. The total number of language in the world is estimated as

A. 6000   B. 7000

C. 450   D. 5000

15. A person who can speak and use different language well may be called a_____

A. Bilingual person

B. Monolingual

C. Trilingual

D. Polyglot

16. Which of the following statements is false?
A. Languages have family
B. languages is creative
C.Languages can be used for Phatic communion
D. Nigerian languages are Mutually unintelligible

17. In Nigeria, the ____ and the ____ languages have the status of a second language
A. English and French
B. German and English
C. English and Portuguese
D. Spanish and French

18. The domains of the English language in Nigeria does not include the use as the language of
A. Education
B. Legislation and politics
C. Mass media and religious
D. Culture and divination

19. The contries in west Africa where the English language is used as an official language or a second language are
A. Gabon and Ghana
B. Sierra Leone and Niger Republic
C. Cameroon and Nigeria
D. Nigeria and Ghana

20. Which one of the following is an odd member of the series?
A. English
B. Igbo
C. French
D. Latin

21. An example of an exoglossic language is
A. English
B. Yoruba
C. Hausa
D. Efik

22. A dialect can best be defined as____,
A. Language variation due to user location and status
B. Language variation due to politics
C. Language variation due to users' occupation

D. Language variation due to policy

23. Nigeria can best described as
A. A monolingual society
B. A bilingual society
C. A multilingual society
D. A trilingual society

24. _____ is best described as a vernacular or an ethic language in Nigeria
A. Portuguese
B. Arabic
C. German
D. Hausa

25. The ability of an individual to use two language for communication is
A. Bilingualism
B. Monolingualism
C. Trilingualism
D. Consumerism

26. Which of the following pairs does not describe a type of language discussed in this course?
A. Mother tongue and second language
B. Foreign language and national language
C. National language and official language
D. Gutter language and diglossia

27. Idiolect is best described as
A. The characteristics speech of a person
B. The speech habits of a family
C. The speech nuances of people in a speech community
D. The way words are articulated.

28. Jargon simply means
A. The use of meaningless words
B. The use of a language variety normally used in a specific professional field
C. The use of bombastic and meaningless expression
D. The use of creoles

29. The term <u>basilect</u> is a term used to describe:
(A) a low language variety
(B) a prestigious language variety
(C) the language of the highly cducated people in a society
(D) legalese

30. The standard or the prestigious variety of a language used especially in a society with diglossia is often described as:
(A) mesolect (B) dialect
(C) acrolect (D) patois.

31. The insertion of a word or a phrase/clause from one language to another in a communication event is known as
(A) code crossing (B) code switching
(C) code matching (D) code building.

32. Which of the following is not a form of dialect:
(A) regional dialect (B) social dialect
(C) historical dialect (D) archaisms.

33. A diatype is best described as:
(A) language variety according to use.
(B) language variety according to user.
(C) language variety according to interference.
(D) language variety according to education.

34. The major deteminais of diaypes include all except:
(A) field or subject matter
(B) tenor or the social relationships between the participants in the context of language use
(C) mode, formality or the informality of the context
(D) the cohesive elements in the communication event.

35. The four major language skills does not include:
(A) listening and speaking
(B) punctuation
(C) reading
(D) writing.

36. Thc English language can best be described as a _ in Nigeria.
(A) a colonial legacy now used as lingua franca
(B) the policy of Sir Fredrick Lord Lugard
(C) the result of Macpherson constitution
(D) thè UNESCO policy on language transfer.

37. BrE is a symbol used to represent:
(A) a regional variety of English known as British English
(B) a linguistic organization known as British reading experts.

(C) an association of British radio engineers
(D) a variety of English known as black regional English.

38. The English language is often described by linguists as:
(A) a syllable-timed language
(B) a stress-timed language
(C) a classical language
(D) a mono-syllabic language.

39, The term world Englishes is
(A) an abstraction
(B) a misnomer
(C) a term used to deseribe the diaspora varieties of English across the globe
(D) a word that accounts for Engtish for specific purposes.

40. The use of the English language as a vehicle of national communication dates back to the establishment of the colony of Lagos by the British colonial masters in
(A) 1862 (B) 1960
(c) 1772 (D) 1528

41. A world language is ___ and an example of such a language is____
(A) a langusge used extensively across the globe, the English language
(B) a language studied as a foreign language in African countries, Portugese
(C) a language used as the langage of the mas media, German
(D) a language used extensively for religion and commerce, the French language

42. A language which has no native speakers and is nobody's language but is rather a contact language is
(A) jorgan
(B) legalese
(C) pidgin English
(D) pidgin

43. A group language is
A) the language used for communication-by an ethnic group or a culturai group
(B) the language used in the capital teritory ofa nation
(C) the language used in teaching and learning
(D) an inter-ethnic language.

44. The following words refer to the same type of language excep
(A) contact language

(B) trade language
(C) link language
(D) technical language.

45. Which of the following is not true of dialects:
(A) they share the same grammatical structure with thier standard languages
(B) they differ in aspects of phonology
(C) they differ in some aspects of vocabulary
(D) they have a common lexicon.

46. In Nigeria, pidgin is used in some of the multilingual communities as a type of
(A) romance language (B) lingua franca
(C) phatic communion   (D) poetic language

47.Wich of the following may not be cafegoriced as a iety of the English language?
(A) user-related variety   (B) use-related variety
(C) fornmal variety   (D) nominalization

48. The standard variety of English can best be defined as
(A) the dialect of English accorded a high level of prestige and accepted as standard by planning and policy initiatives of the government.
(B) the sociai dialect of the language
(C) the historical dialect of English.

49. Which of the following may not be associated with standard English?
(A) It is an intersection of dialect and function variation
(B) it developed from the London dialect of English
(C) it has standard grammar and universal vocabulary.
(D) none of the above.

50. Which of the following may not be considered in the discussion of English language variety by usage:
(A) field of discourse (B) medium
(C) discaurse style (D) creoliization

51. Field of discourse simply means:
A) mode (B) tenor
(C) corpus (D) subject-matter

52. Which of the following may not be associated with the English language aş an international language?

(A) Over 914 million people speak the English language across the nations of the world.

(B) More than 326 million people use the English language as a first language.

(C) About 312,626,449 people use it either as a second or a forcign language.

(D) The English language did not originate from a dialect of West Germanic language.

Answer Keys
Section A: Man, Society & L.anguage
Exercise I

1. B   2. D   3. A   4. D   5. C   6. D   7. D   8. C   9. B   10. D   11. A   12. D
13. A   14. B   15. D.   16. D   17. A   18. D   19. D   20. D   21. A   22. A   23. C
24. D   25. A   26. D   27. A   28. B   29. A   30. C   31. B   32. D   33. A   34. D
35. B   36. A   37. A   38. B   39. C   40. A   41. A   42. D   43. A   44. D   45. D
46. B   47. D   48. A   49. D   50. D   51. D   52. D

Excrcise 2
SCCTION A: MAN, SOCIETY AND LANGUAGE:

I. The machinery utilized for the expression of our thoughts and feeling is
(A) Grammar
(B) Language
(C) Syntax
(D) Communication

2. The fact that there is no formal relationship between words and who they represent implies that language is
(A) performative
(B) discrete
(C) arbitrary
(B) generative

3. 'Hook' and 'Look' exemplify that language is
(A) discrete
(B) a human property
(C) dynamic
(D) indispensible

4. The language which a person acquires from his first contact with his environment is called
(A) foreign language

B) social language
(C) mother tongue
(D) second language

5. The mother tongue may also be referred to as
(A) inter language
(B) intralanguage
(C) primary language
(D) first language

6. The English language is studied in Nigeria as
(A) first language (B) lingua franca
(C) second language (D) official language

7. The language which enjoys constitutional backing to be used in Nigeria for official purposes is
(A) national language (B) lingua franca
(C) mother tongue (D) first language

8. _____ is used in a multilingual society like Nigeria to facilitate communication
(A) pidgin English (B) lingua franca
(D) official language (D) national language

9. Which of the following is not true?
(A)Nigeria is a multilingual society
(B)Nigeria is a monolingual society.
(C)Language is the sole property of man
(D)English is the official language in Nigeria

10. Two among the hindrances to effective use of English in Nigeria are __ and ____
(A)Lack of qualified teachers and unconducive environment
(B) Synonyms and antonyms
(C)Conscious and unconscious efforts
(D)Intrinsic and extrinsic factors

11. The varieties of English according to region are known as
(A) dialects (B) idiolects
(C) mesolects (D) pigdin

12. The two main varieties of English language according to region are ___ and ___
(A) Yoruba and Igbo (B) British and American

(C) official and national languages
(D) standard and sub-standard English.

13. The study of dialects is described as
(A) grammar (B) syntax
(C) dialectology (D) register

14. Two of the linguistic features wich diferentiate one dialet of the
English from others are ___ and ___
(A) pronunciation and spelling (B) intonation and stress
(C) singular and plural (D) words and opposites

15. The result of a blend of indigenous languages with foreign langugs
in African societies is called
(A) pidgin (B) interference
(C) lngua franca (D) language growth

16. When a Nigerian learner of the English language does not exhibit deep need to
master the language, his kind of problem is called
(A) societal bilingualism .(B) learner-induced
(C) teacher induced (D) environmental

17. The Igbo speakers and users of the English language have the problen
of pronouncing the consonant
(A) /r/) (B) /v/
(C) /b/ (D) /g/

18. One of the negative impacts of English in Nigeria is
A) erosion of cultural values
(B) unification of the country
(C) it solves communication problem 6.
(D) it builds national identity

19. Linguistics is concerned with the
(A) formation of words (B) harmonization of words
(C) scientific study of language (D) language assessment.

20. The term which is used to refer to the topic being discussed is called
(A) tenor (B) mode
(C) region (D) field

21.The English verb is often stressed on the ____ syllable in American English
(A) first (B) second
(C) third (D) fourth

22. The English language in Nigeria can be best descfibed as
(A) second language (B) first language
(C) lingua franca (D) mother tongue

23. ___ during speech is capable of information distortion.
(A) mother tongue interference
(B) second language acquisition
(C) interpretation
(D) low social class

24. Apart from Nigeria, two other African countries where English is an
official language are and
(A) Ghana and Cameroon
(B) Chad and Niger
(C) Ghana and Sierra Leone
(D) Zambia and Egypt

25. The two major varieties of English language are ___ and ___
(A) Nigeria and south Africa (B) British and Australia
(C) American and New-Zealand (D) British and American

26. BrE stands for
(A) Beginner English (B) Borrowed English
(C) Broken English (D) British English

27. The American English is represented by the symbol
(A) AmE (B) ArE
(C) ALE D) AEE

28. The full meaning of ESP is
(A) English for special purposes
(B) Engish for social purposes
(C) English for specific purposes
(D)English for semantic purposes

29. Which of the following statements is not true?
(A)A child learns a language
(B)A child acquires a langua
(C) A child does not make any conscious effort in language acquisition
(D) Language learning involves conscious effort.

30. The use of two languages in a speech community is described as
(A) mulilingualism B) bilingualism

(c) monolingualism (D) double tongue

31.A person who speaks Igbo, Hausa and English languages is callcd
(A) multilingual
(B) bilingual
(C) monolingual
(D) language transfer

32. Bilingualism and multilingualism are _____ terms associated with
the combined use of languages.
(A) sociolinguistics
(B) interference
(C) academics
(D) bilingual

33. L1 means
(A) first language
(B) language of education
(C) language study
(D) second language.

34. L2 stands for
(A) English as a second language.
(B) second language
(C) British English
(D) native language.

35. When a speaker transfers the features and structures of his first language to the
target language, the situation is described as:
(A) language transfer
(B) language contact
(C) mother tongue interference
(D) mother tongue transfer

36. When the speech patterns of a first language hinders the effeetive
pronunciation of the second language, _____ is said to have
occurred.
(A) phonological interference (B) morphological interference
(C) semantic interference   (D) adult language transfer.

37. If a second language user refers to 'cooker' as one who cooks, this
exemplifies_
(A) grammatical interference (B) semantic interference
(c) morphological interference (D) phonological interference

38. "Cutted" and "hitted" are examples of_ interference.
(A) phonological (B) morphological
(C) granmmatical (D) semantic

39. The expression "The teacher is not on seat" shows
(A) gramatical interference (B) level of education
(C) morphological interference (D) second language factor

40. Arbitrariness as a feature of language means that_
(A) language is constant
(B) language is dynamic
(C) there is no formal relationship between words and what they
represent
(D) words are not the same

41. ___ is the property of man which sets him aparts from other
animals.
(A) speech (B) signs
(C) meaning (D) listening

42. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Standard English refers to the variety of English acceptable to the
English audience worldwide.
(B) Standard English is the English language spoken in Britain only.
(C) The American English is not standard English.
(D)Standard English is not the international English.

43. The fact that there are some differences in the way people speak a
language explains
(A) varieties according to user
(B) varieties according to use
(C) language difference
(D) British variety

44. "Vest" and "Undershirt" represent_
(A) differences in lexis
(B) differences in orthography
(C) differences in stress
(D) differences in syntax

45. _ is used to explain what people do with language in various
human activities.
(A) word (B) register

(c) dialects (D) idiolect

46. The belief that a speaker has a repertoire of varieties and hábitualy
switches to the appropriate one as occasion arises is called
(A)Varieties according to subject matter
(B) Varieties according to style of discourse
(C) Varieties according to medium of discourse
(D)Varieties according to purpose

47.The relationship between language and the purpose for which
particular piece of writing is designed is described as
(A) medium (B) style
(C) attitude (D) manner

48. Which of the following is not true?
(A)In a formal language, the writer establishes impersonal relationshir
with his audience
B)The third person pronoun is preferred to the first and second!
personsin a formal language
(C)Digressions are features of an informal language
(D)Language associated with a particular region or social group "
accepted in a formal communication

49. ____ is defined as a set of codes of arbitrary vocal symbols and signs for
communication in a speech community.
(A) words
(B) gestures
(C) language
(E) lingua franca.

50. Technolect is
(A) the language associated with lawyers
(B) the language of builders
(C) the language of technology
(D) the language of chemistry.

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Answer Keys
Exercise 2
Section A: Man, Society & L.anguage

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1. B   2. C   3. A   4. C   5. D   6. C   7. A   8. B   9. B   10. A   11. A   12. B   13.
C   14. A   15. A   16. B   17. A   18. A   19. C   20. D   21. A   22. C   23. A   24.
C   25. D   26. D   27. A   28. C   29. A. 30. B   31. A   32. A   33. A   34. B   35.
C   36. A   37. C   38. B   39. A   40. C   41. A   42. A   43. B   44. A   45. B   46.

A   47. B   48. D   49. C   50. C

Section B: The Vocabulary Devclopment
Exercise 1

1. A good dictionary is described as a
(A) good companion (B) biography of words
(c) orthography of words (D) good mentor

2. Another name for the abridged dictionary is
(A) Longman dictionary B) desk dictionary
(C) oxford dictionary (D) foreign dictionary

3. Which of the following is a time prefix?
(A) post- (B) pre-
(C) ex- (D) fore-

4. Which of the following prefixes indicates one?
(A) multi- (B) bi-
(C) tri- (D) uni-

5. The word "playboy" illustrates
(A) clipping (B) compounds
(C) blending (D) conversion

6. ___ is a functional shift in a word which has not undergone an
inflection.
(A) conversion   (B) lending
(C) back formation (D) clipping.

7. The combination of two separate forms of words to get a new word is
called
(A) clipping (B) borrowing
(C) blending D) compounds

8. While NECO represents_____ ,U.N.N represents____,
(A) acronym/antonym (B) synonym/abbreviation
(C) abbreviation/acronym (D) acronym/abbreviation

9. Words that are recognized by a person but he does not make use of
them are called
(A) passive vocabulary (B) active vocabulary
(C) pseudo vocabulary   (D) words

10. A syntagmatic relationship which exists between words and determines their co-occurrence is
(A) ation (B) syntagm
(C) synonym (D) homophones

11. ___is the addition of prefix and suffix to a root word.
(A) prefixation (B) affixation
(C) clipping (D) suffixation

12. Words such as "Dorabuchi" and "Arabellion" are examples of
(A) conventions
(B) coinages
(C) adaptations
(D) fragments

13. ___is described as the actual words we make use of in speech and writing.
(A) active vocabulary
(B) formal speech
(C) register
(D) passive vocabulary

14. The words "twixt" and "thou" are examples of words
(A) informal
(B) colloquial
(C) archaic
(D) formal

15. The word "mouse" as an animal and 'mouse' as a device connected to a computer are examples of____
(A) homonyms
(B) homophones
(C) antonyms
(D) synonyms

16. The two popular types of dictionaries are___ and ___
(A)Longman and oxford
(B) abridged and unabridged
(C) English and French
(D)contemporary and ancient

17. The dictionary meaning of words is described as the ___ level of meaning.

(A) denotative

(B) connotative

(C) synthesis

(D) literary

18. In the word "carefulness", ful' and 'ness' are called

(A) prefixes

(B) suffixes

(C) prefix and suffix

(D) opposi

19. The word 'editorials' belongs to register.

(A) sports

(B) law

(C) religion

(D) journalism

20."Pail" and 'pale' are examples of___

(A) homophones

(B) homonyms

(C) synonyms

(D) polysemy

21. Words in the dictionary are arranged in_

(A) volumetric order

(B) numerical order

(C) classical order

(D) alphabetical order

22. Which of the following words is correctly spelt?

(A) Pronounciation

(B)auxilliary

(C) neccessary

(D) accommodation

23. Words that are nearly the same in meaning are said to be

(A) antonymou

(B) polysemous

(C) synonymous

(D) homophonous

24. A word which is capable of eliciting two or more different meanings
and the meaning share the same semantic field is said to be

(A) polysemous

(B) acronym

(C) synonymous

(D) homophonous

25. The words "spinster" and "bachelor" are___

(A) antonymous

(B) synonymous

(C) similar

(D) the same

26. Quirk and Greenabum classify register according to ___

and ___

(A) meaning, purpose and function

(B) type, class and style

(C) field of discourse, medium of discourse and styie of discourse

(D) stress, intonation and manner

27. The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English is an example of

dictionary.

(A) English

(B) French

(C) abridged

(D) unabridged

28. Words that are spelt and pronounced alike but have different origin

and meaning are called

(A) homonyms

(B) homophones

(C) acronyms

(D) antonyms

29. The words "mail" and "mail" exemplify___

(A) acronyms

(B) homonyms

(C) homophones

(D) antonyms

30. A word that is formed from the first letters of words that form an

expression is referred to as

(A) abbreviations

(B) abridgement

(C) acronyms

(D) mnemonics

31. The major difference between polysemous words and homonyms is
(A)Polysemous words have the same meaning.
(B)Homonyms share the same meaning,
(C) Polysemous word share the same semantic field.
(D)Homonyms share the same semantic field.

Answer keys
Section B: The Vocabulary Devclopment
Exercise 1
1. B   2. B   3. A   4. D   5. B   6. A   7. C   8. D   9. A   10. A   11. D   12. B   13. A   14. C   15. A   16. B   17. A   18. B   19. D   20. A   21. D   22. D   23. C   24. A   25. A   26. A   27. C   28. A   29. B   30. C   31. C

Section B: The Vocabulary Devclopment
Exereise 2
1. The vocabulary of English refers to:
(A)structure in the language
(B) the total stock of words in the language
(C) the lexemes
(D)the phonemic structure of the language

2. Active vocabulary is a term which is used to describe:
(A)active words in the language
(B) words which have a huge array of new synonyms
(C) words whose antonyms are converse in nature
(D)the familiar and known words in the language which a person can correcty and effectively use.

3. Receptive vocabulary are:
(A)words in the Eng!ish language which a person .can fairly understand when he encounters them in a text but may not be able to use them correctly.
(B)words in the mental map of a person which he has good masteryi of.
(C) words which are mainly in the colloquial domain.
(D)words which are predominantly in the formal domain used foj serious discourse.

4. Officialese are to office administration what is to the law discipline:
(A) luminary
(B) clients

(C) legalese
(D) judiciary

5. Monosemous words are
(A) mono-syllabic words
(B) words with a single meaning'
(C) words which are static in nature
(D) non-gradable words

6. Which of the following may not be regarded as a method of vocabulary
development for a second language learner:
(A) extensive reading'
(B) the use of morphological processes.
(C) The use of word lists and dictionaries
(D) Regression

7. Passive vocabulary is
(A)words in a dictionary.
(B) Words a person can identity or recognize in the reading process but does not make
use of
(C) Vulgarisms
(D)Archaic words

8. Which of the following is not one of the ways through which words
could be formed in the English language:
(A) addition. of prefixes to a root word.
(B) addition of suffixes to a root word
(C) addition of infixes between a prefix and a root word-
(D) none of the above

9. Which of the following statements is false:
(A) prefixation is a morphological process.
(B) Prefixation always changes the meaning of the root or the base
word to which it is attached.
(C) Prefixation usually allies the meaning of the root or the base word.
(D) Prefixation is one of the strategies an ESL learner could learn how
to deveop new words.

10. The following prefixes are paired with thir sorrect meanings except:
(A) poly-many
(B) bi- VO
(C) cente- wrong
(D) re-again or back

11. Suffixation often produces:
(A)a change in the word order.
(B)a change in the medium.
(C)a change in the mode
(D)a change in the word class.

12. Suffixes always
(A) come after the base.
(B) come before the base
(C) come in the middle of the base
(D) none of the above

13. Affixation in the word building process in the English language
includes all except:
(A) prefixation
(B) suffixation
(C) infixation
(D) blends

14. Which of the following statements is not true of synonymy:
(A) it is mainly a bilạteral symmetrical sense relation in which a number of linguistic
forms are said to have the same conceptual or propositional meaning.
(B) in synonymy meaning is not exact but nearly the same.
(C) the words may not always be completely interchangeable.
(D) the words are always interchangeable

15. Wife and husband can be given as an example of:
(A) converse antonym.
(B) flexible antonym.
(C) gradable antonym.
(D) of the above.

16. Which of the following is a typical characteristie of typonyıms:
(A) they represent asymmetrical synonyms.
(B) they show discordant relationships.
(C) they do not have a syperordinate.
(D) term to which they belong.

17. The term meronymy is used to described.
(A)a part-whole relationship
(B)a whole-whole relationship
(C)a fractional relationship
(D)none of the above.

18. In the group-tree, root, branch, tree is an example of a
(A)the-auxiliary term.
(B)the superordinate term.
(C)the subordinate term
(D)the near synonym.

19. The term that best describes. the words branch and root in their ses relationship with the word tree is
(A)hyperbole
(B)co-meronyms
(C)antonyms
(D)acronyms.

20. Which of the following will not apply to lexical words:
(A)they are also called fuil words.
(B) they are called content words
(C)they are usuailly unlimited in number.
(D)they are grammatical words.

21. Which of the following is an odd member of the series:
(A)Nouns
(B) Adjectives
(C) Verbs
(D)Pronouns

22. Which of the following terms cannot be used to describe function words:
(A)grammatical words
(B) employ words
(C) empathic words
(D) functors

23. Lexical words are prone to diachronic change; This means that:
(A) they change in form or meaning over time.
(B) they are inelastic.
(C) they are time bad.
(D) time has no effect on their form and meaning.

24. Content words constitute _____ class of words in the English language.
(A) a close-ended
(B) an open-ended
(C) a limited
(D) an inelastic

25. The verb forms: come, comes, coming, came, come can be said to be
derived from a single___
(A)affix
(B) suffix
(C) infix
(D) lexeme

26. Which of the following words is not a functor:
(A)you
(B) could
(C) but
(D)man

27. Grammatical words are usually
(A)open-ended in their membership
(B) limited in their membership
(C)perfectly elastic in their membership
(D)none of the above.

28. Which of the following words does not contain a prefix, an infix and a suffix?
(A)Insubordination (B) insurmountable
(C)Disestablishmentarianism (D) inexpensiveness
(E) ungrammaticalness

29. Words with the same form but different meanings and have identical
pronunciation are best described as:
(A)paronyms
(B) hyponyms
(C) homonyms
(D)none of the above

30. Quay and key are examples of:
(A)cmpty words
(B) paronyms
(C) homophones
(D)antonyms

31.The words derived from the same root but which have acquired
different meanings are called
(A)synonyms
(B) homophones
(C) litote
(D)parony

32. The words stationary and stationery are examples of___
(A)pastois
(B) paronyms
(C)homophones
(D)homonyms

33. The special room or structure built for dogs is called:
(A) cage
(B) pen
(C) house
(D) kernel

Instruction for numbers 34- 39: fill the blank with the correct words in each of the questions:

34. The Head of Department has collected his monthly _____ from the
cash office for the up-keep of the office.
(A)imprest
(B) alimony
(C) dividend
(D)overdraught

35. The aithor complained that his publishers have not paid him any _____
since the past ten years:
(A)fund
(B)allowance
(C) salary
(D)royalties

36. He could not use the machine he bought effectively because the
supplier did not include the____ in the carton.
(A)diary
(B) manual
(C) inventory
(D) record

37. He cleaned the pen but he did not clean the because he could
not bear the ____ of the pigs.
(A) stable, neighing.
(B) pen, bleats.
(C) sty, grunts.
(D)Hutch, squeals.

38. Screeches is to parrot what ____ is to turkey.

(A)croacks
(B) globbles
(C) twitters
(D)coos

39. Waddles is to duck what _____ is to elephant.
(A)swoops (B)jogs (C) trots (D) ambles

40. Which of the following is wrongly paired with the group?
(A)an army of soldiers.
(B)a bench of bishops
(C)a brood of chickens
(D)a bench of ladies

<div align="center">

Key answers
Section B: The Vocabulary Devclopment
Exereise 2

</div>

1. B   2. D   3. A   4. C   5. B   6. D   7. B   8. D   9. B   10. C   11. D   12. A   13. D   14. D   15. A.   16. A   17. A   18. B   19. B   20. D   21. D   22. C   23. A   24. B   25. D   26. D   27. B   28. B   29. C   30. C   31. D   32. C   33. D   34. A   35. D   36. B   37. C   38. B   39. D   40. D

Sectioin C: The Listening Skills
I. The first language skili possessed by man is_
(A) speaking
(B) listening
(C) reading
(D) writing

2. Two of the common comtexts im which students make use of the
listening skill are
(A) lectures and seminars
(B) lectures and senmons
(C) debates and songs
(D) seminars and music

3. Which of the following is a practical way of achieving effeetive
listening?
(A) keep prejudice
(B) use of cue words and sense signals
(C) reading

(D) focusing on the source rather than the message.

4. When you listen with a view to rendering help to the speaker, this kind of listening is described as
(A) mute listening
(B) critical listening
(C) sympathetic listening
(D) empathic listening

5. One of the following linguistic cues enables a listener to follow an oral text in listening
(A)Following sentence connetors
(B) following sentence patterns
(C) avoiding sequence of words
(D) speedy reading

6. Two factors which contribute to poor listening are and
(A) emotional problems and motivated attention
(B) poor intellectual ability and impatience
(C) health factors and purposefui listening
(D) attitudinal problems and audience participating.

7. ____ and _____ are receptive skills.
(A) listening and writing
(B) reading and speaking
(C) reading and listening
(D) speaking and listening

8. The use of gestures in communication may be described as
(A) facial expression
(B) verbal communication
(C) communication problem
(D) paralinguistic message

9. Fatigue and lack of motivation are examples of _____ factors responsible for poor listening.
(A) psychological
(B) physiological
(C) physical
(D) attitudinal

10. The active process of receiving, constructing meaning from, and responding to spoken or non-verbal message can be called
(A) reading (B) hearing (C) listening (D) interaction

11. Which of the following statements is true?
(A)One has control over what one hears
(B)One has control over what one listening to
(C)One has no control over what one listening to
(D)Listening is a productive skill

12. The process of making sense of a message is termed
(A) conceiving
(B) understanding
(C) attending
(D) responding

13. The act of paying attention to a signal is
(A) listening
(B) attending
(C) responding
(D) socializing

14. One major function of examination is
(A) evaluation of students' performance
(B) instilling discipline in students
(C) accessing information
(D) formation of goals

15. During lectures, a student makes use of_ skills morethan
others.
(A) speaking and reading
(B) reading and writing
(C) listening and writing
(D) speaking and listening

16. In order for one to acquire a language, _____ takes precedence.
(A) speaking
(B) writing
(C) reading
(D) listening

17. ____ranks first among the language skills.
(A) reading (B) listening(C) writing (D) speaking

18. The type of listening in which we search for new information is called
(A) passive listening
(B) transactional listening

(C) elipticai iistening
(D) pseudo listening

19. The kind of listening you adopt when others seek help from you is
called
(A) empathic listening
(B) emotional listening
(C) critical listening
(D) evauative listening

20. Thinking a deep thought about something else while listening to a
message or lecture is an example of
(A) physiological noise
(B) passive attention
(C) environmental noise
(D) psychological noise

21.The most important thing about listening is
(A) paying attention in order to receive information
(B) the abilities to receive information, process it, assimilate and retain it for future
use
(C) the act of receiving sound waves
(D) being conscious and focusing on the speaker

22. Two characteristics of listening are and
(A) learning and attending
(B) reviewing and revising
(C) thinking and reasoning
(D) searching and discovering

23. When a listener listens with the purpose of recreating a situation aftcr
listening to it, it is called _listening.
(A) purposeful (B) creative (C) secondary (D) empathic
24. The listener's state can be sub-divided into ____, ____ and _____
(A)Emotional, sensory and physical
(B)occasion, psychological and attentional
(C) intellectual, physiological and psychological
(D)exterior, interior and instrinc

25. Which of the following qualities in the speaker inhibit listening
efficiency?_
(A) nasal tone (B) education level
(C) purpose (D) knowledge of the subject matter

26. The status, power, and authority of a speaker directly effect the way his audience listens to him.
(A) true (B) false
(C) none of the above (D) all of the above

27. The availability of space, ventilation, tidiness, and orderliness of space refer to
(A) organization
(B) environment
(C) accommodation
(D) setting arrangement

28. In order to improve and promote effective listening, one of the following is important.
(a) Focus your attention on the message
(B) avoid eliciting meaning from the speech
(C) there should be no relationship between one's background knowledge and what one listens to
(D) avoid note-aking because causes loss of memory

29. A situation where a listener receives too much information than is necessary is called
(A) rapid thought
(B) message splash
(C) message overload
(D) message quake

30. The intellectual state of the listener includes ____ and ____
(A) age and readiness
(B) physical fitness and fitness exercises
(C) motivation and delivery
(D) intent and mindset

31.The opposite of legitimate is
(A) inlegitimate
(B) illegitimate
(C) dislegitimate
(D) ambiguous

32. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?
(A) questionnaire
(B) questionaire
(C) questionear
(D) questional

33. Thinning, gestation and grafting belong to____discipline.
(A) religion
(B) agriculture
(C) zoology
(D) craftsmanship

34. Pick out the odd word from the list.
(A) ballot (B) autopsy
(C) wound (D) cava

Key answers
Scctioin C: The Listening Skills
1. B   2. A   3. B   4. D   5. A   6. B   7. C   8. D   9. A   10. C   11. B   12. B   14. B   15. A   15. C   16. D   17. B   18. B   19. A   20. D   21. B   22. A   23. B   24. C   25. A   26. A   27. C   28. A   29. C   30. A   31. B   32. A   33. B   34. A

Section D: The Reading Skill and Techniques
Exercise 1
1. The most important feature of reading is___
(A) scanning (B) skimming
(C) comprehension (D) drilling

2. Comprehension takes place at____levels of meaning.
(A) four (B) five
(C) three C) two

3. The skill which a reader necds in order to understand a text is skili.
(A) work attack
(B) text attack
(C) mind attack
(D) meaning attack

4. The glossary of a book can help a reader to find information about
(A) familiar words in the text . (B) antonyms
(C) pseudonyms (D) strange words ina text

5. Another name for the conjectural level of comprehensive is
(A) associative

(B) assimilative
(C) inferential
(D) literal

6 ____ is useful for the determination of the functional values of
sentences,
(A) discourse makers (B) sentence markers
(C) sentence patterns (D) sentence structures

7. One example of word attack skills is
(A) the use of dictionary
(B) the use of vocabulary
(C) the use of information
(D) the use of phonics

8. _____ is moving forward and backward during reading.
(A) obsession (B) regress
(C) recession (D) appreciation

9. _____Glancing through a text rapidly for a specific piece of information is
called
(A) scanning (B) skimming
(C) extensive reading .(D) intensive reading

10. ____involves reading of large quantities of material.
(A) silent reading
(B) extensive reading
(C) intensive reading
(D) scanning

11. The practice of whispering words or moving one's lips while reading
is called
(A) regression
(B) vocalization
(C) oral reading
(D) vocal reading

12. The last 'R' in SsQ3R stands for
(A) review (B) recall
(C) read (D) remind

13. Preview involves locating one of the following.
(A) the date of publication
(B) topic sentence

(C) argument structure

(D) documentation style

14. Intensive and extensive reading may be described as

(A) oral reading

(B) silent reading

(C) public speeches

(D) announcements

15. Oral reading involves a tripartite communication mode and they are ____, ____ and ____

(A) the text, the reader and the audience

(B) the author, the reader and the text

(C) the reader, the audience and the scene

(D) situation, the audience and the writer

16. The work of studying facts again in order to learn them is callcd

(A) examination

(B) revising

(C) ruminating

(D) brainstorming

17. One advantage of having a reading group is

(A) it creates familiarization among the members

(B) it help to maintain friendship

(C) difficult questions are resolved by the group

(D) the readers evaluate their teacher in the process

18. The first level of reading comprehension is the

(A) factual

(B) critical

(C) inferential

(D) evaluation

19. Finger pointing and regress impede

(A) understanding

(B) reading

(C) listening

(D) speaking

20. ____, ____ and ____ are the approaches to reading.

(A)Skimming, scanning, and intensive reading

(B) Scanning, intensive reading and vocalization

(C) Skimming, scanning and regression

(D)Intensive reading, extensive reading and fast reading

21. At the inferential level of comprehension, the emphasis is usually on the ____ meaning.
(A) explicit
(B) implicit
(C) impending
(D) ordinary

22. In the taxonomy of language skills, ____ rank last.
(A) speaking
(B) reading
(C) listening
(D) writing

23. ____involves a deliberate and conscious effort to increase by learning the stock of knowledge a person has.
(A) study
(B) learning
(C) skill
(D) reading

24. ranks third among the language skills.
(A) listening
(B) speaking
(C) writing
(D) reading

25. _____ enables a reader to remebe what he has read or loami.
(A) mnemonics
(B) topic sentence
(C) revision
(D) examination

26. Two forms of mnemonics are ____ and ____
(A) synonyms and antonyms
(B) acronyms and acrostics
(C) critical and appreciative
(D) major and minor

27. An interaction between a text and the reader in which information is passed from the writer to the reader is called
(A) assimilation
(B) processing
(C) reception

(D) reading

28. Reading according to Bloom's taxonomy include _____ and _____
(A) faster and critical
(B) oral and silent
(C) scanning and skimming
(D) inferential and ànalytical

29. When one reads with a specific focus on grammatical forms, discourse markers etc, it is referred to as
(A) intensive reading (B) extensive reading
(C) oral reading (D) silent reading

30. In extensive reading, the reader usually
(A) selects few materials to be read
(B) focuses on discourse markers
(C) reads a large quantities materials
(D) reads with a view to passing an examination

31. Skimming is an aspect of _____ reading.
(A) oral (B) silent
(c) total (D) critical

32. enhances faster and extensive reading.
(A) scanning (B) skimming.
(C) cvaluation (D) vocalization

33. When areaderis interested in locating a particular picce of information in a text, the reading technique is called
(A) mnemonics (B) scanning
(C) preview (D) skimming

34. The level of reading in which the reader critiques the text and incorporates hiss thoughts is referred to as
(A) analytical (B) preview
(C) discovery (D) collocation

35. Another name for evaluative level of reading is_
(A) inferential (B) synthetical
(C) literal (D) analytical

36. The full meaning of SQ3R is
A) scanning, questio, revision and re-reading
(B) survey, question, reason and revision

(C) survey, question, read and re-re
(D) scrutiny, quick, reason and rate

37. The problem which affects speed and accuracy of printed word
recognition is called
(A) orthographic processing deficit (B) comprehension deficit
(C) double deficit (D) phonological de ficit

38. A reader who has a prominent and specificproblem in either
phonological or rapid print is said to have a in word
recognition. (A) complex deficit (B) single deficit
  (C) double deficit (D) major deficit

39. The effects of linguisti problem encountered in reading include ____, ____ and
____
(A) phonological, orthographic and semantic
(B) morpholegical, structural and comprehension
(C) intonation, stress and wordings
(D) phonological, morphological and sentential

40 ____ is peculiar to children with sociolinguistic disabiliies, vocabulary wekess and
learning diffealties tht effect abstract reasoning and logical thinking.
(A) phonological deficit   (B) morphological deficit
(C) comprehension deficit (D) processing, speed deficit

41. ____ is the reading disability characterized by difficultics
with accurate word recognition, decoding and spelling.
(A) insomenia (B) dyslexia
(C) deformity (D) impairment

42. Emotional and psychological problems can be solved by
(A) setting new reading goals and targets
(B) reading very fast
(C) practicing different kinds of texts.
D) jotting and note-taking

43. Pointing to words and single word reading usually go with
(A) environmental problem (B) visualization
(C) regression , (D) vocalization

44. Techniques of faster reading are ____, ____ and ____
(A) intensive, extensive and oral reading
(B) skimming, scanning and SQ3R
(C) critical, evaluation and literal reading

(D) survey, visualization and contextualization

45. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) reading with questions is a good study technique
(B) reading with a purpose wastes more time
(C) reading is important only during examinations
(D) reading excludes note-taking

46. The meaning carrying sentence in every paragraph is called
(A) introductory sentence
(B) connotative sentence
(C) topic sentcnce
(D) literal sentence

47 _____ technique of reading advocares that a reader should not
read any material with a pre-conceived notion.
(A) reading with a arpose (B) reading with quesions
(C) sense links (D) flexibility

48. Which of the following statements is not ?
(A) memorization is an efficient leaming technique
(B) pte-taking involves writing down only the important words
(C) preview is encourages faster reading
(D) italicized words help o draw the reader's attention

49.One feature of intensive reading is that
(A) it is usually classroom based
(B) students read as much as possible
(C) reading speed is usually faster
(D) students look for difficalt words only

50. One of the materials to be read under oral reading is_
(A) novels
(B) journals
(C) books
(D) public speeches

Key answers
Section D: The Reading Skill and Techniques
Exercise 1
1. C   2. C   3. B   4. D   5. D   6. C   7. A   8. B   9. A   10. B   11. B   12. A   13.
A   14. B   15. A   16. D   17. C. 18. A   19. B   20. A   21. B   22. D   23. A   24.
D   25. A   26. B   27. D   28. B   29. A   30. C   31. B   32. B   33. B   34. A
35. D   36. C   37. A   38. B   39. A   40. C   41. B   42. A   43. D   44. B   45. A
46. C   47. D   48. A   49. A   50. D

Secection E: Basic Research Methods and Term paper Writing
Exercise 1
1. A list of book, articles and other publications used for research is called
(A) glossary (B) bibliography
(C) documentation (D) appendix

2. The apendik, glosary, listof atareviation and bibiogrphy are found in the part of research paper.
(A) preliminary pages (B) subsidiary pages
(C) front pages (D) footnotes

3. Ibid is used in documentation to-avoid
(A) repetition (B) plagiarism
(C) bibliography (D) long essay

4. Ibid means
(A) as omitted above (B) as cited below
(C) as cited above (D) as recommended above

5. ISBN in a book means
(A) interested second book number
(B) international series book number
(C) international standard book number
(D) internet statement book name

6. When a table of contents gives details of the contents, it is said to be
(A) comprehensive (B) analytical
(C) non-analytical (D) serial

7. The blurb ofa book contains information about the _____ and the _____
(A) title and content (B) book and author
(C) reference and endnotes (D) reader and lesson

8. et al means
(A) all others
(B) and others
(C) some others
(D) few others

9. The major criticism against the classic style of documentation is its heavy dependence on___ terms in making crossreference.
(A) Greek
(B) American
(C) British
(D) Latin

10. ____ and ___ can be found in the subsidiary pages of a paper.
(A) bibliography and glossary
(B) glossary and preface
(c) acknowledgements and dedication
(D) institutional name and date

11.The first step to be taken in term paper writing is_
(A) gathering materials (B) assessing the materials
(C) choosing a topic (D) writing he report

2. In selecting a topic for a term paper, one should bear two of the following in mind.
(A)Familiarity with the topic and iterest in the topic
(B)The format and documentation style
(C)Suitability of the topic and footnote
(D)Library source and internet source

13. MLA stands for
(A) modern learners association
(B) modern language acquisition
(C) modern language association
(D) modern league association

14. Two importance of documentation are___ and ___
(A) to avoid charges against plagiarism and provide sources for further reading
(B) to conceal sources and avoid verification
(C) proide sources for verification and prohibit further reading
(D) acknowledge sources and suffer plagiarism

15. ____ style of documentation is commonly used in the sciences.
(A) MLA
(B) APA
(C) AMA
(D) PAA

16. False assumption of authorship is described as

(A) frecdom (B) plagiarism
(c) authorization (D) impersonation

17. The preliminary pags ofa resrch contain two of the following.
(A) table of contents and reference
(B) bibliography and dedication
(C) preface and dedication
(D) glossary and appendix

18. The part of the research work which shows the list of chapter headings, sub-heading and pages and where they are found is
(A) the table of contents
(B) references
(C) bibliography
(D) works cited

19.Works cited is to MLA what _____ is to APA.
(A) bibliography
(B) index
(C) appendix
(D) references

20.The cover page of a term paper is designed to contain one of thc following.
(A) the preface
(B) the name of the institution
(C) the importance of term paper
(D) the acknowledgement

21 _____ part of the research paper contains the list of the names of persons who contributed to success of the research
(A) the preface
(B) the dedication
(C) the acknowledgements
(D) the main text

22. Brainstorming means
(A) trying to develop ideas and thinking of ways of solving a problem
(B) assessing the implications of a research
(C) collecting data
(D) analyzing data

23. What is likely to follow after brainstorming is_
(A) the damage ofbrain cells

(B) re-writing stage
(C) fast breathing
(C) cooling of the brain

24. Revising stage takes care of
(A) wrong spellings and expressions
(B) documentation and referencing
(C) formatting and publishing
(D) recommendation and conclusion

25.The stage where a researcher handles the main work of the report writing is the
(A) brainstorming
(B) pre-writing
(C) writing
(D) revising

26. The ____ part of a research work contains information on how the work is organized chapter by chapter, how data was collected and the challenges encountered in the process.
(A) dedication
(B) acknowledgements
(C) the table of contents
(D) the preface

27. Two forms of documentation are ____ and ____
(A) bibliographical and textual
(B) scientific and non-scientific
(C) American and British
(D) long and short

28. ____ shows the extent of the writer's citations.
(A) reference
(B) documentation
(C) dedication
(D) preface

29. Textual documentation contains_
(A) additional facts, comtents and relevant explanations
(B) major points, index and preface
(c) glossary, sub-headings and conclusion
(D) authors, institutions and resources

30. APA means
(A) African Peoples Allian
(B) authority Paper Assembled
(C) American Psychological Association
(D) American Peoples Apprentice

31. The MLA is commonly used in the
(A) biological sciences
(B) physical sciences
(C) humanities
(D) natural sciences

32. ____ aids cross-referencing of materials
(A) APA
(B) MLA
(C) documentation
(D) quations

33. ____ is the method scholars use to acknowledge sources of information consulted during research.
(A) acknowledgements
(B) quotations
(C) documentation
(D) abstracts

34. The two basic forms of citation style are _____ and ____ styles.
(A) classic and triple entry
(B) single and double entry
(C) formal and informal
(D) British and American

35. The citation "Ugwu (2016:33) observes" represents form of citation.
(A) classic
(B) triple
(C) double
(D) British

36. ____ is an acknowledgement a writer makes when quoting directly or paraphrasing another writer's work.
(A) the reference
(B) the quotation
(C) the endnotes
(D) the index

37. Three types of documentation are ____, ____ and ____
(A) references, quotations and citations
(B) references, bibliography and endnotes
(C) classic, triple and double
(D) American, British and Latin

38. ____ indicates the omission of a word or passage with three periods.
(A) glossary
(B) endnote
(C) footnote
(D) Ellipsis

39. A simple statement of opinion which an entire research work is designed to support is called_
(A) abstract
(B) thesis
(C) data
(D) superscript

40. The last information on the cover page of a term paper is the
(A) name of the writer
(B) name of institution
(C) registration number of student
(D) date of publication

41.The activity of individual infomation about something that you arc interested in or need to know more about is called
(A) thesis
(B) research
(C) project
(D) analysis

Key answers
Secection E: Basic Research Methods and Term paper Writing
Excrcise 1

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. B 21. C 22. A 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. C. 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. C 31. C 32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. B 40. D 41. B

Section F: Phonetics and Phonology Of English

1 ____describes how speech sounds are produced.
A. Auditory Phonetics
B. Articulator Phonetics
C. Stress
D. Intonation

2. The human speech production begins from the
A. Mouth
B. Lungs
C. Glottis
D. Larynx

3. The air which we use for the production of speech sounds is described as
A. Ingressive pulmonary air stream
B. Explosive air stream
C. egressive pulmonary air stream
D. Puff of air

4. We have ___nasal sounds in English.
A. Three
B. Two
C. Four
D. Seven

5. A distinct unit of sound in human language which combines with other distinct units of sound in word formation is called
A. A morpheme
B. A syllable
C. A phoneme
D. A vowel

6. The suprasegmental features of the English language sound system are ____ , ____ and ____
A. Stress, vowels and consonants,
B. Vowels, consonants and diphthongs
C. Short vowels, long vowels and diphthongs
D. Stress, rhythm and intonation

7. The word 'decrease is stressed on ____ syllable in British English.
A. The first
B. The second

C. The third

D. The fourth

8. The vowel sounds represented in the underlined letters in quay is

A. /ai/

B. lei/

C. /au/

D. /i:/

9. The consonant sound represented in the underlined letters in
Charade is

 A. /ts/

B. /S/

C. /k/

D. /s/

10.The phonemic transcription of the word 'Love' is___

A. /L/Dv/ B./Lav/   C./Lo:v.   D./LAv/

11. The English language has ___ letters of the alphabet.

A. 44

B. 27

C. 12

D. 26

12. The total number of speech sounds in English is

A. Seven

B. Forty-four

C. Thirty-two

D. Twelve.

13. In the classification of consonant sounds, ___, ___ and ___ are
usually taking into account.

A. Place of articulation, manner of articulation and the lungs

B. Place of articulation manner-of-articulation_and state_ofthe
glottis

C. Place of articulation, shape of the lips and manner of articulation

D. High, low and falling tones.

14. The phomic transcription of the word 'women' is

A. /wumen/

B. /wimin/

C. /wimen/

D. /w/

15. Which of the following is a nasal sound?
A. /L/
B. /n/
C. /f
D. /s/

16. Which of the following is a bilabial plosive?
A. /b/
B. /f/
C. /k/
D./n/

17. We have ___ vowel sounds in English.
A. 12
B. 20
C. 7
D. 8

18. The space between the walls of the larynx is called
A. The vocal fold
B. The vocal cords
C. The glottis
D. Adam's apple

19. The branch of phonetics which studies the quality of spcech sound
is called
A. Syllable
B. Morpheme
C. Acoustic
D. Auditory

20. ___ and ___ are the segmental features of English language.
A. Vowels and intonation
B. Vowels and stress
C. Vowels and consonants
D. Consonants and intonation

21. The combination of and in speech activity creates rhythm.
A. Rising and falling tones
B. Stressed and unstressed syllable
C. Long and short vowel sounds
D. Syllables and phonemes.

22. Phonemes have phonetic variants known as
A. Allophones
B. Allomorphs
C. Aspiration
D. Difference

23. The smallest meaningful variation of speech sound in a language is called
A. Syllable
B Sound
C. A phoneme
D. Rhythm

24. The English language is described as _____ language
A. Stress-time
B. Unstressed-time
C. Syllabic-time
D. Intonation-time

25.The lgbo language maybe said to be an example of _____ language.
A. Stress-time
B. Consonant based
C. Syllable-time
D. Complex

26. The spelling-sound relationships in English language is chaotic because
A. English is a syllable time language
B. English is a stress-time language
C. English is a form of discourse
D. English has complex structure

27. Another name for diphthongs is
A. Impure vowels
B. Pure vowels
C. Môn thongs
D. Affricate

28. The pure vowel sounds in English are in number.
A. Eight B. Seven
C. Forty D. Twelve

29. The pure vowel sounds are classified into ___ and ___
A. Diphthongs and impure vowels
B. Long and short vowels

c. Glides and monophthongs
D. Nasal and cabials

30. How many short vowels are there in English sound system?
A. Seven
B. Twelve
C. Eight
D. Fourteen

31. The sound represented in the undertined word 'plait' is
A. /ei/
B. /el
C. /ail
D. /æl

32.The word ewe is transcribed phonemically as
A.   /ju:/
B. /ewe/
C. /ewi/
D. /ial

33. How many syllable does the word 'come' have?
A. Two
B. Three
C. One
D. Four

34. The sylable which is stressed in the word 'unfaithful is
A. un
B. faith
C. unfaith
D. ful

35.The statement 'The man is here, has _____ a tone
A. Rising
B. Falling
C. Middle
D. Parallel

36. Which of the following statements is not true?
A. There is vibration in the production of consonant sounds.
B. There is no obstruction of the air stream in the production of
vowel sounds.
c. There maybe total or partial obstruction of the air stream in the

production of consonant sounds.

D, Consonant sounds are twenty three in number.

37. The larynx can be called

A. Pharynx

B. Adam's apple

C. Uvula

D. Vocal cords

38.The study of speech production, transmission and reception is called

A. Phonology

B. Phoneme

C. Phonetics

D. Morpheme

39. Which of the following words has the phonetic symbol /u/?

A. Could

B. Pool

C. Fool

D. School

Key answers
Section F: Phonetics and Phonology Of English

1. B   2. B   3. C   4. A   5. C   6. D   7. B   8. D   9. B   10. D   11. D   12. B
13. B   14. B   15. B   16. A   17. B   18. C   19. C   20. C   21. B   22. A   23. A
24. A   25. C   26. D   27. A   28. D   29. B   30. A   31. D   32. A   33. C   34. B
35. B   36. D   37. B   38. C   39. A

Seetion G: Study Techniques and Note-Taking

1. A deliberate and conscious effort to increase by learning the stock of knowledge a person has called

A. Learning

B. Study

C. Skill

D. Reading

2. Making and kecping a schedule for study helps the student to

A. Study at a particular time

B. Increase leaning

C. Reduce the quality of material to be studiai

D. Acquire study skill

3. A study plan which spells out the study time subject to be studied and the number of hours to be spent on each subject or course is called

A. Time table

B. Study guide

C. Study venue

D. Study schedule

4. Note-taking during lectures saves a student the time of reproducing all the ideas of a lecturer during

A. Revisions and examinations

B. Study time

C. Leisure time

D. Group study

5. The use of ___ and ___ increases a student's speed while taking note.

A. Pens and pencils

B. Ruler and jotter

C. Standard abbreviations and symbols

D. Loose sheets and bound note

6. Two techniques of note-taking are ___ and ___

A. The shorthand and abridged methods

B. The formal and informal methods

C. The outline and summarization methods

D. The circle and straight methods

7. While choosing a venue for study, one should consider one of the following.

A. The presence of adequate light

B. The availability of pictures

C. The absence of pen, pencils and eraser

D. The availability of distraction

8. ____enables you highlight the aspeets of what you are studying which you consider to be crucial.

A. Cross-checking '

B. Reviewing

c. Underling

D. Memorization

9. ____ keeps you focused on the relevant parts of the course, and guides you towards a meaning study, and familiarize you with the nature of the examination you are studying for.

A. Mnemonics

B. Use of flash cards

C. Practicing with past questions

D. Sharing ideas with friends

10. Strategies and techniques consciously learned, developed and practiced which enable us to achieve our purpose through studying is

A. Reading

B. Skills

C. Plan

D. Comprehension

11.The most important study technique which a student requires is

A. Note-taking

B. Chunking

C. Reading with questions

D. Attending classes

12. Tapping and tilling enables a student to

A. Read effectively

B. Write effectively

c. Internalize information gathered

D. Speak effectively

13. The activity of summarizing a textbook or lecture note over and over again can be described as

A. Abridgement

B. Summarization

C. Chunking

D. Mnemonics

14. One of the importance of preparing for a class and studying in advance is

A. The classroom situation becomes an avenue. for the student to revise and clarify some points

B. The student lacks behind in the topic being discussed

C. The learning process is being interrupted

D. It guarantees loafing in the classroom

15. Which of the following statements is true?

A. An appropriate study environment should be fixed.

B. The study environment should not be a particular place where you study each day.

C. Studying is fun when no conscious effort is made towards learning.

D. Balanced study jeopardizes one's ability to study effectively.

16.One of the following is a guideline for writing summary.
A. Do not exclude from the summary your personal opinion of the
writer s ideas.
B. Examine each paragraph of the passage to identify the topic
sentence,
C. Avoid logical sequence of ideas.
D. Understand the passage at the denotatively level of meaning only.

17, ____ are used to represent or illustrate ideas in learning situation.
A. Mind maps
B. Diagrams
C. Mncmonics
D. Acrostics

18. Thc level at which a reader goes beyond the literal or factual meaning is
A. Conjectural
B. Abstraction
C. Insulation
D. Adaptation

19. Establishing the purpose for studying enables the rcader to
A. Have a focused concentratcd attention
B. Entertain diverse opinions
C. Maintain abstraction
D. Extend meaning to objects

Keys answers
Seetion G: Study Techniques and Note-Taking
1. B   2. A. 3. A   4. A   5.C   6. C   7. A   8. C   9. C   10. B   11. D   12. C   13.
C   14. A   15. A   16. B   17. B   18. A   19. A

Section H: Language of Social Interaction and Communication
1. The kind of speech which does not require prior preparation hbeforc
delivery is ___ speech.
(A)written
(B) impromptu
(C) conversational
(D) visual

2. One who is preparing a speech for public delivery must consider one of the following.
A)context
(B) venue
(C) his education background
(D)distractions

3. ____, ____, and ____ are the three principles of public spcaking.
(A)spcaker, source and message
(B) audience, language and information
(C) spcaker, situation and social group
(D)manner, situation and context

4. A speaker's language maybe determined by
(A)time
(B) audie
(C) features
(D)source
(E) medium

5. Speaker characteristics include ___, ___ and ___
(A)level of education, audience and social class
(B) level of education, enlightenment and social class
(C) level of education, context and social group.

6. Spcaking before an audience or a group of people is referred to
(A)oral delivery
(B) speech presentation
(C)public speaking
(D)effective delivery

7. A valedictory speech is an example of ____ speech.
(A)informal
(B)causai
(C)fomal
(D)social

8. The existence of two linguistic mediums in one narrative is referrcd to
(A)code-switching
(B) code-framing
(C)code-matching
(D)code mixing

9. When communication involves one-to-one interaction, it is referred to as
(A)interpersonal
(B) intrapersonal
(C)interiamguage inieralanguage

10. The act of a speaker changing from one language or code to anothcr in he course of delivering a specch is called
(A)code switching
(B)code mixing
(C)code familiarity
(D) competence

11. The kind of communication which occurs within an individual is
(A)intrapersonal
(B) interaction
(C) inter-relation
(D)interpsonal

12. A deliberate strategy which a speaker may use during social interaction to avoid sending a clear message is callcd
(A)disruptive language
(B) evasive language
(C) philosophical language
(D)defcnsive language

13. Imprecision of language during social interaction engenders -
(A)understanding
(B)uniformity of opinion
(C)clarity of thought
(D)misunderstanding

14. ___ and ___ are two types of facial expressions which give a spcaker dues about the audience.
(A)inhibited and uninhibited facial expressions
(B) inhibited and absolute facial expressions
(C) uninhibited and focal facial expressions
(D)friendly and unfriendly facial expressions

15. If two or more persons from different culures inferact commumication occurs.
(A) nterpersonal
(B) 1interpersonal
(C) intercultural
(D)intracultural

16. Which of the statements below is true?
(A)interpersonal communication is usually formal.
(B) intrapersonal communication occurs among individuals
C)social trais is one of te things that make up an individual
(D)interpersonal communication takes place in a structurcd setting.

17.The type of communication which people engage in when they usc words is called
(A) in-group communication
(B)out-group communication
(C) intrapersonal communication
(D)verbal communication

18. ___ is the only animal that has speech faculty.
(A)monkey
(B)chimpanzee...
(C)man
(D)parrot

19. When a student engages in communication with the hcad of department, the language of the student should be
(A)informal
(B) semi-formal
C) formal
(D)all of the above

20. A inaugural lecture is a typical example of ____ spcech
(A)formal
(B)informal
(C)semi-formal
(D)active

21. An impromptu spech ean be called
(A)a presidential address
(B)a keynote address
(C) an cxtemporameous speech
(D)mcmorials.

22. Which of the following is not true about spcech?
(A)spcech has the capacity to change man's think
(B) Spcech is dynamic
(C) Specch is culture based
(D)Specch does not play active role in the transmission of new

knowledge.

23.Two among the principles of oral delivery are ___ and ___
(A)timing and confidence
(B) formal and informal
(C) the content and the audience
(D)the spcaker and the context

24. In order to conquer the fear of the unknown by a speaker, he should
have the knowledge of ___ and ___
(A)oral and writen speeches
(B) technique and practice in speech
(C)the audience and the context
(D)psychology and physiology.

25. M-Timc culture is associated with the use of
(A)time in the western world
(B) timc in African world
(C)time and money in the western world.
(D)Time and money in the African world.

26. The use of language which may not have immediate cues to people
outside the communication event is described as
(A)major-talk
(B)minor-talk
(C)meta-talk
(D) inner-talk

27. ____ principles enables an individual in a communication to earn
approval or disapproval.
(A)constitutive rules
(B)constitution rules
(C) common sense
(D)grammar

28. A communicaion seting where seerit symbedls ar codes maybe uscd is referred to
as
(A)out-group communication
(B) public communication
(C) in-group communication
(D) small group communication

29.The theory of language which believes that language originatcd from
God is

(A)natural sound source
(B) theological source
(C)psychological adaption
(D)divine source

30. ___ means that language can be used to refer to past, present or future time.
(A)productivity
(B) discreteness
(C) displacement
(D)arbitrariness

31. ____ refers to the medium selected for communication.
(A) code
(B) channel
(C) transfer
(D) construct

32.The manner in which the sender or eceiver of a message.constructs it is called
(A)channel
B) code
(C) cable
D)communication

33. The language used to maintain social relationships and interaction is describcd as
(A)phatic communication
(B) social language
(C) enviroamental language
(D) gendered language

34. The form ofbehavior which results when pcople that belong to a particular group use vocabulary which sets them apart from others is
(A)homogenous
(B) heterogenous
(C)divergence
(D)convergence

3. When people uise the dialet of a language in order to highlight their differences from other speakers of the language within a homogenous group, ___ isthe linguistic strategy used.
(A) convergence
(B) heterogenous

(C) divergence

(D) affimation

36. Whi the following statements indicates a commitment to a
responsibility?
(A)its not finished.
(B) he didn't finish it.
(C)I didn't finish it
(D)they didn't finish it.

37. One of the categories of problematic language is
(A) evasive
(B) clarity
(C) understanding
(D) acceptance

38. ____ is the language which may lead to misunderstanding
beeause is amrbiquity and ipe meaning.
(A)umequivocal language
(B) equivocal language
(C) equality language
(D)confrontational language

39. Disruptive language often leads to
(A) unity
(B) understanding
(C) disputes
(D) dialogue

40. The two major types of evasive language are___ and ___
(A)opinion confusion and inference confusion
(B)emotive and opinion language
(C) euphemisms and equicocation
(D) fact seking and inference confusion

41. Research by Haas and Sherman (1982) shows that men andwomen
during social interaction vary ir
(A)opinion
(B)conversational style
(C)personal interest
(D)relationship

42. verbal eommunication syles are dependent on wht is referred to as ___ or ___
(A)high-context cultures or low-context cultures |

(B)abstract context cultures or concrete context cultures

(C)evasive cultures or realistic cultures.

(D)Dependent and non-dependent cultures.

43. The organized system of speech used by human beings as a means of communication among themselves is referred to as

(A)words

(B) signs

(C)symbols

(D)language

44. The varieties of language used by groups defined according to class, education and gender is called__

(A)regional dialects

(B) social dialects

(C) language register

(D) language in situation

45. The figure of speech used in the expression "The lady sings like a bird" is

(A)paradox

(B) metaphor

(C) personification

(D)simile

46. Which of the following is not true of communication;

(A) it is an interactive process mediated by feedback.

(B) a two-way process.

(C) context and situationdependent

(D) a linear, mono-polar process

47. In communication:

(A)meaning is central

(B) the people involved in the process must operate from the same field of meaning or semantic universe.

(C) human beings often use the verbal language medium

(D) only lower animals use sign language for communication

48. The bipolar universal time for human communication process was postulated by_

(A)Pearson, et. al. (B) Samuelson, et. al.

(C) Wiliamson, et. al. (D) Johnson, et. al.

49. The bipolar universal time-frame in human communication involves:

(A)monochromic and polychromic time schedules

(B) monochromic and diachronic time schedules

(C) synchronic and polychromic time schedules

(D) diachronic and asymmetric time schedule

50. Monochromic time does not divide time into:

(A) time required for personal needs

(B) time for tasks

(C)time for social needs

(D)none of the above.

51. Polychromic time schedule characterizes the use of time in_

(A)European culture

(B) American culture

(C)Canadian culture

(D)African culture

52. Meta-talk in communication is an attribute of communication which means:

(A)the use of language that may not have cues or meaning for people outside the communication event.

(B) the use of language which everyone understands.

(C) the use of vulgar words

(D)none of the above

53. Which of the following is not a type of communication:

(A)intra-personal communication

(B) interpersonal communication

(C) media communication

(D)linear model

54. The following are all models of communication except:

(A) transactional model

(B) interactive model

(c)muiti-dimensionai model

(D) small group communication

55. Communication barriers exchudes:

(A) language barriers

(B) cultural barriers

(C) environmental barriers

(D)green house effect

Keys answers
Section H: Language of Social Interaction and Communication

1. B   2. A   3. A   4. B   5. B   6. C   7. C   8. D   9. A   10. A   11. D   12. B   13. D   14. A   15. C   16. C   17. D   18. C   19. C   20. A   21. C   22. D   23. A   24. B   25. A   26. C   27. A   28. C   29. D   30. C   31. B   32. B   32. B   33. A   34. D   35. C   36. C   36. C   37. A   38. B   39. C   40. C   41. B   42. A   43. B   44. B   45. D   46. D   47. D   48. A   49. A   50. C   51. D   52. A   53. D   54. D   55. D