

**SIPISI MEDIA**

**GST 101 PAST QUESTIONS AND  
ANSWERS**

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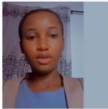
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## GST 101. 2018/2019 [SIPISI MEDIA]

The advertisement features a person holding a smartphone displaying a website interface. The text reads: 'WE CREATE ALL TYPES OF WEBSITE' in large orange letters. Below this, it says 'Ranging From' in a cursive font, followed by a bulleted list: 'Delivery website', 'Crypto/ BTC Investment sites', 'Online Banking', 'E-commerce website', 'Portfolio website', 'School website', and 'and many more...'. The SIPISI Digital Hub logo is in the top right corner. Contact information is provided at the bottom right: 'CONTACT US: 0706 042 7483, 0909 646 1643, precious.chibuzor0001@gmail.com'. There are decorative elements like a green circle and grey circles on the right side.

(1) One of the following does not contribute to cohesion in a text

- (A) Use of pronouns
- (B) Logical arrangement of sentences
- (C) Use of quotations
- (D) Repetition of words**
- E) Use of connectives

(2) When skimming a text, we may not pay attention to one of the following

- (A) The references list**
- B) The title
- (C) The table of contents

(D) The introductory paragraphs

E) None of the above

(3) In the acronym SQ3R, one of the following is not involved

(A) Survey

(B) Question

(C) Read

**(D) Rewrite**

(E) Recall

(4) One of the following is not true of extensive reading

(A) It enhances vocabulary development

(B) It provides entertainment

(C) It enriches general knowledge

**(D) It improves ability to memorise points while reading**

(E) It serves as a pastime

(5) These words 'van', 'car', 'lorry' and 'bus' are all under one term, 'vehicle'. we can say that the words are

**(A) Synonyms**

(B) Hyponyms

(C) Homonyms

(D) Antonyms

(E) Homographs

(6) The area of land FUTO covers is vast. Which of the following is the appropriate synonym to replace the underlined word 'vast'?

(A) Big

(B) Small

(C) Bulky

**(D) Expansive**

(E) Great

(7) The word, 'blackboard', is the product of one of the following word formation process.

**(A) Compounding**

(B) Blending

(C) Clipping

(D) Affixation

(E) Neologism

(8) In planning a good personal time table, all but one of these are appropriate.

(A) Evaluate each course carefully and note the one that requires extra attention

(B) Fix study time when you are at your best

(C) Make provision for extra-curricular activities

**(D) Make provisions to read all the time**

(E) Set specific time for going to bed and rising from sleep

(9) Which of the following refers to the study of the production of speech, sounds of a language?

(A) Phonetics

(B) Phonetic substances

**(C) Phonology**

(D) Semantics

(E) Morphology

(10) Plosive sound is also called

**(A) Stop**

(B) Fricatives

- (C) Nasal
- (D) Dental
- (E) Affricates

**For questions 11-12, choose the word that contains the same sound as the underlined**

(11) Course

- (A) Curse
- (B) Coarse**

- (C) Worse
- (D) Cot
- (E) Cut

(12) Hope

- (A) Honour
- B) Hour
- (C) Heir

**(D) Horror**

- E) None of the above

(13) Outlining is a technique that can aid

**(A) Memory**

- (B) Etymology
- (C) Spelling
- D) Sight
- (E) Hearing

(14) One of these is true about idioms

- (A) The structure can be rewritten to suit the use

(B) The meaning can be derived from the individual meanings of the words

(C) The meaning depends on the context of use

**(D) The meaning is usually specific**

E) None of the above

(15) Which of these is not true of the English language in Nigeria?

(A) It is the official language of communication

(B) It is the language of the judiciary

(C) It is the language for education

(D) It is Nigeria's international language

**E) It is the language of our culture**

(16) Which of the following is not associated with the history of the English language in Nigeria?

(A) Slave trade

(B) Christian missionary activities

(C) Colonization

**(D) Islamic activities**

E) None of the above

(17) Which of the following is not one of the uses of a general dictionary?

**(A) Stating the origin of words**

(B) Giving the correct pronunciation of words

(C) Giving the correct spelling of words

(D) Providing inflection patterns such as pluralisation and tense patterns

E) None of the above

(18) Men, feet, geese are formed through which affixation method

(A) Addition of prefix

(B) Addition of suffix

**(C) Addition of infix**

(D) Derivation

E) Acronym

(19) Which of the following word formation processes do WAEC, NEPA and ECOWAS illustrate?

(A) Compounding

(B) Affixation

**(C) Acronym**

(D) Clipping

(E) Blending

(20) Which of these is not a fault in reading?

(A) Movement of the head

(B) Vocalization of words

(C) Picking the words one after another with the linger or pen

(D) Sub-vocalization of words

**(E) Reading with speed**

(21) Which of the following is not one of the benefits of reading?

(A) It enhances proficiency in the language

(B) It is a source of acquiring knowledge


(C) It is a source of relaxation

(D) It promotes personality development

**(E) It is what makes one a student**

(22) The function of these special linking words or connectives consequently, thus therefore, accordingly in a context where they are used is that of



- 
- (A) Addition
  - (B) Contrast
  - (C) Comparison
  - (D) Order

**E) Result**

(23) If a reader visits a library and comes across a book he/ she has not seen before, which of the following reading techniques should he/she adopt in order to ascertain if the book is relevant to him/her needs?

- (A) Phrase reading
- (B) Skimming
- (C) Speed reading
- (D) Scanning

**(E) Skimming and scanning**

(24) Which of the following is not suitable for efficient reading comprehension?

- (A) Reading with a purpose
- (B) Reading with flexibility
- (C) Increasing recognition span

**(D) Being rigid in terms of reading speed**


(25) The sequence of incidents in a literary work is called

- (A) Setting
- (B) Character

**(C) Plot**

- (D) Theme
- (E) Point of view

(26) Which figure of speech is used in the expression "I am now a living dead"?

- 
- (A) Simile
  - (B) Metaphor
  - (C) Oxymoron**
  - (D) Hyperbole
  - (E) Personification

(27) Which of these is not an element of literature?

- (A) Plot
- (B) Setting
- (C) Subject matter**
- (D) Introduction
- E) Theme

(28) The etymology of a word is the same as

- (A) The pronunciation
- (B) The connotation
- (C) The origin**
- (D) The stress pattern
- E) None of the above

(29) Which of these does not enhance note taking?

- (A) Use of abbreviation
- B) Use of mnemonics
- (C) Use of charts
- (D) Use of key words

**(E) Use of standard spelling only**

(30) Pick the odd one out of these affixes

(A) -ment

(B) -ness

(C) -tion

(D)ly

(E) -hood

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## THEORY

**Read the following comprehension passage and answer the questions that follow**

The rich countries of the world - Europe and North America - became rich for several reasons. They were developing at a time when there were still large areas of unexplored and sparsely inhabited land in the world they explored, and they then began to exploit whatever resources they found.

At the same time, at home, the industrial revolution was going on and the raw materials obtained from the countries they colonised were useful in developing new industries. The products of these industries provided an incentive for people in the mother country to invest more and work

harder. The products, for example, guns were used in subduing the peoples of other parts of the world, or in enticing them into the economic orbit of the industrialising countries.

The people of the countries of the world now called developing countries, were impressed by the technology of the Europeans. Without justification, they attributed the wealth of Europeans to their technology alone, unaware of the other factors contributing to their progress. North America developed, riding on the extent that the per capita income of the USA may be ten times that of the poorest Countries

- 1) Using your own words, summarise in three sentences the reason why Europe and North America became rich.

Ans: "the products, for example, guns were used in subduing the people of other parts of the world, or in enticing them into the economic orbit of the industrialising countries"

- 2) Write out from the second paragraph, One sentence you consider to be doing an elaborate function.

**ANS: "the products, for example, guns were used in subduing the people of other parts of the world, or in enticing them into the economic orbit of the industrialising countries"**

- 3) What is the function of the connective "For Example" as it is used in the second paragraph of the passage.

**Ans: It's function is to illustrate or exemplify the writer's idea i.e. to let the readers know the kind of products made by the industries in the passage.**

- 4) Write out two words from the passage and identify (by underlining) the prefix and suffix each of the word contains.

**Ans: Inhabited: In = prefix, ted = suffix Unexplored: Un = prefix, d= suffix**

- 5) For each of the following word nor expression, give a word or an expression that means the same thing and can replace it as used in the passage.

Ans: Incentive- income

Subduing - overcoming

Enticing - luring

Orbit - circle/vicinity

Forged ahead - progressed

6) Explain what you understand by the Idiom (riding on the back) paragraph 3

Ans:

(7) Briefly discuss at least five reasons the English language is important in Nigeria

Ans:

It is the language of education: in all levels of education in Nigeria English language is the standard and most widely recognised language of communication.

It is a compulsory subject at all levels of education through out the country and as such a credit pass (at least) in English is one of the criterias for admission into tertiary institution

It is the language of commerce and trade/industry: In Nigeria, most commercial transactions are carried out in English language so as to bridge the gap in ethnic diversity. This is to enable people of different ethnic groups as well as foreigners engage in trade and commerce

It is the language of Government: Almost all transactions of the government are carried out in English language. As stated earlier, Nigeria is the home of many ethnic groups with different languages. Therefore, in order to carry everyone along on the political/governmental affairs of the country, a common language is needed for communication.

It serves the function of a lingua-franca: Nigeria was colonized by Britain and Nigeria is composed of people of different ethnic groups therefore English language was used as the language of communication by our colonial masters to bridge the communication gap between the divers ethnic groups and themselves.

It is the language of the media: English language overtime has remained the most extensively used language in the print and electronic media in Nigeria.

(8) Write short notes on any two characters in the novel that you read in this course. You must correctly indicate the title of the novel and the name of the author before you begin to write the short notes e.g. "short notes on three characters in the novel \_\_\_\_\_ written by \_\_\_\_\_"

(9) Write brief notes to show the difference between Reading and listening

Ans: Reading and listening: reading is a conscious mental and "physical" effort put in by an individual to draw or pick out useful information from a piece of material which may be hard copy or soft copy. Note: the reader aims at comprehending and digesting what is being read.

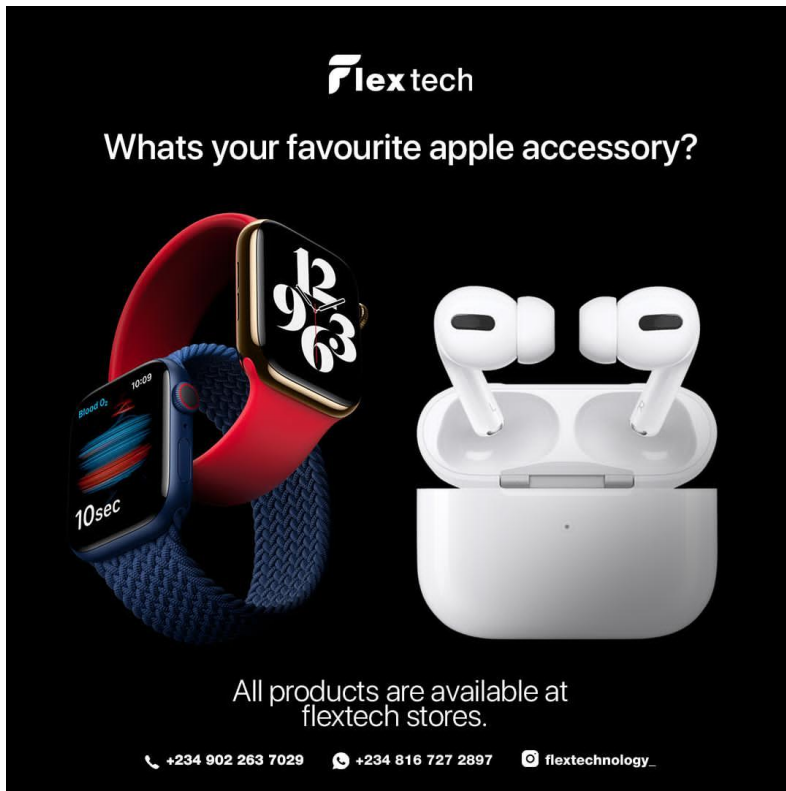
While carried out with the eyes most times. Listening is a mental effort put in to pick/spot out useful information from an oral or vocal source. This is most times carried out by the use of the ear in conjunction with the brain to receive, process interpret and understand an aural stimuli.

(10) Write brief notes to show the difference between Note taking and note making

Ans: Note taking and note making: note taking is a conscious state of trying to jot down most important facts and ideas about a thing or relating to a thing being spoken of. It is usually used in lectures, seminars and brief speeches. While note making is a consciously carried out task done in order to expound or break down a subject matter into component parts that are easier to understand. This is most times done by a student during his/her private study time in order to draw out more information from a piece of material, break it down into simpler terms and translate it into one's personal note.

(11) Write brief notes to show the difference between Skimming and scanning

Ans: Skimming and scanning: Skimming is a reading technique which aims at picking out a main idea or fact or theme from a piece of material. It ignores everything not pertaining to the main idea, i.e. it is not interested in details, but 'in the' general theme of the material. Scanning is a more precise reading, it's done when the purpose is to pick a particular information or detail such as names, dates, events, most times from a piece of material previously read.



## GST 101 PQ 2017/2018 (SIPISI MEDIA)

(1) One of the following is NOT true of human language

- (A) A small set of linguistic signs used to communicate man's thoughts, emotions etc
- (B) Language is genetically transmitted from generation to generation
- (C) Use of language is governed by rules
- (D) Language has structure

**(E) Language is arbitrary**

(2) One of the following CANNOT be used to describe the functions of language

- (A) it performs a transactional role when we convey messages
- (B) it performs interactional role when we express our feelings and relate to one another

C) it transmits and propagates culture

**(D) it can just be used to sustain a friendly attitude**

(E) it is also used by animals to signal approach of danger

(3) English language has the following status in Nigeria except

(A) second language

B) official language

**(C) mother tongue**

(D) lingua franca among the educated ones

(E) none of the above

(4) One of the following is not a reason for teaching Use of English in Nigerian tertiary institutions

(A) to develop students' skills in the organisation of texts and good expression

(B) to equip students with the knowledge of the mechanics of the language, such as spelling, punctuation, grammar, etc

**(C) to train students to speak exactly like the Englishman**

(D) to teach students the techniques that will help them to interpret texts

(E) to teach students critical listening and reading for objective evaluation of spoken and written texts

(5) One of the following is NOT one of the bits of grammatical information contained in the dictionary

(A) parts of speech

(B) verb forms e.g past, present, past participle


**(C) kinds of sentences**

(D) countable or uncountable noun

(E) transitive or intransitive verb

6) One of the following does NOT inhibit listening efficiency



- 
- (A) listener's mannerism
  - (B) lack of rapport between the speaker and the listener
  - (C) environmental noise

**(D) message organisation**

- (E) lack of interest in the subject matter
- (7) Which of these is the most suitable for lectures?

- (A) passive listening
- (B) appreciative listening

**(C) active listening**

- (D) apathetic listening
- (E) prejudicial listening

(8) Which of the following does NOT contribute to the intellectual, social emotional and physical development which a good private time table engenders in a student?

- (A) reading a novel
- (B) attending town association meetings on campus
- (C) taking a stroll round the campus
- (D) going to the library

**(E) none of the above**

(9) One of these is NOT a benefit of note taking

- (A) it helps the student to pay attention during a lecture
- (B) it helps the student to store information from lectures
- (C) it helps the student during revision
- (D) it can be a good source of reference material

**(E) it helps the student to write down points from a text** being read

(10) The SQ3R technique involves all the following except

- (A) scanning a text to pick a details
- (B) being inquisitive about a text you want to start reading
- (C) recalling what you have just read
- (D) reviewing a text you have just read

**(E) eading a text to capture the areas not yet mastered**

(11) Extensive reading has all of the following benefits for a student except

**(A) helping a student retain points read from a text**

- (B) wdening a students's general knowledge
- (C) increasing a student's stock of vocabulary
- (D) providing a kind of castme
- (E) improving a student's personality

(12) The common thing among the three 'words" "piglet', 'untie' and 'dislike' is

- (A) connotation
- (B) hyponyms
- C) affixation**
- (D) collocation

(E) figurative language

(13) What is the lexical relationship between the underlines words in the following sentences? The ship will sail by 2pm. (i)He put his car up for sale

**(A) homophony**

- (B) antonymy
- (C) synonymy
- (D) homophony

E) hyponymy

(14) The words OPEC, FUTO and INEC are examples of

(A) clipping

**(B) acronym**

(C) borrowing

(D) blending

(E) compounding

(15) What kind of word formation process is involved in the words "bridesmaid" and "blacksmith" ?

(A) blending

(B) borrowing

(C) compounding

**(D) clipping**

(E) affixation

(16) The prefixes in the following words have the same meaning in the words they occur except

(A) incoherent

(B) immoral

(C) disloyal

**D) antiseptic**

(E) unfair

(17) The expression "Life is but a walking shadow" s an example of

(A) simile

B) oxymoron

**(C) personification**

(D) antithesis

(E) metonymy

(18) 'Aso Rock welcomed the freed Chibok girls yesterday. What figure of speech is present in the given sentence?

**(A) metonymy**

(B) simile

(C) irony

(D) euphemism

(E) synecdoche

(19) 'Our leader is magnanimously stingy. The figure of speech used in this sentence is

(A) irony

**(B) oxymoron**

(C) litotes

(D) paradox

(E) metaphor

(20) 'Olu is light fingered' means that

**(A) Olu is a thief**

(B) Olu is fair in complexion

(C) Olu's finger is tiny

(D) Olu easily loses things

(E) Olu is generous

(21) The sun smiled radiantly on the scene. This sentence contains an example of

(A) paradox

(B) euphemism

(C) rhyme

**D) personification**

(E) hyperbole

(22) Which of these is NOT correct about summary writing?

(A) it must be shorter than the original

(B) it must capture the thesis of the passage

**(C) it makes use of the exact words of the author**

(D) Only the key words of the original passage are used

(E) none of the above

(23) Which of these sounds is not a vowel?

(A) /e/

(B) /ʌ/

(C) /au/

**(D) /dʒ/**

(E) /oi/

In questions 24 and 25. choose a word that has the same vowel or consonant sound as the one represented by the underlined letter(s) in the given word.

24) Beat

(A) head

(B) make

(C) fought

(D) bread

**E) key**

(25) Slip

(A) lose

■  
(B) noise

(C) sugar

**(D) loose**

E) rose

(26) Poetry is written in

(A) paragraphs

**(B) lines**

(C) chapters

(D) Scenes

(E) none of the above

(27) The time and place of a literary work refers to

(A) diction

(B) style

**(C) setting**

D) plot

(E) theme

(28) One of the following is not true of Unoka in Things Fall Apart

(A) He is a musician

B) He was not buried


**(C) He did well as a farmer**

(D) He was a debtor

(E) He was tall and thin

(29) One of the following is not true of Okonkwo in Things Fall Apart

(A) He has a hot temper

- 
- (B) He is an emissary for his community
  - (C) His family lives in fear of him
  - (D) He wears one of the community masquerades

**E) He is very humble**

(30) Identify the character written as X in the following dialogue with Uzowulu in Things Fall Apart

X: Uzowulu's body I salute you

Uzowulu: Our father, my hand has touched the ground

X: Uzowulu's body, do you know me?

Uzowulu: How can I know you, father. You are beyond our knowledge

(A) Uzowulu's father

(B) Okonkwo

**(C) Evil Forest**

(D) the goddess of Agbala

E) the white missionary

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## THEORY

*Read the following comprehension passage and answer the questions that follows.*

Man is classified as a primate, that is, he has a number of features which put him in the same group with, among others, the apes. AS well as this classificatory relationship, there exists an evolutionary one as well; The two relationships are not, in fact, seprable; one presupposes the other. Man shares a common anscestor with the apes, but is certainly not descended from them, as many suppose. Estimate of the date by which we could talk of two separate families having evolved from the common stock varies between forty and sixteen million years ago. Since then, of course, the two families have continued to evolve independently.

Man's primate anscestors were tree-dwelling animals living primarily on the fruit and nuts that were to be found in the forests they inhabited. In these conditions, much reliance would be put on eye and hand for swinging from branch to branch through the trees. The eyes, being set forward in the head, had overlapping visual fields. As a consequence, man had developed the ability to see well three-dimensional and to judge distances. The hand evolved in conjunction with the eye, for grasping, swinging and picking. Both hand and eye have played an important part in the evolution of man, as we shall see.



Our ancestors, like the other primates, lived in small groups, socially, Communication is a necessary part of social cohesion at whatever evolutionary level it occurs, and it would appear that these small groups were ideal for the evolution of communication systems. The communication systems depend both on a means of signing and a means of perceiving signals. Add to this the social conditions for communicating and also the wherewithal to interpret signals correctly and we have the four ingredients without which the systems could not operate.

1. Suggest a title for this passage.
2. In your own words, summarize the relationship between man and the following. (i) apes (ii) primates

**Ans**

Man and apes have eyes for three dimensional vision and hands for swinging

Man and primates live in small social groups and communicate amongst themselves other.

3. Why were the eyes and hand very important to primates?

**Ans**

The eyes are used to see well three dimensionally and judge distances. The hands are used for grasping, swinging and picking.

4. What Function does the expression "As a Consequence " play in the second paragraph

Ans: Connective

5. As much as possible, explain in your own words the role of communication in the small group of primates and what conditions make communication possible here and in any other social group.

**Ans**

Communication helps to bind the small groups of primates together The conditions are the means of signaling and a means of perceiving signals

6. Replace the following words used in the passage with ones of similar meaning that can fit their contexts:

i) presupposes (i) grasping (ii) cohesion (iv) wherewithal

**Ans**



i) begets

ii) holding firm

iii) togetherness

iv) important factor

(7) Develop an outline for writing a speech on the topic "Ways of improving life on campus" which you will deliver at a seminar organised to mark the Students' Union week. (NOTE: An outline is not essay)

(8) What is the significance of masquerades in the life of people of Umuofia Things Fall Apart? Giving instances from the novel, explain the roles played by masquerades in Umuofia community.

(9) Why did the new church in Umuofia in Things Fall Apart clash with the community and how did this play a role in the eventual death of Okonkwo?

## GST 101 PQ 2016/2017 (SIPISI MEDIA)

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(1) Which of these is not a feature of effective time management?

(A) attending lectures on time

B) use of personal time table

(C) equitable distribution of available time to the various task

**(D) avoiding extra-Curricular activities such as attending parties**

E) allotting time to all aspect of human development: intellectual,

(2) Which of this is not associated with the history of English language in Nigeria?

(A) slave trade

(B) Christian missionary activities

**(C) Islamic activities**

(D) colonization

(E) none of the above

(3) Note taking is different from note making because

(A) note taking is done at home while note making is done in the class

**(B) during note taking, the listener jot down point from a spoken source while note making involve drawing a note from a written material**

(C) note taking can include the speaker's peculiar speaking habits

(D) note taking can records the speaker's digression while note making cannot

E) note taking is only a library act

(4) Which of this is a bad reading habit?

(A) purposeful reading

B reading outside your area of specialization

**(C) vocalization of words**

(D) picking many words at the same time

(E) making notes while reading

(5) Which of the following fast reading technique can be described as "search reading"?

(A) skimming

**(B) scanning**

(C) sQ3R

(D) phrase reading

(E) extensive reading

(6) When our purpose for reading is to search for a specific piece of information, we adopt one of the following techniques

(A) skimming

(B) SQ3R

**(C) scanning**

(D) extensive reading

(E) intense reading

(7) Denotative meaning of a word is the same as

**(A) literal meaning**

B) associative meaning

(C) conventional meaning

(D) symbolic meaning

(E) figurative meaning

(8) Which of these is not a reason for the use of idioms?

(A) idioms gives specific meaning

(B) idioms adds to the formality of language

(C). idioms makes for brevity

(D). idioms spices language use

**E )none of the above.**

(9) Which of these is not true of affixes

(A) they are used to form opposite of words

(B) they are used to form plural of words

(C) they are used to indicate time

**(D) they are used to indicate words division**

(E) they are used to indicate tense

(10) Which of these is an adjective forming suffix?

(A) -ion

**(B)-ly**

(C)-ive

(D) -es

(E) -s

(11) The term "lingua franca" denotes

(A) mother tongue

(B) official language

(C) foreign language

**(D) bridge language**

(E) pidgin

(12) all of the following are true of English language in Nigeria except

(A) it is a second language

(B) it is the official language

(C) it is a national language

**(D) it is introduced by Portuguese merchants**

(E) it was first introduced by the British merchants.

(13) The dictionary provides all but one of the following

(A) origin of words

(B) pronunciation of words

**(C) summary of words**

(D) class of words

(E) meaning of words

(14) The word "etymology of a word" refers to

(A) idiomatic use of a word

(B) idiomatic use of a word

**(C) origin of a word**

D) pronunciation of the word

E) grammatical category of the word

(15) The Q in SQ3R means

(A) quotation

**(B) question**

(C) query

D) quest

(E) quantity

(16) Summary writing could be marred by the following

except

(A) wordiness

(B) vagueness

(C) irrelevant expression

**(D) conciseness**

(E) ambiguity

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Show Answer

Explanation

(17) In summary writing you are expected to do the following except

**(A) include illustrations and details**

(B) use your own words

(C) reflect the writers original idea

(D) present the main points only

(E) ensure that the sentences are complete or complete when taken together with the preamble

(18) When "Cross" is used to mean "suffering" we have an example of

(A) denotation

**(B) connotation**

(C) formation

(D) modification

E) pronunciation

(19) What two figures of speech are contained in the expression: Time is the greatest sprinter ever known and the fastest runner in the world cannot measure up to him

(A) metaphor/ oxymoron

(B) personification/ simile

(C) metaphor/ alliteration

**(D) personification/ metaphor**

(E) irony/ personification

(20) "Mary is a beautiful vulture" is an example of

(A) simile

(B) personification

(C) hyperbole

**(D) oxymoron**

(E) euphemism

(21) I heard on the grapevine that you have resigned. This means that I heard the news from.

(A) a very reliable source

**(B) rumour**

(C) the television



(D) a sermon

E) the persons directly concerned

(22) Please wind the glass if the wind becomes hostile. The underlined words are examples of

**(A) homographs**

(B) homonyms

(C) homophones

(D) polysemy

(E) antonyms

(23) The word "fax" is an example of which method of word formation

(A) blending

(B) derivation

(C) compounding

**(D) clipping**

(E) borrowing

(24) Reading could be described as critical when the reader

(A) accepts everything

(B) interpretes the major ideas

(C) agrees with the writer

(D) disagrees with the writer

**E) logically evaluates the ideas**

(25) Extensive reading does the following except

(A) broadens the reader's knowledge

(B) increases the reader's vocabulary

**(C) prepares the reader for examination**

(D) facilitates the reader's reading speed

(E) all of the above

(26) Which of these is not a feature of language?

(A) discreteness

(B) structure

(C) system

(D) arbitrariness

**(E) rigidity**

(27) English language has a total of \_\_\_\_\_ speech sounds

(A) 20

(B) 26

**(C) 44**

(D) 12

(E) 32

(28) The process of coining new words is called

(A) borrowing

(B) reduplication

**(C) coinage**

(D) polysemy

(E) homography

(29) Which of the following is not true of outlining?

(A) it enhances effective writing

(B) it promotes efficient note taking

(C) it aids the memory

(D) it uses numbering, spacing and different sizes of letters to indicate the structure of the passage

**E) none of the above**

(30) One of the following is not a device used to achieve coherence in a text

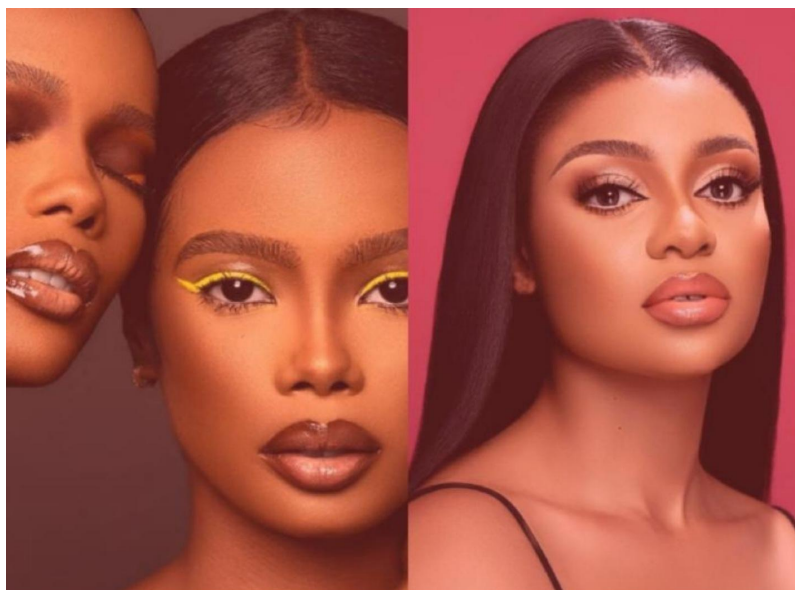
(A) use of pronouns

**(B) repetition of words**

(C) use of idioms

(D) logical presentation of sentences

E) use of connectives



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(1).One of the following is not a characteristic of language

(A) Language is specific to man and animal do not have language

(B) language have set of rules which governs its usage

© **language is transmitted from parent to their children genetically**

(D) language is culturally transmitted

(E) all of the above are characteristics of language

(2) One of the following may not be a function of language:

(A) we use language to share information with others

B) We use language in social interaction and to build relationships

**(C) we use language as non-verbal sign**

(D) we use language to express our emotions and our personality

(E) we use language to sustain development.

(3) One of these may not be true of English in Nigeria:

(A) English is used as a second language

**(B) English is used as a lingua franca by everybody**

(C) English is used as official language

(D) English was first introduced by British merchant

E) English serve as the chief medium of communication in the colonial administration

(4) In the management of your time you should not adopt one of the following strategies:

(A) thinking strategically around the task ahead of you to tackle it properly

(B) adopting time-use strategy which will involve understanding the task and tackling it headlong in a conducive environment

(C) balancing your life by disciplining yourself to face all your task adequately d. make sure your studies is all that matter in your life

**(D) make sure your studies is all that matter in your life**

(E) shading off some activities or tasks that take disproportional part of your time

(5) One of the following may not be a factor to enhance note taking during lectures

**(A) having the ability to write down most of the words of the lecture**

(B) being mentally alert

(C) being able to distinguish main point from supporting details

(D) being physically prepared to take lectures

(6) The dictionary provides all the following information except:

(A) pronunciations of words

(B) origin of words

(C) stylistic restrictions on the use of some words, derogatory Words

D) meaning of idioms

**E) Paragraph Development**

(7) All of the following are true about listening and earing except

**(A) listening and earing are both involuntary and we do not have much control over them**

(B) listening is one of the basic language skills while earing is not

(C) proficiency in listening can be exchanged

(D) proficiency in earing is more or less anatomically determined

(8) The major difference between a critical listener and other kinds of listeners is that

(A) he listens attentively

(B) he is mentally alert

(C) he can recognize main point from details

**(D) questioning attitude and evaluate whatever information he receives**

(E) he can recognizelinguistic cues

(9) Intensive reading can be defined as a. a kind of reading done to locate

**(A) a specific piece of information**

(B) a kind of reading that is task-bound and requires total assimilation of material need for future recallingg

(C) a kind of reading done to have general knowledge

(D) a kind of reading used to survey a material about to be read to get it main gist

E) none of the above

(10) The last R in SQ3R means..

(A) read

**(B) review**

(C) recall

(D) repeat

(E) recognize

(11) A topic sentence can be defined as...

(A) the sentence containing the main idea of the essay

(B) the sentence which summarizes the main topic of a discussion

(C) the sentence which expresses the main idea of a paragraph

**(D) the sentence which elaborates the idea hinted in a paragraph**

(E) a sentence which serves as the thesis statement of an essay.

(12) All of these in a way mean the same thing as summary except...

(A) precis

(B) in a few words

**(C) expatiate**

(D) brief

(E) concise

(13) All of the following are not proper in summary writing except.

(A) verbatim lifting of the original passage

(B) writing in disjointed phrases

**(C) inclusion of extraneous details d. numbering of points**

(D) inclusion of subjective view of the summary writer

(14) One of the following is not true of outlining

(A) outlining can be applied in both reading and writing

(B) an outline to a writer can be compared to a building plan to a builder

**(C) an outline contains the details of a written material**



(D) an outline makes use of numbering, spacing, different sizes and colors of letters to show the structure of passage

(E) an outline can aid memory

(15) The prefixes in the following words have the same meaning in the words they are attached except

(A) illogical

(B) inaudible

(C) imbalance

**(D) in-depth**

(16) The suffixes in the following words are used are used

to form words of the same part of speech except

(A) legalize

(B) classify

(C) strengthen

**(D) kindness**

(E) stabilise

(17) Each of the following options represents a kind of word formation process and an example of a word formed by this process. Identify the option where the process does not match the word.

**(A) blending e.g. TV**

(B) acronym e.g. JAMB

(C) borrowing e.g. alcohol

(D) clipping e.g. fridge

(E) neologism e.g. email

(18) The word arm has the meanings: (i) part of someone's body, and (ii) to provide weapon. We can therefore classify the word as an example of

(A) synonyms

**(B) homonyms**

(C) homophones

(D) homographs

(E) polysemes

(19) FUTO is a trailblazer in most technological researches in Nigeria. This Statement can be interpreted that in most technological researches in Nigeria FUTO is...

(A) strong

B) lagging behind

**(C) a pioneer**

(D) weak

(E) failure

(20) Life is a book that you can read and enrich your knowledge. In comparing life to a book the writer here has used the figure of speech called

(A) euphemism

(B) simile

(C) personification

**(D) metaphor**

(E) irony

(21) **Port**

**(A) caught**

B) pot

(C) put

(D) cot

(E) worm

(22) **full**

(A) fool

(B) pool

**(C) should**

(D) cooed

(23) **Chin**

**(A) teach**

(B) shop

(C) machine

(D) champagne

(24) **Deal**

(A) plait

B) stopped

(C) liked

**(D) loved**

(E) kissed

(25) When a public speech is very moving or provoking and meant to sway emotion it is called\_

(A) a lecture

(B) an oration

C) an address

**(D) a sermon**

(E) a talk

(26) When planning a public speech, you must consider your audience so as to deliver an effective speech. All of the following should be considered about the audience except

- (A) the education level of our audience
- (B) their age
- C) their sex
- (D) their values and beliefs, such as religion
- (E) there physical stature**



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